THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,563. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

"ACT ON THE SQUARE, BOYS"—I WOULD LIKE TO see you. Address G. L., Herald office.

ANNIE, DEAREST—MEET ME TO-DAY, SAME TIME and place; keep shady. From H. ***

AT SUCH A TIME AS THE PRESENT IT IS VERY SEVERE, but after what has happened I had nothing else to EXPECT.

COLONEL—COME HOME, THE "SUN" DON'T SHINE so brightly these cloudy days. "BITER BIT."

HUNTER'S POINT FERRY—THURSDAY, 12 M—HANDkerchief—coupe. If agreeable, address A. WRIGHT, Post office, station D.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF B. MAAS, CIGARmaker, native of Stein, Germany. Last heard from in Brooklyn, N. Y. A. C. MAAS, 435 Pearl street, New York.

MR. C. CROOKER OR FRIENDS WILL HEAR OF something to his advantage by communicating his address to A. B., box 162 Herald office.

N.—LETTER FOR YOU AT STATION G, WITH special enclosure from your friend BELSHAZZAR.

Q.—IF THE DISINTERESTED PARTY YOU SPEAK OF is responsible $200 will be put in his hands or the whole reward if necessary, and no questions asked. CANAL STREET.

SUSIE—COME HOME IF YOU WANT EVER TO SEE your mother alive again. You will be forgiven.

SEND SATURDAY.—WELL, AND HOPE YOU ARE. X. X.

THE PERSONS COMPOSING THE FIRM OF MANNING & Higbee, if living (or their legal representatives, if dead), who did business as wholesalers or jobbers in the city of New York in 1834-5, will hear something to their advantage by addressing J. H. M., room 40 Everett House, New York.

TOMPKINS—SEE MONDAY'S HERALD. BE AT Fifth Avenue Theatre. Matinee Saturday. Depending on you. FAITHFUL.

U. N. O. IS PERFORMING A MOST DIFFICULT role. All's well that ends well; but the end is not yet. BEWARE.

WILLIAM B. N. GIFFORD—IF YOU WANT TO SEE your mother alive come home.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION, UNDER THE auspices of a committee composed of the following gentlemen:—Hon. Henry Smith, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, General Henry A. Barnum, John McB. Davidson, William R. Travers, Hon. Thomas C. Field, in aid of the Union Home and School for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, now under the management of Mrs. Judge Charles P. Daly, will take place at J. McB. Davidson's, 581 Broadway, as soon as the lists are filled, due notice of which will be given to the public.

$300 PRIZES, VALUED AT $8,000.
ONE THOUSAND TICKETS AT $10 EACH.

Among the prizes are 1 five-stone Diamond Ring, 1¼ carat; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch, with 18 carat Geneva Leontine, in velvet casket; 1 Solitaire Diamond Ring, about 1½ carat; $100 in greenbacks; 1 Solitaire Diamond Pin, about 1½ carat; fine Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Lady's Watch; 1 eight Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring; Lady's Diamond and Enamel Gold Hunting Watch; 1 five-stone Diamond Ring, elaborately set; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; 1 very fine three-stone Diamond Ring; $100 in greenbacks; 1 Diamond and Enamel Lady's Gold Watch; very brilliant Solitaire Diamond Ring; Diamond and Enamel Lady's Watch; one Solitaire Diamond Ring; Ladies' Diamond and Emerald Gold Watch; one Solitaire Diamond Pin; one fine enamelled Watch, ladies' size; one enamelled Gold Hunting Ladies' Watch; one Diamond Ring; Six fine Gold and Enamelled Ladies' and Gents' Hunting Watches; Gold, Jet, Onyx, Carbuncle and Coral Sets; Pins and Earrings; Gold Chains for Ladies and Gents; Bracelets, Seal Rings, &c. These prizes are on exhibition at J. McB. Davidson's, 581 Broadway, where tickets can be had and full particulars given.

We earnestly hope our patriotic and liberal citizens will at once contribute to this most worthy charity.

J. McB. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.
HENRY SMITH, Chairman Committee.

A.—A.—BUREAU OF LIFE INSURANCE, 102 Broadway, N. Y. S. G. GOODRICH. Information given as to, and insurance effected in desirable companies. All business appertaining to life insurance promptly attended to.

AMERICUS LODGE, NO. 535, F. AND A. M., CORNER Grand and Centre streets.—Stated communication this evening. Work—First Degree. The fraternity are invited. H. CLAY LANIUS, Secretary.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.

ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 42—JANUARY 12, 1871.
51, 21, 26, 7, 62, 56, 16, 15, 73, 78, 14, 73, 41, 2.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 20—JANUARY 12, 1871.
25, 65, 10, 31, 52, 72, 18, 77, 72, 12, 75, 45.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 119—JANUARY 12, 1871.
14, 31, 63, 12, 34, 23, 2, 28, 20, 51, 40, 67, 13, 45.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 120—JANUARY 12, 1871.
31, 24, 18, 2, 51, 67, 34, 68, 39, 72, 47, 44.

Information furnished and circulars sent in above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadway, 101 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WRITE FOR CIRCULARS.—Excelsior Meat and Vegetable Chopper (Rider's patent); simple, cheap and durable; for sale at hardware stores; price $2 50, retail. ARTISAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 545 West Twenty-fourth street.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, New York, Jan. 6, 1871.

The Commissioners desire to caution the taxpayers of New York against the imposition practised by persons pretending to be connected with this department, who offer to obtain a reduction in the assessed value of real or personal estate.

Any preference on the part of such persons of ability to effect a reduction is fraudulent.

The books of the department are open to the public, and all representations made to the Commissioners, for which purpose blanks are in readiness, receive the most careful attention.

There is no other method of having complaints attended to or errors rectified.

GEO. H. ANDREWS, THOS. J. CREAMER, WM. H. KING, NATHANIEL SANDS, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—WHOLES, $20; shares in proportion; Kentucky's, from $1 to $10. BATES & CO., 174 Broadway, New York, one door above Maiden lane.

SPOOL COTTON.—ORR'S & MACNAUGHT'S, CHEAPEST and best imported, for hand and machine sewing; full assortment. ALEXANDER KNOX, 162 Pearl street.

STAMMERING POSITIVELY CURED BY DR. WESTON, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED AGAINST negotiating a note dated about October 20, 1870, payable to L. A. Jackson three months after date, for five hundred and seven ($507) dollars, there being no consideration, same will not be paid. E. P. BRIGGS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE MANAGERS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORphan Asylum in the city of New York, convened on occasion of the death of their late associate, James Kelly, desire to record this simple tribute to his worth and memory.

During the last seventeen years Mr. Kelly has faithfully performed his duty as a member of this Board; assiduous in attendance, earnest in service, influential in action, he was a useful and a good friend of the orphan.

His motives were kindly and disinterested; his intercourse with his associates pleasant and harmonizing. He was respected and beloved for many public and private virtues. His passing away has called forth expressions of appreciation of his estimable qualities and of regret at his loss; but none can be more sincere and heartfelt than these few words of unaffected grief on the part of his associates. Therefore,

Resolved, That the foregoing record be entered on the minutes and a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That the managers attend the funeral of the deceased.

THE CREDITORS OF EDWARD S. STOKES, PRIOR TO his late bankrupt proceedings, who lost their claims by an alleged transfer of the property to Mrs. Stokes, are requested to send their address, with the amount of their claims, to Dr. C. W. POLLARD, 321 West Twenty-third street, New York.

TO THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.—A YOUNG man, 20 years of age, desires employment where the requisites of honesty, intelligence, fair penmanship and good arithmetic are indispensable; he has been for five years in business with his father, who, through the baseness of a relative, has become bankrupt, and is, therefore, without employment and can furnish no references; the salary expected is very low, but hopes the satisfaction he will try to give his employer will secure for him a permanent situation, which is his chief desire. Address LOUIS S., Herald office.

12TH AND NINETEENTH WARDS CITIZENS' ASSOciation. Mayor Hall and Comptroller Connolly will positively confer with the people of Yorkville and Harlem upon the all important subject of "Rapid Transit," at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth street, near Third avenue, Saturday evening, January 14, at 7½ o'clock sharp. JOHN FOLEY, President. GEO. D. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA AND KENtucky Lottery.—Prizes cashed and information given; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street. Box 4,261 Post office. Branch office, 447 Broome st.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY; prizes cashed; information given; circulars sent; the trade supplied. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street; box 4,685 New York Post office.

$2.500 FOR $1, FOR WHOLE TICKET; HALF, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawing of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information address LUTHY & CO., 240 Greenwich street.

THE TURF.

THE BOARD OF APPEALS OF THE NATIONAL ASsociation for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turf will meet at the Secretary and Treasurer's office, at Providence, R. I., on the evening of Monday, Jan. 16, 1871. Persons having business to lay before the Board are hereby notified to be prepared.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AUCTION SALE—OF COMPLETE TURNOUT, TROTting Horse, Wagon, Sleigh, Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c., this day, Jan. 13, at stable No. 43 Great Jones street, at 10½ o'clock prompt, including an elegant, high bred, handsome, stylish and fast chestnut trotting Mare, 15½ high, 7 years old; one of the finest mares in point of breeding and speed in the country; has no vices; prompt, stylish driver; pure gaited, reliable, honest and well behaved, and makes no mistakes; has no public record; has shown trials in 2:38, and is the most promising and handsomest trotting mare in the State; she is warranted to beat 2:40, and in condition can trot low down in the thirties, and can speed a half mile in 1:15; is warranted sound and kind. Full particulars, pedigree, &c., at sale. This mare is worthy of special attention, and is offered for positive and peremptory sale, on account of death of late owner.

Also a fine and fast brown trotting or gentleman's road Horse, 15½ hands, 7 years old; trotted at Springfield last spring, making a dead heat, in 2:39; is fine, free, pleasant driver; is warranted to show 2:45 on day of sale and warranted sound and kind. Full particulars at sale. This stock is extra fine and will be sold to highest bidder without reservation.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART AND N. Y. TATTERSALLS, Corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street. BARKER & HAMLIN, AUCTIONEERS. Regular Auction Sales EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. GENTLEMEN'S PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the horse line to suit the wants of all classes of purchasers constantly on hand. SUPERIOR STABLING for horses on sale. OUTSIDE SALES SOLICITED and promptly attended to. Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and Salesroom 37 Nassau street, Opposite the Post Office.

Horse and Carriage Auction Mart,

112 and 114 East 13th street, near 4th avenue.

REGULAR SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

24 to 48 hours given purchasers to test warranties. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell the following AT 12 O'CLOCK THIS DAY (FRIDAY), at their Horse Auction Mart as above. CATALOGUE—OWNER'S DESCRIPTION.

BLACK ETHAN ALLEN TROTTING HORSE, with three white feet, stripe on face and with long, flowing mane and tail; can trot inside of 2:40 any day in condition; can show better than 2:50 day of sale; is full 15¼ hands high, 7 years old; kind, perfect and true in all harness and under saddle; free from vice, very stylish and handsome and warranted sound, kind and true.

DARK BAY TROTTING MARE, long mane and tail, sired by "Hiram Drew" and dam a thoroughbred mare; trotted in public on fair grounds in 2:45 without training and WARRANTED TO TROT IN 3 MINUTES day of sale; is 15½ hands, 6 years, stylish, afraid of nothing and warranted sound, kind and true.

NO TOP BUSINESS WAGON, built by VANDERGAW.

BAY MARE, long mane and tail, sired by Old Hambletonian; 15 hands, coming 7; stylish roadster; has never been handled for speed; warranted sound, kind and true.

BLACK HORSE, long mane and tail; 15 hands, 9 years; a good traveller; fears nothing; can be driven by any one, and warranted sound, kind and true.

BRIGHT BAY TROTTING HORSE, long mane and tail; raised in Otsego; sired by young Hambletonian and dam an Abdallah mare; 15½ hands, 7 years; very stylish; trots in 2:50 or better in condition and WARRANTED TO TROT IN 3:10 day of sale; is kind and true every way and warranted sound; also NO TOP THREE-QUARTER SEAT ROAD WAGON, made by Vandergaw, of Brooklyn, Harness, &c.

DARK CHESTNUT STAR MARE, 15 hands, 5 years, very stylish and extra fine roadster; kind and true every way; excellent under saddle, of great endurance and bottom and warranted sound.

LARGE BROWN Truck or Cart Horse, 16 hands, 8 years; a superior worker, fast walker and warranted sound, kind and true.

BAY MARE, long mane and tail, 15¼ hands, 8 years; kind and true in harness, a good family animal and warranted sound. Also set Set of Harness and ROCKAWAY. In A1 condition.

SEVERAL OTHER HORSES; description time of sale.
SEVEN TOP AND NO TOP WAGONS, best makers.
LARGE LOT SLEIGHS, every description; ROBES, BLANKETS, HORSE SUITS, HARNESS, WHIPS, &c.
WEATHER NEVER INTERFERES WITH OUR CATALOGUES.

ATTENTION.
SPEED, SPEED, SPEED.
WARRANTED, OR NO SALE.
LOOK AT CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S AUCTION SALE OF JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, AT AUCTION MART, 112 AND 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE.
Look at catalogue under this head.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—CARRIAGES, Sleighs, Harness, Robes, Bells, of all styles, new and second hands, in great variety, at greatly reduced prices. Large assortment light Coupe Rockaways, four or six seat. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

A.—SLEIGHS, BELLS, BLANKETS AND ROBES; also the largest stock of new and second hand Carriages in New York, at 1,461 Broadway, near Forty-first street. JAMES JENKINS.

ASSORTMENT NEW AND SECOND HAND CARriages, Sleighs, Harness, &c., selling off regardless of cost previous to removal. Now is the time to buy for spring. TAYLOR, 52 Cedar street.

A NEW FIRST CLASS EXPRESS WAGON FOR sale. Apply to MARTIN & BRO., 511 East Fifteenth street, between avenues B and C.

A SECOND HAND LANDAU, TWO LIGHT CLARences, two Coupes, one Curtain Coach, all in prime order and at low prices. Call at HAN'S, corner Fourth street and Broadway.

A TOP BUGGY WAGON AND HARNESS, CHEAP; city built; used only this season. Can be seen at 51 West Fortieth street, next to church, near Fifth avenue.

A GRAY MARE, NINE YEARS OLD, GOOD WORKER, only $130. C. W. BURR, 229 West Sixteenth street.

A CLOSING OUT SALE OF SLEIGHS, REGARDLESS of cost, for the next 30 days, at the Empire Carriage Repository, 22 and 24 Wooster street. Also a few second hand Carriages, Robes, Blankets, Harness, &c. W. H. GRAY, Proprietor.

A LIGHT DOCTOR'S PHAETON AND ¾ ROAD WAgon, new last summer, at half cost; also Coupe Rockaway, perfect order, price $100. At COOK'S Stables, 225 West Twenty-sixth street.

A STYLISH BLACK MARE, 15 HANDS; YOUNG, sound and kind, $125; Canadian Pony, 14 hands, $45. 241 West Thirty-first street, near Eighth avenue, in the rear.

FOR SALE—TWO TROTTING HORSES, WITH VICTOria, Top Wagon, light Wagon, Harness, &c. Apply at private stable, 225 East Fifty-third street.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET CHEAP, TILL MAY 1 OR longer, a beautiful Canadian pony Horse; black, with white star on forehead, flowing mane and tail; superior under saddle or carriage; also new Saddle. Address J. B. F., box 528 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG HORSE, 15 HANDS, stylish driver and good sleeper, warranted sound and kind; fit for any light use; price $160. 130 Perry street, store.

FOR SALE—ONE SORREL HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, stout built and sound and kind, $85; four Dirt Carts for sale; also two Spring Carts. 44 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—$850—TEAM OF BAY MARES, 15 hands high; well matched; free drivers; suitable for farm or road purposes; also bay Horse, 15 hands; young, sound and kind; showy. Inquire at 150 West Twelfth street, corner West.

FOR SALE LOW—A FIRST CLASS ROAD TEAM OF Horses, warranted sound and kind, also a Box Wagon, with top, single and double Harness, Portland Sleigh, Blankets, Robes, &c. Apply at Real Estate office, 226 Fifth av.

NEARLY NEW SQUARE BOX, SHIFTING TOP WAGON; built by good city builder; would trade for one for business or road use. Apply at No. 10 Rivington street, rear stable.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES—400, ALL STYLES, ALbany Cutters, Ponies, Cutting and Speed Sleighs; trimmed and untrimmed. Portland Wolf, Fox, Beaver and Buffalo Robes in variety. 16 Spring street, Strangin.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, ROBES.—250 SLEIGHS, 700 STRAPS Bells, Swell Side Family Sleighs, Dexter Sleigh Bells at very lowest market prices; several second hand Sleighs. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE TRUCKS, WITH GOOD work. Inquire of C. GAUSMAN, 120 William street.

WANTED—A TWO-SEAT NO TOP CITY BUILT WAGON, light and strong; also a two seat Sleigh; both for single horses. Address, with full particulars, A. O. J., Herald office.

WANTED—A PIANO BOX TOP WAGON, BUT LITTLE used, of medium weight; Brewster's, Dusenbury's, Stivers' or Miner & Stevens' make; must be in first rate order and cheap. Address, with full particulars, B. F. C., Herald office.

$300 FOR FIRST CLASS HOTEL STAGE; $100 FOR Coupe, in good order; $160 for large size Concord Express, nearly new. 211 Thompson street, livery stable; express, corner Ninth street and Third avenue, liquor store.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. RICHARD VON HOFFMANN HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm. Mr. William Mertens has been admitted a partner and Mr. Andrew Deetjen continues to hold our power of attorney.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1871. L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.

MR. GEO. W. SHIEBLER HAS BEEN ADMITTED, this day, a partner in our house. SMITH, HODENPYL & CO., 170 Broadway.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1871.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CONDUCTED BY THE late John Sattig will be continued by the undersigned in copartnership, under the same name and style.
J. SATTIG.
NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1871. H. MELUTTA.

TWEEDLEDEE AND TWEEDLEDUM,

A

TELEGRAM CARTOON,

OUT TO-DAY.

TWO CENTS.

THE

EVENING TELEGRAM

WILL CONTAIN,

IN

ADDITION TO THIS

REMARKABLE PICTURE

OF

DISTINGUISHED, DISINTERESTED GENEROSITY,

MORE NEWS OF ALL KINDS

THAN ALL THE OTHER

EVENING PAPERS COMBINED.

LOOK OUT FOR THE

TELEGRAM CARTOON

TO-DAY.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A GENTLEMAN WANTED—TO TAKE AN INTEREST in a department for the sale of unimproved city realty. Apply personally, 9 to 10 only. STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

AN INDUSTRIOUS BUSINESS MAN, WITH $1,000 TO $1,500 cash, wanted to extend the wholesale grocery business, thoroughly established, over 500 store customers, at 599 Greenwich street.

A PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE THE PLACE OF one retiring, in a first class hotel on Broadway, now doing an excellent business on the European plan. For particulars apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 7 Murray st.

AN INTEREST CAN BE HAD IN VALUABLE LIGHT patent and business, worth over $200 monthly, by a satisfactory person with $1,000 cash. For particulars address or inquire at 176 Broadway, room No. 8.

A PAPER COLLAR MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—Address S., box 112 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN OF SUPERIOR ADDRESS, ACTIVE and enterprising, with an extensive business experience, thoroughly understanding the art of advertising, and possessing a large acquaintance among publishers, advertisers and business men generally throughout the States, seeks a position in which he may make above acquisitions available; has some means to invest if required. Address INDUSTRY, box 160 Herald office.

ANY GOOD MAN, WITH $7,000 CASH OR IMPROVED Real Estate, wishing half a splendid business down town, making $20,000 yearly, may inquire of J. W. MUDGET, 656 Sixth avenue, for four days.

ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED—TO GO TO OHIO, TO take entire control of a farm on Lake Erie, including very large and valuable vineyard. Parties with unquestionable references may address VINEYARD, Herald office.

ANY ONE WISHING TO INVEST IN A SAFE, ATTRACtive, long established Fancy Goods Business, in the very best location on Broadway, with lease and cheap rent, can learn particulars and purchase at a bargain by addressing FANCY GOODS, box 130 Herald office.

ACTIVE INTEREST IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED cash profitable wholesale manufacturing and jobbing house specialty, &c., controlling the market, is open to a party wanting a first class business, with about $10,000 if wanted. Address G. S. M., Herald office.

A BROADWAY BUSINESS FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED seven years. A man with about $1,000 can buy Stock, Fixtures and Lease; nice store; two show windows; cheap rent; between Fourth and Fourteenth streets. Address J. Q. STAFFORD, Herald office.

ANY YOUNG MAN WITH $400 CAN FIND A GOOD chance for permanent business, yielding a good income, without further outlay; partner retiring. Address L. H., Herald office.

A.—$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, ACTIVE OR special, by an old, well known, highly respectable house, near South ferry; part owners in vessels, doing a large, safe wholesale trade in a staple article in the provision line. The parties to the above advertisement, the line of trade they are engaged in, and the advantages they have for carrying it on profitably render their application in all respects especially desirable. Inquire of E. H. GIBBS & CO., Financial Agents, 98 Broadway.

A MAN WANTED—WITH $225, AS PARTNER IN A well established Ale, Wine and Lager Saloon, well fitted up; good location; cheap rent. 309 Broome street.

A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $1,000, WISHING A LEgitimate business can receive particulars by addressing MECHANIC, 235 West Twenty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RETAIL HAT ESTABlishment; excellently located for a first class trade. Address CASH, box 171 Herald office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED PRODUCE Commission Business paying $10,000 to $12,000 per year; an excellent opportunity for a person or persons, either from the country or city, to step into a good, substantial trade in perfect running order; only about $5,000 required. For full particulars address BUSINESS, box 141 Herald office.

MONEY.—AN IMMEDIATE CALL AT ROOM 111 Astor House will give you the opportunity you seek.

NOTICE.—PARTNER WANTED—A THOROUGH business man, with a moderate capital, to act as financier for the most celebrated necromancer that ever appeared on this Continent. Apply at 48 Broad street, room 26.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL, FOR A GOOD bookbindery. Address BOOKS, box 115 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED, light, cash manufacturing business now in successful operation; profits large; moderate capital required. Full particulars at room No. 5, 59 Fulton street.

PERSONS HAVING SMALL CAPITAL TO INVEST IN a good, safe, legitimate, paying manufacturing business will please call on LORTON & DAVISON, 243 Pearl st.

TO A GENTLEMAN HAVING A LARGE ACQUAINTance with Wall street men a business arrangement can be made that will prove profitable and permanent. Address W. C., box 4,290 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN THE TRUNK MANUFACturing business, with $5,000 to $10,000 to extend the business, with a party now established and full knowledge of the trade, to take charge of New York city store. Address IDMEDILY, Manufacturer, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH $15,000, IN the dry goods commission business. The advertiser has some choice accounts, and wishes to increase the business. Address COMMISSION, box 135 Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A LEGITIMATE CASH business, established; pays well; $800 required for half interest; monopoly secured; reference given. Apply at 177 Broadway, room 18, from 10 to 2.

$1,000.—A BUSINESS MAN WITH THIS AMOUNT desires an opening. No liquor business. Address W. W. S., Herald office.

$2,500 TO $5,000.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A safe cash business that will pay 100 per cent net profit. For interview address, with full name, STANWIX, Herald office.

$3,000.—WANTED, A PARTY WITH THIS amount to join equally in a business enterprise by which more than $40,000 may be cleared. Particulars on interview. Address ELLIOT, station G.

$3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED—TO INCREASE THE business; an opportunity seldom offered; $25,000 can be made easily yearly; already established; no risk and party can have an important position and interest. Apply to FERTILIZER, 49 Broadway, room 34.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED, TO TAKE THE place of one retiring, in an iron manufactory, foundry, &c., doing a good business in housework. Address, for interview, J. M. F., Herald office.

$5,000.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN AN OFFICE, manufacturing or mercantile business, by a middle aged man, or would invest $5,000 cash in a business that would bear close investigation. Best references furnished. Address F. T., Herald office.

$6,000.—A CAPABLE MAN MAY SECURE A half interest in a patent plastic ivory umbrella handle; $1,250 of it bonus. L. CHATMAN, 153 Chambers street.

$25,000 TO $40,000 SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED, in one of the best established and most profitable business hotels in New York. Particulars obtained of EDGAR TUCKER, No. 9 Pine street.

$75,000 WILL PURCHASE GOOD WILL, STOCK, Trademarks, Recipes, Fixtures of an established business manufacturing its own copyrighted medicines; proprietor's health compels retirement; $50,000 can remain five years in the business, which is paying $3,000 annually, one-tenth, good security given insuring fixed income. Address, with this, or, residence, MONOPOLY, Ledger office, Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7.30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE. PROFITABLE. PERMANENT.

JAY COOKE & CO.

offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

These bonds are secured, first, by a first mortgage on the railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; second, by a first mortgage on its entire land grant, being more than twenty-two thousand acres of land to each mile of road.

The bonds are free from United States tax; the principal and interest are payable in gold—the principal at the end of thirty years, and the interest semi-annually, at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000.

The trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific seven-thirty bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable at ten per cent premium (or 1.10) in exchange for the company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income one third and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest bank or banker will supply these Bonds in any desired amount and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks may send money or other bonds directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, &c., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the banks or bankers employed to sell this loan.

For sale by

J. COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York and Washington,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company;
By most national banks, and by brokers generally throughout the country.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—Money loaned immediately, in New York and New Jersey, on real estate, builders' loans, merchandise and securities. First, Second, Third and Fourth Mortgages, Bonds, Stocks, Notes, &c., negotiated.

A.—MONEY LOANED (PROMPTLY) IN SUMS TO suit, on improved and accessible unimproved City Property. Large Mortgages cashed. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Agency, No. 17 Nassau street,

New York.

Commercial Credits

issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies and South America.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, ARCHIBALD McKINLAY, Agents.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
Notice to Depositors.
The Bank will open after the 1st of February next for receiving and paying deposits every day, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, excepting Mondays, when the Bank will be open at 10 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before January 20 draw interest from January 1. Deposits made after January 20 draw interest from February 1.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, 653 Sixth avenue—Booth's theatre. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8.

Money deposited on or before January 20 will draw interest from January 1.

Interest at seven per cent per annum will be paid on all sums remaining in bank January 1 that were deposited on or before July 20, and October 20; also an extra dividend of one per cent on all sums of $1,000 and under deposited before August 1, 1869.

Interest, if not withdrawn, will be credited the account and draw interest from January 1, same as a deposit of money. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY Bonds, first class securities, below par; also Insurance and Bank Stocks, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of other Securities, paying from ten to twelve per cent dividends and interest for profitable investment, all at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street, New York.
All classes of Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at New York Stock Exchange Boards a specialty for many years.

FOR SALE—A $10,000 SECOND MORTGAGE ON IMproved Brooklyn property; has 2¾ years to run from November 1, 1870. First mortgage, of $20,000, held by a Savings institution. Discount at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Address ADVERTISER, Herald office.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New York, office 64 Wall street, New York, Jan. 6, 1871. The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent, free of government tax, payable on and after January 16, 1871.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 16th inst. JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MONEY PLENTY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums to suit, or to purchase mortgages.
RUFUS K. McHARG,
162 Broadway, Commissioner for all the States.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, IN sums of $5,000 or less. Apply to WM. & A. W. LOWERRE, 289 Greenwich street, New York.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE CO., No. 115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1871.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent (free from government tax), payable on demand.
WILLIAM J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEgraph Company, 38 Liberty street.
NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.
The transfer books of this company will be closed on Saturday, 14th inst., and opened Thursday, 19th inst.
THOS. P. BLADEN, Treasurer.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
YONKERS AND NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 176 Broadway.
NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent, free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

WE HAVE A VERY EXCELLENT APPLICATION FOR a loan on a mill property near Baltimore. Cost $20,000. Loan wanted, $12,000. Apply to E. H. GIBBS & CO., 98 Bowery.

$5,000 WANTED—ON GOOD SECURITY. NO humbug. Address, appointing interview, STRAIGHTFORWARD, Herald office.

$100,000.—MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE in sums to suit. Second and leasehold mortgages cashed. HINMAN & SON, 25 Pine street.

$150,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York Property, improved and unimproved. First and Second Mortgages bought. Apply to F. HAMBLEN, or to R. C. FERGUSON, 111 Broadway, room D, basement.

$200,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on City Real Estate; First and Second Mortgages negotiated. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

$365,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, on Real Estate in this city, Brooklyn or in Westchester county. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, No. 63 Wall street.

$400,000 TO LOAN—ON NEW YORK, BROOKlyn and Westchester Property, in sums to suit; no bonus required. Westchester Mortgages purchased. C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Company, 159 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

SAFE WANTED—ABOUT 24x30, INSIDE MEASUREment; must be cheap. Address S. & S., box 159 Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENGINE, FROM 15 TO 20 HORSE power, already set up and in good running order, with Boiler in addition. Address box 2,152 New York Post office.

WANTED—A COMPLETE, NEW OR SECOND HAND Steam Hoisting Winch, without the boiler. Any one having the same address H. D. & CO., box 103 Post office, New York.

WANTED—A SHORT STROKE ENGINE, OF 25 HORSE power. Address box 2,252 Post office or 456 Washington street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND HAND SCHOOL Globe, size from 12 to 16 inches diameter. Address, with price and particulars, GLOBE, box 107 Herald office.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

INMAN LINE.—FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERpool. Royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON........Saturday, Jan. 14, 12 noon.
CITY OF PARIS..................Saturday, Jan. 21, 3 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE (via Halifax).Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

ALGERIA..Wedn'day, Jan. 11	ALEPPO..Thursday, Jan. 26
CALABRIA.Thursday, Jan. 12	RUSSIA..Wednesday, Feb. 1
ABYSSINIA (via Halifax) Wednesday, Jan. 18	BATAVIA..Thursday, Feb. 2
SIBERIA..Thursday, Jan. 19	CHINA..Wednesday, Feb. 8
CUBA...Wednesday, Jan. 25	PALMYRA.Thursday, Feb. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin.........$130, gold | Second Cabin.........$80, gold
First Cabin to Paris...145, gold
By the Thursday steamers.
First Cabin.........$80, gold | Steerage.........30, currency
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
VILLE DE PARIS..........................Wednesday, Jan. 18
WASHINGTON............................Saturday, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From pier 47 North river.
LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
HELVETIA, Grigs..........Saturday, Jan. 14, at 10 A. M.
ERIN, Bragg...............Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 9 A. M.
DENMARK, Andrews......Saturday, Jan. 21, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's
Line of new Steamers between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Ireland.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10 Water street, Liverpool, and No. 7 East India avenue, Leadenhall street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails,
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEBRASKA, Guard..........................Jan. 18, at 3½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Forsyth....................Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 59 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
AUSTRALIA.....Sat., Jan. 14	BRITANNIA...Wed., Jan. 18
INDIA.............Sat., Jan. 21	IOWA...............Wed., Jan. 25
COLUMBIA......Sat., Feb. 25	TYRIAN............Wed., Feb. 8
EUROPA..........Sat., Feb. 4	BRITANNIA.....Wed., Feb. 22
CALEDONIA.....Sat., Feb. 11	IOWA...............Wed., March 8
ANGLIA, Feb....Sat., Jan. 18	TYRIAN............Wed., March 22

and every Saturday and alternate Wednesday thereafter, from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

STEAMSHIP ABYSSINIA, SAILING 18TH JANUARY, will call at Halifax.
Cabin passage to Halifax, $20, gold.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR BREMEN.
The steamship RHEIN, Captain J. C. Meyer, will sail on Saturday, January 14, from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken.
To be followed by
The steamship DEUTSCHLAND, Captain H. A. F. Neynaber, on Saturday, January 28.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin...$120
Second cabin...72
Steerage...35
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Through line to
California and China.
Freight and passage greatly reduced.
Through rates, New York to San Francisco:—
First class. Steerage.
$125 to $150. $50.
According to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon
on the 4th and 20th of each month,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
January 20. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, connecting with MONTANA, Captain Cavarly.
Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose, Guatemala, and Punta Arenas.
Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco February 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, January 19.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, January 18, 1871, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, pier No. 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GRAND ORIENTAL TRIP.—RARE OPPORTUNITY.
INTERESTING TO TOURISTS AND OTHERS CONTEMPLATING AN ESCAPE FROM THE RIGORS OF A NORTHERN WINTER.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will despatch, on or about the 15th of January, 1871, their new and splendid sidewheel steamer ALASKA, Captain Maury, for the following ports:—Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Suez Canal, Singapore and Hong Kong, there making connection with the company's steamers for the various ports of China, Japan and San Francisco.
For freight or passage or further information apply at the office, pier 42 North river, New York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—NEW YORK and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Captain Philips.............Wednesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA, Captain Deaken.....Saturday, Jan. 28
CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips.............Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. Timmerman...Friday, Feb. 10
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.
CLEOPATRA goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.
Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams.......................Jan. 19
COLUMBIA, Capt. F. Van Sice (via Nassau).........Jan. 26
MISSOURI, Capt. J. R. Edwards...........................Feb. 2
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company.—The elegant screw steamship MERRIMACK, 2,600 tons burthen, Captain W. Weir, will sail for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro on Monday, January 23.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

FOR HAVANA—CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Now at her dock receiving cargo,
The well known A1 sidewheel steamship
RAPIDAN,
Edward Whitehurst, Commander,
will sail for the above port on Saturday, January 14, at 3 P. M., from pier 35 North river.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty street.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship TILLIE, Captain Partridge, at pier 20 East river, will leave on Saturday, January 14.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and H. & T. C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
on Saturday, January 14.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 60 Broadway.

VIRGINIA LINE.—STEAMSHIP ITTON, for NORFOLK, PETERSBURG and RICHMOND will leave pier 21 North river, Saturday, at 3 P. M.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Captain S. L. Clapp, will leave pier No. 9 North river, on Saturday, January 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage $50; steerage $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
SOUTHERN LINE.
The steamship
LODONA, Captain H. R. Hovey,
will leave pier 20 East river, Saturday, January 14, at 3 P. M.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane, New York.
The steamer BIENVILLE will follow from pier 28 North river. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER Line
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
sailing from pier No. 5 North river at 3 P. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
MANHATTAN, Captain M. S. Woodhull,
will sail on Saturday, January 14.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 20 Broadway.
For through freight tariff apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway, entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship JAMES ADGER will follow and sail on Tuesday, January 17.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, steamship WYANOKE, on Saturday, January 14, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH MISSIONARY UNION—GENERAL THEOLOgical Seminary.—Rev. Dr. Seymour preaches at the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue, at 7½ P. M.

THE MEMBERS OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S church, in consequence of the fire, will attend Divine service on Sundays in the Girls' Orphan Asylum, entrance in Fifty-second street, between Fourth and Madison avs.

DRY GOODS.

RECEPTION AND VISITING BONNETS.—AN ELEgant assortment of the most recherche styles, in all the new colors. Flowers for balls branched to order.
MADAME DE LACY,
882½ Broadway, near Nineteenth street, east side.

TASSELS, CORDS, DRESS BUTTONS, SILK AND Beaded, Ornaments, &c., constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest wholesale prices, by FREDERICK MAYNARD, Manufacturer, 109 Liberty street.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ABOUT THREE YEARS AGO, IN THE NEW York theatre, a Mink Tippet. The owner can have the same by calling at the Redemptorist Fathers', 173 Third st.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK AND TAN DOG, BURNED on one side; answers to the name of Link. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to 151 Hudson street.

LOST—THURSDAY, A. M., IN FOURTH AVENUE, BEtween Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second streets, a Fur Collar. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 351 West Twenty-eighth street.

LOST—ON THE 10TH INST., MASONIC MARK, CONtaining picture of a lady, marked "L. F. Chapman, Lilly H. B. C., Mauch Chunk." $5 reward will be paid on returning it to Dr. W. JACKSON, 463 Second avenue.

LOST—A POCKETBOOK, ON WEDNESDAY MORNing, between 8 and 9 o'clock, in Clay street, near Union avenue, Greenpoint. By leaving it at 59 Clay street will receive a reward.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN THE VICINity of Fifth avenue or Broadway, a black cloth Overskirt. Any one returning the same to 355 West Twenty-fourth street will receive a suitable reward.
MRS. J. HOPPER.

LOST—A COACH DOG, WITH CURLY TAIL, ANswers to the name of Colonel. Any one returning him to 230 West Twenty-third street will receive a liberal reward.

LOST—$10 REWARD.—ON WEDNESDAY, 4TH INST., a Black and Tan Dog, ears and tail long, answering to the name of Jack. Whoever will bring the same to 12 Park avenue will receive the above reward.

LOST OR STOLEN—A GRAY HORSE AND DIRT CART. Any one returning the same will receive a reward of $10. THOMAS McDERMOTT & SON, 233 East Twenty-ninth st.

STOLEN—JANUARY 12, 1871, OPPOSITE J. G. DImond's, Thirty-third street, near Seventh avenue, a light bay Horse, three white feet, white spot on forehead, very fat, blinders on, and light Top Wagon, made by Stivers & Smith. Any one giving information will be rewarded on addressing A. AYRES & SONS, Tenth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-fifth streets, New York.

STOLEN—A PAIR OF HORSE BLANKETS, WOOLLEN, with white ground and blue stripe, trimmed with red cloth, with monogram "J. P. G." A liberal reward will be paid. Address J. P. GARRISH, M. D., 40 West Twenty-first street.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A BLACK AND WHITE SPOTted Bloodhound, about eight months old, from the premises of 423 West Forty-second street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, FROM 91 WEST STREET, ON the 9th inst., Skye Terrier Dog, weight about 20 pounds, named Jack. Return him to above number and get reward.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, IN THE VICINITY OF NEW Haven or Harlem depots, a Sealskin Cap. The above reward will be given by leaving it at 42 East Twenty-sixth street.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT No. 21,512, issued by the United States Trust Company, payable to the order of W. A. Miles & Co.; not endorsed. The finder will receive the above reward upon the return of the certificate (payment of which has been stopped) to WM. A. MILES & CO., 59 Chrystie street.

$15 REWARD.—A LARGE BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND Dog, white spot on breast, scar on left jaw, named Scout; lost Tuesday night. The above reward will be given if returned to owner. J. GODFREY, 72 Catharine street.

$25 REWARD.—LOST—A LOCKET AND CHAIN, between Twentieth street, Broadway, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. The above reward will be paid on its return to WM. H. HAMMOND, 15 John street.

$50 REWARD.—STOLEN, FROM ROOM NO. 2, Madison Square Hotel, between 5 and 7 P. M., January 11, a Lady's Black Silk Sacque, trimmed and lined with fur; also dark Fur Muff to match; one plain Gold Watch and Black Chain; also small Sealskin Purse, containing a small sum of Money. If the parties having the above articles will return them immediately to the hotel they will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 3D OF JANUARY, a Cluster Diamond Pin, 15 stones, chain and pin attached to it. Above reward will be paid at WOLF BROS., 539 Broadway.

$100 REWARD—FOR INFORMATION THAT WILL lead to an interview with one Jacob Rathenburg, chemist, formerly of Brooklyn, E. D. This will be given to himself or anybody else.
S. S. PICKEN, 214 Greenwich street, New York.

$500 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE REcovery of the following goods, stolen from PALMER & CO., 225 Bowery, on Monday night, January 9, 1871, or in proportion to the amount recovered:—3 Seal Sacques, 1 Sealskin Scarf, 1 Sealskin Boa, 45 Mink Muffs, 31 Mink Collars, 5 Mink Boas, 10 Mink Long Scarfs, 2 Fitch Collars, 1 Muskrat Muff, 2 gents Beaver Collars, 1 Wolf Robe, 5 Ladies' Beaver Fur Trimmed Hoods, 1 black Astrakhan Muff.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

A.—SCHOONER PROGRESS, CARRYING 29 TONS, all on deck, drawing six feet of water, rebuilt in 1870, in perfect order, for sale; lying at Norris and Essex dock, Hoboken. Inquire on board.

FOR SALE—THE STEAM YACHT JAMES, NOW lying at the first landing, Staten Island. For particulars apply to THOMAS ROBINSON, Herald Ship News office, Whitehall slip, pier 1, East river, New York.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Main Staysail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner South and Roosevelt streets.

WANTED—A PROPELLER, TO CARRY 75 TONS AND draw 4½ feet water, loaded. Address C. H. WILSIE, stating price, &c., Piermont, Rockland county, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

A.—TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 184 BOWERY.—Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, French, German, Spanish, Drawing, Shorthand, Mathematics and English. Ladies' department. Telegraphy by an experienced operator. Private lessons day and evening.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION IN A choir (soprano singer). Address 127 Cook street, Brooklyn, E. D.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER MONTH; conversations; families attended. From the first week pupils read, translate and answer in French. Professor JOSEPH J. GRIERRE, 47 West Twenty-fourth street.

WANTED, A FRENCH TEACHER, BY A GENTLEman who wishes to perfect himself in commercial correspondence, and also conversation. Address D. W., Herald office.

FURNITURE.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell all their Parlor, Chamber, Dining Furniture at a sacrifice; magnificent Pompadour Suit, cost $850, for $200; do., $50; Pianoforte, Statuary, Paintings, Bronzes, Carpets, used five months. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

B 4 U BUY ELSEWHERE CALL AT PRIVATE RESIdence 113 West Twenty-seventh street.—Magnificent satin brocatel Suit, cost $400, for $150; one do., $100; rep Suits, $45; Bedroom Sets, in rosewood and walnut. Dining Room and Basement Furniture, in lots to suit, at less than half price.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with above on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 296 Eighth avenue. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

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WEST POINT.

What a High Military Authority Has to Say About the Academy.

The Charges of Bad Discipline—The Exploits of the First Class and the Failings of the Colored Cadet—West Point the Most Democratic Institution in the World—The Military Value of Veracity.

WEST POINT, Jan. 12, 1871.

"Very glad, sir, to give you any information I can, and I'll tell you just exactly what I think about things in general. But mind—you mustn't mention my name."

"But——"

"That's the only condition upon which my lips are going to open. You can use what I tell you in any way you like, so long as you don't drag me into the columns of the HERALD. I don't want to be praised, and I'd rather not be abused. Not that I care about the public knowing me by reputation; but if a man's name once gets into

THE NEWSPAPERS

it's all up with him at Washington."

This is the formula with which all interviews with any of the West Point authorities naturally begin. From the highest to rank down through every gradation until you reach Colored Cadet Smith it is the same unvarying story. Everybody is delighted to spread out before you the treasures of their experience and to unfold all they know in regard to whatever you desire to procure. But they always couple the disclosure with an earnest pledge to allow their names to remain in their present illustrious obscurity.

What words of sadder and more doleful meaning could fall upon the ears of a professional interviewer? As I have listened to them I have burned to tell the world how soldierly was the figure, how intelligent and genial the features, how noble the record, of some of the men who thus repelled the overtures of journalistic fame.

The information and opinions that I have gathered under these unpromising conditions shall not, however, be lost to the American public. And I have hit upon a plan of still preserving the popular form of an interview. I shall throw half a dozen conversations into one, and stain these sheets of paper with a conversation with the

COLLECTIVE OFFICIAL WORLD

of West Point, which I shall forthwith incarnate under the title of a

HIGH MILITARY AUTHORITY.

"You're having a good deal of trouble up here just at present, General. What's the matter with the Point?"

"Well, not much that I can see out of the usual routine. We're pretty much all the time in trouble about something or other. There's a strong party in the country who think that West Point costs too much money and spoils a great many good citizens by making them exclusive aristocrats, and does not properly do its work of affording sound military education to the cadets. And no man that I ever heard of blindly hated an institution long who did not at last find some very good cause for his hatred—some tangible basis of

HONEST ABUSE AND INVECTIVE.

That's the way with West Point. It is easy to find defects in our system, and after properly exaggerating them to drag them before the public eye and say, 'How long shall such a nuisance be allowed to exist?' This institution is not perfect; nothing human ever can be. But when I hear people asking that it shall be swept away among the things of the past I remember how many of the historic names in our American roll of honor have been entered on the West Point books, and I give way to a very strong feeling of honest American indignation. No other educational institution in the country can show a more glorious record. Not in the army alone have our graduates repaid their country for the cost of their instruction. Many of our greatest engineers, and lawyers and professors, and even clergymen, have been West Point cadets."

"But these cases of

BAD DISCIPLINE

that have found their way into the newspapers—the Colored Cadet and that last exploit of the First Class?"

"Well, they are not very extraordinary. The last, no doubt, has some exceptional features. But in itself, it is in my opinion a sign of the healthy state of feeling among the cadets."

"How is that?"

"Well, because it shows that their love of truth is sincere. I blame the First Class for what they have done, and I am very glad that they have been severely punished. Such a thing will probably never happen again. But there might have been breaches of discipline that would have been disgraceful to the authorities as well as to the cadets, and I don't think this has been. A civilian has, naturally, very vague ideas about the way in which an efficient and well trained army is governed. Now our whole system of discipline is based upon the

INVIOLABLE VERACITY

of both officers and men. A soldier may be guilty of almost any other vice except falsehood without ceasing wholly to be efficient. But if he be a liar the sooner he is drummed out of the blue coat of the United States the better. That ought to be the case with the men; it must be so with the officers or the morale of the entire army would be destroyed."

"Yes, truth is, of course, the great martial virtue."

"I see you don't understand its full value—in military matters, I mean. Now, for instance, a cadet is reported for doing or not doing something. If he says the complaint is not true we believe him, and he is relieved from the usual penalty. But if it should be proved subsequently that he had screened himself from punishment by telling a falsehood, he would be tried by court martial and dismissed from the Academy. In consequence of that severity it is but in very exceptional cases that a cadet tells a lie. If he gets into some scrape, and is questioned, he owns up. If he is under arrest, and there are confined to his quarters, we take his parole and leave him there without a sentinel. I should as soon expect to hear of a cadet breaking his parole under these circumstances as that he had

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

By doing so he would commit the worst form of suicide—moral suicide. While this high tone of truthfulness is maintained, therefore, there is but little trouble in governing a regiment or an army. But if once the vice of lying has grown so common as to cease to be disgraceful, there is an end of everything like discipline. One man tells a lie and another lies to save him, and so on to the end of the chapter. We should then have to keep spies in every regiment on the lookout for insubordination. As the case stands now, each cadet, if he knows that a comrade has been guilty of a lie, reports him, and he is dismissed."

"But this case of the First Class seems to have other features in it—didn't it show something like

INHUMANITY

to send the three poor wretches away in their summer clothing at the dead of a winter night?"

"Ah, now you are quoting from a certain newspaper—not your own. That part of the case is altogether imaginative—a mere sensation, gotten up by some over-zealous gentleman of the press. That account says the three cadets were taken up the river to Fort Putnam. Nothing of the kind. They had been proved guilty of lying, and the First Class were afraid they would be let off by the Fourth Class giving a pledge to abstain from spirituous liquors. So they had a meeting, and decided to run them out, as they were no longer worthy to mingle with honorable, truthful men. Tuesday night a week ago, therefore, they visited the rooms of the culprits, forced them to dress in citizens' clothes, took them, not to Fort Putnam, but to Buttermilk Falls Ferry, and dismissed them with money enough to pay their fare. That's nothing very

CRUEL OR UNREASONABLE

in that, that I can see. It was an outrage on good order, but it does not seem to me to have shown anything of [illegible]—a love of truth and a detestation of [illegible]."

"The case, it seems to show that the son of the [illegible] leaving suspicions [illegible] that [illegible] the cadets money out of his own pocket."

"Yes, [illegible]. He was just the same as the rest. The cadets gave [illegible] they were

EXTREMELY WORRY

at the time to guard the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the first [illegible]"

"[illegible] colored cadet, who has got into trouble about [illegible]—him?"

"Yes, and if he is [illegible]—proved so. I mean—he [illegible] to stay here, whether he is [illegible] and whether he has a [illegible] in Congress or not. Politics and color [illegible] nothing to do with the question. Is he a [illegible] That's what is [illegible] to be decided, and that is all."

"[illegible] he is sure to have plenty of friends at West Point."

[illegible] of the head. "Yes, sir. But [illegible] understand why there should be all this [illegible] him. I assure you, on my honor, that he [illegible] the same treatment in every way [illegible] that any white boy has had. We had nothing to do with his coming here. I don't say [illegible] it was kind to the boy, [illegible] held that he was entitled to every right enjoyed by any other cadet of his class. [illegible]

WORST PART OF THE MATTER

is that he hasn't [illegible] his position. If he had [illegible] would have been [illegible] trouble. He can [illegible] an officer of the United States [illegible] ordinary capacity and [illegible] If [illegible] could be [illegible] impossible—we can't [illegible] to compel the other cadets to hug him to their hearts and love him after the antique model of Damon and Pythias. My belief is that if he would show a little good sense the boys would soon like him and associate with him. If he is suspicious and envious and unsociable, however, he must share the fate of all other people who have the same weakness—he must be friendless. He has the greatest faculty for

GETTING INTO SCRAPES

of all the boys I have known. He was in trouble, I believe, at Hartford before he came here, and God knows he has never been long out of it since. He has been under arrest for one thing or another three-fourths of the time he has been on the Point."

"What about these other complaints against you—that the discipline is that of a martinet rather than that of a practical officer; that the boys are spoiled by over attention to [illegible] trifles?"

"There, again, a critic [illegible] takes altogether an erroneous view of our system. The 'trifles' involve the very life and soul of all discipline. A cadet, for example, is allowed to come on parade with a hole or so of his coat unbuttoned. If that were unpunished he would come the next day with every hole unbuttoned, and the day after that probably

IN HIS SHIRT SLEEVES.

A pretty state of things we should have then! No, sir; we must look after these trivial faults, and the graver ones will look out for themselves. And to prove to you how sound our system is in this respect the British House of Parliament sent a commission over here to inquire into its workings, and they have reported favorably in regard to it, and it is going to be adopted in all the English military schools."

"Well, you will own up, at least, to making the boys aristocratic and exclusive?"

"Indeed, I shall do nothing of the kind. Aristocratic! Why, West Point is the

MOST DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTION

in existence the wide world over. With us the poor man's son has exactly the same chance as the rich man's. Merit is the only method adopted in placing the cadets. Why, President Grant's son is right away down at the tail end of his class—almost the lowest boy. Among the cadets themselves, too, the principles of equality are heartily embraced. There are no little cliques here of rich men's sons, like what you will find in most colleges. The boys have to live in exactly the same way. This one is not allowed to keep a horse, while the other's allowance scarcely pays his board and never permits him to shake hands with a tailor. No, sir! All the cadets have exactly the same privileges in every respect while they are at the Academy. Rich and poor are all on the same footing."

"But it is said that

NO POOR BOYS

ever come here."

"Well, just notice at the next inspection the faces of the boys. You will find a good many that are not very aristocratic. Names, too, are a good test, and you will see many in the list that were never heard of before in any way that I know of."

"Do you think selection by competition would be better than the present system of nomination by Congressmen?"

"I do. There can be no doubt of it. At present we have a great many stupid boys, upon whom the money of the United States is simply wasted. They will never be good officers; they haven't got capacity enough to be so. If entrance were obtained only by competition all the boys who come here would be intelligent and promising. We could then raise the standard of examination, and even then, probably, should never have to reject any one who entered. All upon whom the public money had been spent would repay the country for the expense of their education. That would be a great improvement, and would remove the last excuse for that charge of aristocracy and exclusiveness that you referred to."

"And boys, like colored cadet Smith, who can scarcely write a sentence of intelligible English, would never come here?"

"You ought not to ask me such a question as that. I cannot answer you, of course."

"So, on the whole, Mr. High Military Authority, you think West Point is

NOT YET DEMORALIZED?"

"No, sir; except by the presence of the three or four newspaper men who have been up here the last four or five days about this everlasting colored cadet."

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	43	38	3 P. M.	51	44
6 A. M.	45	37	6 P. M.	50	46
9 A. M.	48	41	9 P. M.	50	46
12 M.	51	43	12 P. M.	49	44

Average temperature yesterday.......... 41¼

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... 48⅞

The Board of Police yesterday ordered Roundsmen Platt and Mead, of the Fourth precinct, on post duty.

Charles Uhlendorf, a refractory youth of twelve years, was sent to the Juvenile Asylum yesterday by Justice Ledwith, at the Essex Market Police Court, on a charge preferred by Maggie Boyle, a school teacher, of striking her on the head with a slungshot and pelting her with stones.

Joseph Cormitz, of 62 Market street, was held to answer, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, by Justice Ledwith, on complaint of his wife, who charged that on Wednesday night the accused came home drunk, and after abusing her roundly in every mood and tense commenced beating her on the head with a china cup, cutting her severely and blacking both her eyes.

The ball of the Caledonian Club will come off this evening at Irving Hall. The club will be in full uniform and in all the glory of kilt and sporran and plaided shawl, with blazing claymores girt to their thighs. Scotch lassies and Highland laddies will "foot it" until early dawn, and between the music, the supper and the dancing, all will "gang awa" no doubt well satisfied with their night's sport.

The Board of Supervisors met at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, Mayor Hall, in the chair. A resolution in favor of paying Professor Doremus $1,600 for toxicological analyses in the cases of Captain Alexander and Michael Galley was adopted. A resolution was also adopted to pay twenty attendants of the Court of Oyer and Terminer $229 for their services. The Board then adjourned till the 24th inst.

Assistant District Attorney A. S. Sullivan spoke last evening before the William M. Tweed Association of the Fifteenth ward on the subject of the charities of the city of New York. Having lectured on the same subject before the association but a short time ago, he had but little to say that was new, although his remarks were nevertheless of a highly interesting character and repeatedly called forth hearty rounds of applause from his hearers.

Coroner Keenan yesterday held an inquest at the City Hall, in the case of Thomas O'Connor, the man who was crushed to death on Tuesday evening, corner of Fourteenth street and University place, by being run over by car No. 9 of the Broadway Railroad. The testimony showed that deceased jumped backwards from the front platform, and, falling on the track, the wheel passed over both his legs. The jury, on hearing all the testimony, rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was thirty years of age and a native of Ireland.

Mr. David Adams, a man seventy years of age, died on Wednesday evening at his residence, 493 East Houston street. About a week ago Mr. Adams was passing through Lewis street, near Houston, when he was run against by one of the cars of the avenue D line, and being knocked partially under the car received injuries of a fatal character. It was stated yesterday by an agent of the company that the car did not pass over deceased; but the real facts of the case will be developed to-day before Coroner Schirmer, who has the matter in charge.

Mary Anne Danserean, a well dressed young woman, was arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, on complaint of Mary Jane Capper, of 429 East Eleventh street, who complained that she left the accused in charge of her premises, and upon returning home found that a quantity of gold rings and silk dresses had been stolen and carried away. The property was not recovered. The prisoner was also charged with the larceny of a cloak, found in her possession, by another, and was held to answer on both charges.

St. Bernard's Literary Association, a society composed of young men connected with St. Bernard's Roman Catholic church, in West Thirteenth street, gave a charming entertainment in the basement of the church last evening. The place was crowded by a large and enthusiastic audience, and the entertainment did great credit to the young men engaged. The volunteer choir, composed of twelve young ladies belonging to the prominent families of the parish, assisted and added grace and beauty to the scene. The officers of the association are as follows:—President, Rev. P. J. Healy; Vice President, Francis J. Early; Secretary, John R. McGoldrick; Treasurer, Patrick J. McGuckey.

The monthly meeting of the Medico-Legal Society of this city was held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, Stephen Rogers, M. D., President, in the chair. After the transaction of the usual society business the paper of the evening, "The Medico-Legal Value of Confession," was read by W. A. Hammond, M. D. Dr. Hammond having spoken at some length of the great increase of judicial cases, in which the decision must be based on medical testimony, showed that the value to be placed on confession of crime must be determined by the temperament, idiosyncrasies, &c., of the person who makes it. The Doctor's views on the subject were listened to with the respect which his high abilities entitled them to. At the conclusion of the address the President announced that Charles A. Lee, M. D., would deliver the paper for February, on "The Medico-legal Suggestion of Insanity."

RUSSIA.

Interview with the Russian Military Agent—Russia is Not Preparing for War—Her Army is on a Peace Footing—Expected Arrival of a Russian Prince Imperial.

The following information derived from Major General Gorloff, of the Russian army and of the suite of the Emperor of Russia, who is the accredited military agent to this country, has a deep significance at this time, when the air is laden with rumors of heavy arming on the part of Russia and the momentous question whether there is to be peace or war will shortly be decided by the London conference of European Powers.

A HERALD reporter called upon General Gorloff, who is at present at the Hoffman House, and, upon making himself known, was received with marked courtesy by the General, who, in appearance, is the beau ideal of a military officer. After a few introductory remarks the following conversation took place:—

REPORTER—Is it true that Russia is arming on a gigantic scale and is raising her forces to a war footing?

General GORLOFF—As I only left Russia about three weeks ago I can give you some information on the subject. The reports circulated by several American papers about Russia's arming are nothing but idle rumors.

RUSSIA IS NOT PREPARING FOR WAR.

Our armies are at present on a peace footing, and their effective strength is below 800,000 men, of which the bulk is concentrated in Poland and along the western frontier of the empire.

REPORTER—It is said that you have very large orders for Remington rifles and other arms in this country.

General GORLOFF—You may contradict these rumors, as they are totally unfounded. We have not ordered any Remington rifles at all. What orders we have given are to a very limited extent, and mostly for experimental purposes. Of course I am not at liberty to give you any further particulars as to the nature of these orders.

REPORTER—Have you not purchased any arms, General?

General GORLOFF—We never purchase any. They are ordered according to a given system, which has previously been tested by a commission of military officers.

REPORTER—What are your opinions, General, about the Eastern question?

General GORLOFF—I do not think there will be war. All

THE DIFFICULTIES COME FROM ENGLAND.

Turkey does not oppose, but, on the contrary, sees the justice of the demands of Russia. We want nothing more than to fortify our frontiers along the Black Sea. At present a Turkish fleet from the Bosphorus might with impunity attack us and land troops on those shores, which are at present

THE MOST VULNERABLE PART OF THE EMPIRE.

We are therefore justified in building a cordon of fortifications along that frontier in order to secure ourselves from attacks by hostile fleets. Russia does not desire war; of course we are introducing the latest inventions of science for the improvement of our arms, in the same manner as the United States have been converting their muzzle loaders into breech-loaders.

REPORTER—What is the present state of the Russian empire?

General GORLOFF—Russia is still in a state of transition, and has not yet got over the social revolution brought about by the emancipation of the serfs. The nobles have had to make heavy sacrifices and the serfs are called upon to form new local governments, which necessitates heavy taxation.

The General then informed the Reporter that Alexis Alexandrovich,

A REAL LIVE PRINCE IMPERIAL

of Russia, third son of the Czar, will come to this country next spring. He is twenty-one years of age (born 14th January, 1850) and has the rank of captain of the fleet and aide-de-camp to the Emperor. He will be accompanied by Admiral Possiette, who superintends his studies. Prince Alexis has already been on a tour through Europe and Asia, and will travel throughout the United States. He will take a trip down the Mississippi, and, perhaps, visit California. While in this city the Prince will probably be a guest of A. T. Stewart.

THE IRISH EXILES.

The Probable Programme of Their Reception—Meeting of the Knights of St. Patrick.

The greatest activity continues in Irish circles in view of the arrival of the exiles lately released by the British government, and there is now no room for doubting that the reception that is being prepared for them will be of the most imposing character. Colonel William R. Roberts, M. C., is in receipt, daily, of communications from Irish societies in this and neighboring cities asking for a place in the procession. The Colonel's office is at No. 87 Cedar street, where he attends daily for the purpose of organizing and

ARRANGING FOR THE RECEPTION.

An interesting feature of the occasion will be the appearance in one body of the Irish refugees, 500 in number, who will carry a flag with the inscription, "The Felons' Phalanx." They will have a fine band of music, the American and Irish colors, and will have an appropriate place in the procession. Another body of refugees, recently formed and known as the United Irishmen, will also parade with compatriots. They have signified their intention of subscribing $1,600 to the fund for the relief of the exiles. Colonel Kavanagh has notified Colonel Roberts that the Sixty-ninth regiment will parade in full strength. Company F, First cavalry, will turn out, as also the Emmet Guard, Captain O'Rorke; several military organizations from Brooklyn, New Jersey, Newark and other cities, and, of course, all the Irish societies in New York and the sister city.

THE PROGRAMME

of the reception has not been finally determined upon, but it is probable that it will comprise a formal reception at the Battery; a procession to the City Hall; reception by the Mayor and Corporation; a march up Broadway to Tammany Hall and addresses there by distinguished citizens.

The Knights of St. Patrick held a meeting at 734 Broadway last night for the purpose of taking action in reference to the reception of the brave exiles. Colonel Roberts and a number of the knights were named as a committee to represent the society at the reception, and it was resolved to contribute largely toward the Tammany Hall fund.

METHODIST MALFEASANCE.

The Trial of Rev. Dr. Lanahan, of the Methodist Book Concern—The Charges Against Him.

The court for the investigation of the charges against Rev. Dr. Lanahan, Jr., agent of the Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled yesterday morning at the publishing House, corner of Broadway and Eleventh street, but the proceedings were strictly private, every one being excluded except the members of the court. The latter consists of Bishops Janes, Ames, Scott and Simpson, and the following committee:—Rev. James Pike, N. H. C.; G. W. Woodruff, N. Y. E. C.; C. S. Vancleve, Newark C.; H. Slicer, Baltimore C.; J. S. Bingham, Black River C.; I. Irwin, Central New York C.; G. W. Maltby, Erie C.; J. F. Kennedy, N. Ohio C.; F. A. Blades, Detroit C.; C. H. Bannister, Wis. C.; C. Brooks, Minn. C.; J. M. Vernon, St. Louis C.; J. H. Moore, Ill. C., and L. Rothweiler, Cen. German.

The following charges are now to be investigated:—

1. Official misconduct and malfeasance.
2. Neglect of official duty.
3. Untruthfulness, [illegible], slanderous dissension and other objectionable personal characteristics, which unfit him for the position of assistant book agent.
4. Insubordination to his official superiors, the Book Committee, and violation of his pledges to them.
5. Want of business qualifications and capacity for the discharge of the official duties of assistant book agent.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BROOKLYN LAWYER.

About half-past six o'clock last evening a well known lawyer of Kings county, Mr. Augustus H. Stuart, was endeavoring to get into his private office from an adjoining apartment, at 293 Fulton street, by stepping along the cornice over the liquor store of Jarvis, and missing his footing fell to the sidewalk. Striking upon the back of his head he was knocked insensible, and when picked up it was found that the base of his skull was fractured. He was taken to the Washington street station house, where he was attended by a number of physicians and everything possible was done to resuscitate him, but without effect. His property is estimated at [illegible]. Deceased, who was about fifty years of age, resided in Englewood, N. J., and was unmarried.

BRICKLAYERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 12, 1871.

At the Bricklayers' National Convention to-day the following officers were elected:—

President, Meredith Moore, of Lodge No. 25, New York; Vice President, Alfred Martin, of Lodge No. 2, Kentucky; Delegate at Large, Charles H. Rich, of Lodge No. 1, Indiana; Secretary, S. A. Stout, of Lodge No. 2, Pittsburg; Treasurer, W. B. Dodson, of Lodge No. 1, District of Columbia.

The Pittsburg Union gives the Convention a reception, ball and banquet to-night.

MEXICO.

Adjournment of Congress—Address of the Executive and Response of the Speaker—Recapitulation of Its Acts—The Common Council Difficulties—Resignation of Iglesias and Pedro Velez—That of Lerdo Expected—Juarez to be a Candidate—His Election Considered Certain—Condition of the Country.

HAVANA, Jan. 7, 1871.

By the arrival of the English steamer Corsica at this port, from Vera Cruz, we have dates from the Mexican capital to the 30th ult. Congress had adjourned. President Juarez, in his speech prior to the close, stated that the result of the session of the Fifth Congress, in its third period, showed a quiet, yet earnest and honorable debate on many subjects of grave interest to the public; that the Executive had just negotiated and submitted a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Italy, which will serve as an evidence that the republic is disposed to renew its relations with the Powers who desire to establish treaties on a just and convenient basis; that the difficulties which have occurred in some of the States, caused by legal questions affecting interior matters, have terminated, and the others are not of a dangerous character; that the action of this Congress, in its discussion of constitutional reforms, gives hope that the following one will bring these to a happy termination; that among the matters of social and administrative interest with which Congress has occupied itself is worthy of mention the approval of the civil code; that with the most laudable spirit Congress has turned its attention to important public works; that the concession of a canal in Tehuantepec offers to the commerce of Mexico and the world hopes of incalculable wealth in the future. The following concessions were also thought worthy of mention—For the improvement of the navigation of the river Queretaro; for the railroads from Mexico to Toluca and Cuautitlan; from Mexico to Tacubaya and Popotla; from Vera Cruz to Tehuantepec, and from Tuxpan to the Pacific. Also for the laying of a submarine cable between Vera Cruz and some point on the coast of the United States of America, and telegraphic lines from Vera Cruz to Matamoros and from Durango to Mazatlan. In conclusion, his Excellency said:—"We have reason to congratulate ourselves that throughout the whole republic a peace exists founded on the solid base of public opinion," and congratulated the members on the good results of their labors.

The President of Congress answered, touching the same points as the President, and among other things stated that "Congress agrees with the Executive that the general interests of the republic demand that the relations with foreign Powers, interrupted by the war brought to our shores by the French, should be renewed."

In the recent election for City Council in the capital the Lerdo party, in opposition to the Juarez party, had an apparent majority. It was claimed, however, that this was the result of fraud, and grave complications were likely to arise and very general fears were entertained. The possession of the city authority or control of it is always of momentous importance in a Presidential election in Mexico, which will explain the great interest felt in the matter as such election is now about to take place. Juarez has temporarily settled the matter by decreeing that the old Council shall hold over until the question in controversy shall be settled by Congress, which practically places the city in the hands of his partisans for the purposes of the election. Owing to the difficulties pending the Minister of Justice, Iglesias, resigned, as did also Pedro Velez, Governor of the district. The resignation of Lerdo is daily expected.

It is now definitely settled that Juarez is a candidate for re-election, and his success is considered certain. The wife of the President was in a dying condition when the mail left.

General Diaz had gone to Oaxaca on a visit to his home.

The disturbances in Guerrero are at an end. The pronunciados were completely routed in the vicinity of Chilapa and Mochitlan by the government forces under Ignacio Figueroa, and the few remaining fled to the mountains.

Don Trinidad Garcia de la Cadena, chief of the revolution in Zacatecas and San Luis has presented himself to the authorities, accepting the amnesty.

It is stated that a terrible earthquake took place in Oaxaca on the 15th inst., lasting but ten seconds, yet causing great damage.

CUBA.

The General Amnesty—Return of Cubans to be Permitted—Valmaseda's Desire of Relieving his Name from Odium—The Election of King—Other Items.

HAVANA, Jan. 7, 1871.

The question of universal amnesty, recently referred to in your correspondence from this city, forms at present an undercurrent of interest and excitement here. As reported, so sweeping and general in its character is this amnesty to be, that all Cubans now in foreign countries will be permitted to return, and their property restored to them on giving in their allegiance to the government; while those in the field will be pardoned without exception upon laying down their arms. As unlikely as this may seem, there is much reason to believe that this is the intention. It is certain that Valmaseda is the only man living who can do this; but so great is his popularity among the Spaniards and confidence in his patriotism they will quietly submit to anything he may determine. At the same time he is especially anxious to rid himself of the charges of cruelty preferred against him, and no better way to accomplish this could be undertaken. On the 5th a meeting of the more prominent Spaniards was called at the Palace, and rumor was at once rife that it referred to the amnesty question. It turned out, however, to be for the purpose of discussing the stamp tax recently imposed, and which falls in the most inconvenient and onerous manner upon the merchants, and which at the same time imposes duties on officials which it is utterly impracticable for them to perform.

Valmaseda has forwarded the following despatch to the Colonial Minister, under date of the 5th:—

> In the name of the royal people of the island, of all its corporations, of the army, navy and volunteers, I request your Excellency to felicitate his Serene Highness the King, and tender him our respectful homage.

Three days of holiday were decreed here on account of the arrival in Madrid of the King, commencing on the 4th. Salutes were fired, and the houses and effects bedecked with bunting.

The Spanish Club of this city has addressed a communication to the President of the Council of Ministers in Madrid, expressive of the indignation of its members at the great crime which brought death to the distinguished patriot, General Prim.

A letter from Cienfuegos states that a deposit of arms and munitions of war has been found on an estate in that jurisdiction, and that the overseer of the place committed suicide in consequence. The owner, General Garceven, is imprisoned, to answer to the charge of treason.

JAMAICA.

Negotiation for Subsidy for Steamship Line between Kingston and New York.

KINGSTON, JA., Dec. 24, 1870.

Mr. Gonsalvo de Cordova has arrived from New York with the object of arranging with the government for a monthly steamer to run between Kingston and New York. He asks a subsidy, but the government seems much more disposed to grant a subsidy to the line of steamships now running between New York and Aspinwall. The subsidy granted for a similar service by the Jamaica government a few years ago was £4,000 per annum. It is believed that if the Aspinwall steamers were to call in at this port an immense fruit and carrying trade would spring up to and from the three ports.

The Governor will open the new session of the Legislature to-morrow, when the Colonial Secretary will present his financial statement. The surplus is expected to exceed £40,000, and it is not improbable that there will be a reduction in the taxation of the country.

ST. THOMAS.

The West India Cable Ships—Markets.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 31, 1870.

The telegraph ships are still here and the cable is being transferred from the Hibernia to the Dacia. They will leave in about two weeks to commence laying it to Porto Rico.

St. Thomas market dull. Freighting is very brisk, owing to the [illegible] of several vessels seeking. Provisions very dull.

The cable between this place and Porto Rico is in [illegible] working order, and messages [illegible].

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Belize a Crown Colony—The Honduras Interoceanic Railroad—Indians' Mahogany Trade.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, Dec. 26, 1870.

Since my last the bill passed by our local Legislative Assembly to make this a crown colony has been returned by the Home Government to be altered and amended. Our Lieutenant Governor has again called our Assembly together, and the bill was amended so as to please Her Majesty's law officers, and I believe this colony will now be to all intents a crown colony, in spite of the Monroe Doctrine or any other doctrine by the United States or any other nation.

This has no [illegible] the power which it has by and has always possessed to make its own laws and legislate for itself, and hereafter we shall be taxed drafted into armies for the defence of Great Britain or her colonies, without one word from ourselves. Thus has the Legislature elected by the people to make laws under a liberal constitution freely and fully given up all power and authority to make laws for them [illegible].

The Honduras Interoceanic Railroad is still progressing, and [illegible] to declare it will quickly be built. This may be true; but when it is built, which will support it or make it pay? Already nearly $20,000,000 [illegible] been spent, and only a very small proportion of one section has been finished, and that with only a three feet six inch track; and some persons, who ought to know, assert that what is called done is only half done; or, in other words, is only badly done, and nearly useless. But all these reports may be from jealousy or ill will.

The Indians on our north and west boundaries have been very quiet for the last four to six months, and we begin to think they will now remain permanently quiet.

During the past few years much attention has been directed to sugar culture. Our crops of that article have steadily increased, and this year we shall export from 1,000 to 1,500 tons of sugar from this colony.

The immigration from the Southern States has entirely ceased; and I ought also to say that nineteen [illegible] of all who came down here have returned to the United States, wiser, if not better, men than they were when they landed here.

Our laborers are all in town, but as yet very few have engaged for the coming year, as they do not like the wages offered by the planters or to work on a plantation.

There will be but little wood cutting done here this year, as the prices now offered in England (our principal market) are not remunerative to the cutters.

Before the late war in the United States the British government used to take from 7,000,000 to 11,000,000 thousand feet of our mahogany each year for shipbuilding purposes. Now she uses iron and no mahogany. Thus our main source of industry is dried up, and up to this moment no other work has been found for our wood-cutting laborers, and this has led thousands of good workmen to go down to the railroad.

VENEZUELA.

Capture of Rebel Men-of-War—Success of Guzman Blanco.

ST. THOMAS, Dec. 31, 1870.

Advices from Maracaibo, via Curacoa, report a quiet condition of affairs. The rebel men-of-war Mariscota and Bolivar have been captured and the fort and town of Maracaibo taken. Guzman Blanco is now in possession of the whole country. Around Maturin there is still some disturbance, but a force of 2,500 men has been despatched to quell it.

NEW MEXICO.

The "Free Zone" Measure—Its Injury to Americans in Business—The Effect It Will Have on the Border.

LOS CRUCES, N. M., Dec. 23, 1870.

The merchants and public generally living on the frontier of New Mexico have been looking forward with great anxiety to the action of the Mexican government in reference to the "free zone" territory, and the news has come to us that instead of repealing the odious and unjust measure they have again confirmed it by a vote of 87 to 33 against it. Not only has the Mexican Congress given this great wrong a new existence, but in the discussion of the bill indulged in defiant and insulting language toward the United States. Indeed, since the expulsion of the French from Mexico the people believe themselves invincible, and are not backward in asserting their ability to wipe out the disgrace of defeat of 1847-7.

The "free zone" is a narrow strip of land, set apart by Mexican law, on the western bank of the Rio Grande, where goods of all kinds can be entered without paying duty, and in very many instances large invoices have been smuggled across without the knowledge of the United States authorities. Not only does this "free zone" defeat the revenue laws in this manner, but the Mexican merchants can introduce their goods bought in Europe or the United States, in bond, free, while the American merchant has to pay a duty of from forty to seventy-five per cent on all foreign goods brought into Mexico. The consequence will naturally be that the American doing business in Mexico will be forced to abandon the trade; and, as this "free zone" business was inaugurated for the purpose of driving foreigners out of the country, it will accomplish it, as well as do great injury to the United States territory adjoining.

This Mexican law, so manifestly unjust and oppressive, will compel American merchants doing business on the American side of the river to purchase their goods in bond, ship them to Mexico—as bonded goods pay no duty—and then resort to dishonorable means to get them back again. That is the alternative: either relinquish trade or give yourself that protection which the United States fails to do.

The merchants on the frontier can truly be called the advance guard of civilization; and blot them from lawful competition with our Mexican neighbors the country would relapse into semi-barbarism. With the richest and most extensive mines on the Continent, this country ought to flourish and prosper, and, with the aid of Congress, this "free zone" outrage abolished, New Mexico will soon stand before the world without an equal.

The acquisition of Chihuahua and Sonora to the territory of the United States would be of more immediate and lasting benefit to the United States than twenty St. Domingos, and if we are to extend our borders under the inspiration of the Monroe doctrine let us hope that it will include land contiguous and a people whose most intelligent citizens desire annexation.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

Justice Shandley had but little to do at Jefferson Market yesterday, but that "little" was done with his usual quickness and precision.

The self-styled "Scion of British Aristocracy," William Walker, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, was committed in default of $500 bail. The young nobleman (?)—who looks something like a well-to-do English mechanic—confessed to having "borrowed" the money.

Lizzie Allen, a young lady as black as the ace of spades, and not half so good-looking, was charged by William H. Westervelt, of No. 202 Bleecker street, with stealing from his shop. Miss Lizzie had been effecting a few purchases there and thinking, probably, that she had not quite the worth of her money, took with her on leaving a parcel containing forty-four yards of poplin—but the honest cannot forbear to pay for it. The sable damsel was committed.

John Quigley, stealing a horse and wagon, the property of Jordan Avery, standing without a driver at the corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-third street, evinced his predilection for horseflesh by starting off with the "turnout" at a rapid pace up the avenue, to the intense disgust of officer Gilroy, of the Twentieth precinct, who gave chase, caught the "horsey gent" and brought him before Justice Shandley, who held him for examination.

Take of [illegible] or deserted wives not a few, fightists, [illegible] throw in a very strong dash of drunkards, mix well together, and there you have the "hodge-podge" served up yesterday at "the Market."

STATEN ISLAND.

Meeting of the Improvement Commission.

A meeting of the above commission was held yesterday afternoon at the office of [illegible] & Co. in Nassau street, and a number of gentlemen were present who are interested in the contemplated improvements on the Island. Mr. Erastus Brooks, President, occupied the chair.

A Committee on Bills for Legislative Action was appointed, to consist of J. H. Martin, of [illegible]; A. Prall, of Castleton; C. Newman, of [illegible]; [illegible] Christie, Southfield, and W. S. Henderson, Westfield.

[illegible] of the [illegible] for a general plan of improvement [illegible] the system of [illegible] drainage.

[illegible]

THE [illegible] NEW JERSEY.

[illegible] of the [illegible] at [illegible] in presence of the [illegible] Common Council [illegible] of people, [illegible] the New Jersey [illegible] [illegible] Hon. [illegible] Mayor [illegible] and [illegible] addresses.

BROOKLYN'S BOTHERSOME BOURBON.

Another Raid on the Distilleries.

Twelve Hundred United States Troops Marching Against the Mash Tubs—Three Stills Found—$100,000 Worth of Property Destroyed—The Victorious Army in Command of the Situation.

The United States authorities made another raid on the illicit distillery establishments in the Fifth ward yesterday. The plan for the present raid has been under consideration for some time past, and every precaution was taken by the authorities to prevent the secret from getting out before the raid was made. When the raid was made on the 2d of November last it was found that the majority of the distillers had been apprised of the movements of the assessors and military, and the large stills, valuable apparatus and whiskey had nearly all vanished before the officers arrived. Notwithstanding the unusual precaution the confidential messenger of the whiskey men apprised them of what was coming, and the result was that

ONLY THREE STILLS WERE FOUND,

all the others having been removed by the owners beyond the reach of the would-be seizers. There were mash tubs and mash in abundance, but the stills and whiskey were gone. In order to throw the whiskey men off their guard the authorities had given several false alarms in regard to the raid, but they could not be fooled.

General Jourdan, accompanied by Marshal Dallon, Assessors Parkinson, Daily, McLeer, Captains Mosecrop, Lancaster, Wass and several officers from the Navy Yard, were on hand and watched the demolition of the property.

THE MILITARY ESCORT

consisted of the following regular troops, under command of General Israel Vogdes:—

First artillery—150 men, under General Vogdes.
Eighth infantry—500 men, under Colonel Bomford.
Marines—100 strong, under Colonel Broome.
Engineer detachment—100 men.
Permanent party from Governor's Island—40 men, under Lieutenant Dougherty, of the First infantry.

The Eighth infantry left David's Island, where they are now stationed, at about six o'clock yesterday morning, and were conveyed by steamer to the Navy Yard, where they will be quartered as long as their services are required in that troublesome section.

This body was sufficient to repel any attack which might be made upon the men who were employed by the assessors to destroy the property. There was, however,

AN EXCITED THRONG

following the troops about through the different streets where they were at work, and, from the indignation manifested by some, it was evident that the assessors would have been pretty roughly handled if they had visited the locality without the military escort. As soon as any contraband property was seized it was either placed upon trucks and carted directly to the Navy Yard or a guard placed over it.

THE DISTILLERIES SEIZED

were severally placed under charge of assistant assessors as follows:—Gorman, Dixon's alley, Assistant Assessor Rowan; Daly's, Plymouth street, Assistant Assessor E. Daly; Graham's, Dixon's alley, Assistant Assessor Wild; McLane's, Hudson avenue, Assistant Assessor Parkinson; Osborn & Mulcahy, Water street, Assistant Assessor Schmeickert; Cassidy, Little street, Assistant Assessor Davis; McMann Brothers, United States street, Assistant Assessor Mullarville; Dargin's, John street, Assistant Assessor F. Z. Tucker; Whiteford's, John street, Assistant Assessor Lancaster; Whiting, John street, Assistant Assessor Carroll; Gaffney's, Plymouth street, Assistant Assessor Dodge; Brennan & Co., Gold street, Assistant Assessor Irish; large still in rear of Dunby's, Assistant Assessor Hanley; Dougherty & Co., Little street, Assistant Assessor McKellar.

It is estimated that about $100,000 worth of property was seized.

CANAL TRANSPORTATION.

Canada Bidding for the Western Carrying Trade—Proposed Enlargement of the Welland and Lachine Canals.

TORONTO, Jan. 12, 1871.

In reply to queries put by the newly appointed canal commissioners, the Hamilton Board of Trade made the following suggestions:—

That the depth of water be increased to twelve feet; that the locks should be enlarged, so as to permit vessels to pass of from 230 to 350 feet in length and from 30 to 40 feet across the beam, with a draft of water of twelve feet, and carrying to the capacity of 30,000 bushels of wheat. By this enlargement a reduction on the rates of freight between Chicago and Kingston and Oswego of about twelve and a half per cent could be effected. The improvement of the canals should commence at Montreal with the Lachine Canal and proceed westward, with a view of drawing the traffic of the great West by the St. Lawrence route. A canal on the Canada side of Lake Sault Ste. Marie is strongly recommended. The impolicy of allowing the trade on the north shore of Lake Superior to be dependent on the use of the United States canals is strongly dwelt upon.

The report concludes by saying the people of the Dominion owe to themselves, as the guarantee of a noble heritage, to see that the American people on the shores of the great lakes have every facility given them freely to use the Welland, St. Lawrence and Lachine canals, on the same terms as our own people, with a view to assist in developing the produce traffic that annually rolls its increased and increasing volume from the West to the Atlantic. No unwise legislation should, in imitation of the crude fiscal policy of our neighbors, be permitted to check the growth of commerce that is destined to eclipse in magnitude and grandeur all the realizations of the past.

WE ARE NOT THE LAST OF OUR RACE.

Lecture by Dr. Doremus.

According to Dr. Doremus we are not the last of our race, but the world is to go on improving indefinitely. In proof of this agreeable theory the Doctor in his lecture last night, in Twenty-second street, first called the science of astronomy to witness, remarking by the way that he considered it disgraceful to New York that there was no observatory connected with any of its scientific institutions. The lecturer next spoke of the geological changes of the Earth, showing that there had been a gradual growth, taking many millions of years. He remarked that in

THE CARBONIFEROUS PERIOD

there were no plants that were sweet-smelling or fruit-bearing; but vegetation existed merely to provide coal for future ages. Of the geography of the Earth much is yet unknown. With regard to light some wonderful discoveries have lately been made, showing that, after a ray has been separated into its elementary hues, the red has most heat, the yellow most light, and the blue most phosphorus. In this century the galvanic battery has been produced, steam utilized, the telegraph given to the world, and heat, light and electricity made matters of modern revelation. As yet we know very little of medicine. With all the patties no man can tell how

A PIECE OF BREAD AND BUTTER

is transmuted into blood and bone. We are only beginning to learn the beautiful story of science. No one can tell what a few centuries will develop. From the great results of modern science, and the higher spiritual growth to which man attains as the world gets older, the lecturer deduced the conclusion that the race is but beginning a course that is to culminate in triumph. But as millions of years have been occupied in bringing our planet and its inhabitants to its

PRESENT DEGREE OF PERFECTION,

so it is fair to conclude that ages of development will be [illegible] the final consummation. The [illegible] was referred to as a proof [illegible] improvement in the race, and [illegible] into the graves of [illegible] studying God's laws in [illegible] was considered to [illegible] or at least a grave error in [illegible].

THE LATE DAVID R. FLOYD JONES.

The Funeral Yesterday—An Imposing Display.

Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, the remains of the late David R. Floyd Jones, ex-Lieutenant Governor of this State, were conveyed to their final resting place in the cemetery in the village of South Oyster Bay, Long Island. The remains were enclosed in a handsome rosewood casket, mounted with silver, the plate bearing the following inscription:—

> DAVID R. FLOYD JONES,
> Born April 6, 1813.
> Died January 8, 1871.

The funeral services were conducted by Bishop [illegible], assisted by Rev. S. S. Stocking. The following [illegible] acted as pall-bearers:—C. E. Moore, [illegible], New York; Henry E. Pierpont, [illegible] Jackson, Thomas P. Young, F. P. [illegible], Charles H. Nicol, J. Lawrence [illegible]. During the morning the remains were [illegible] by more than a few hundred people. A [illegible] of politicians and business men of New York, Brooklyn and Long Island followed the remains to the grave.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1871.

The following is the calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Friday, January 13, 1871:—Nos. 1, 4, [illegible], 92, 93, 94, 97.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 13

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GOLDEN FETTER—GALLEY SLAVE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RICHELIEU.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—SEELEACH IN FAUST.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—WAR.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—KIND TO A FAULT—ALADDIN.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LES BRIGANDS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—GUSHING CLORINDA—VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—JEFFERSON AS RIP VAN WINKLE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—THE FIRE FIELD.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, FARCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, ECCENTRICITIES, &c.

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. COZBY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE RING, ACROBATS, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS.—CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, January 13, 1871.

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12—Advertisements.

CABRAL, the insurgent chief of St. Domingo, according to rumor, intends to lay wait for our commissioners and make them prisoners of war. Here arises the first speck of trouble and complication in this business. A guard of marines and of Baez's troops will be furnished the commissioners.

THE LADIES WHO ARE OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE have presented a remonstrance against it to the Senate. They see that the women's righters are trying to make woman the main element in politics, when, ever since the days of Adam, she has been merely a side issue.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THEM?—A Connecticut exchange wants to know "what has become of the peace societies that once strove to awaken men's consciences to the evils of war." Like other humbugs, exploded. When nations cease to war with each other then look out for the millennium, and not before.

"POLITICS MAKES QUEER BEDFELLOWS."—Who would have dreamed ten years, or even two years ago, that the democratic majority in the Legislature of New York would endorse Charles Sumner for any political action? Truly, politics sometimes makes queer bedfellows.

ENTERPRISE OF THE HERALD.—While we have been astonishing the newspaper world in Europe in regard to our extraordinary achievements in the way of giving extended reports of operations at the theatre of war almost as soon as they occur, we seem to have won the admiration of our Canadian friends for similar enterprise, although on a much smaller scale, on this Continent. We refer to the comments of the St. John (New Brunswick) press on the recent reports of HERALD commissioners to Ottawa, Canada, and Gloucester, Mass., and the admirable contributions they furnished to the store of knowledge in regard to the fishery and other international questions. We are happy to see that our enterprising efforts are appreciated by our Canadian contemporaries.

The Italian Unity Meeting—The Future of Italy, Rome and the Pope.

The meeting at the Academy of Music last evening in favor of Italian unity was one of the greatest outpourings of our citizens that New York has seen for many a day. Inside the immense building was packed so closely that no more could find even standing room, and the overflow of these formed the nucleus of another immense assemblage outside. General Dix, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, William Cullen Bryant and others of equally high standing addressed the meeting inside, and Horace Greeley, Rev. Howard Crosby and Rev. William Aikman spoke to the assembled multitudes outside. While the Revs. Beecher and Bellows made use of the occasion to fulminate somewhat strongly against the Pope—these two gentlemen, strangely enough, being quite liberal towards any religion that smacks of Protestantism and exceedingly illiberal towards Catholicism—the general tenor of the addresses by the other gentlemen, both inside and outside, and of the resolutions, were turned in a spirit of personal kindness toward the temporally unfortunate head of the Church, and dealt mainly with the political question itself.

The speeches and resolutions of this meeting are but the expression on Italian unity of the overwhelming, if not the all-embracing, popular sentiment of the United States. We do not forget that in all the principal cities of the Union there have been meetings of the Catholic clergy and congregations of the Catholic Church in support of the rights and claims of the Pope to his temporalities, and in earnest denunciation of the seizure and appropriation thereof by the Italian government, as a sacrilegious robbery and usurpation; but these Catholic meetings have been rather manifestations of pious devotion to the Holy Father than expressions of judgment on the political question involved. We are called upon to consider the political and the religious question, the rights of the State and the rights of the Church, the liberties of the people and the liberty of the Pope, and we think they all may be and will be happily reconciled with the political unity of Italy.

Through all the centuries since the dissolution of the Roman empire Italy has been the prey of the incessant and inevitable rivalries, jealousies and discords of the petty kingdoms, principalities and independent cities into which that beautiful country has been divided; and the victim, too, from these divisions and discords, of the powerful nations on every side. And in the long catalogue of internal wars and foreign invasions which have thus desolated Italy for a thousand years the Pope and his temporalities have played a very conspicuous part, and from time to time, too—vanquished on the field of arms, driven into exile, or held as a prisoner—the Pope has had his share of the disastrous consequences. Through all this long period, from the misty twilight of the Dark Ages to the noonday blaze of modern civilization, the petty political divisions and subdivisions of Italy have been only demoralizing and ruinous to the Italian people—politically, morally and religiously. So it has been with the petty divisions of the great German family; so it was with the petty divisions of ancient Greece, and of the still more ancient kingdom of Saul, David and Solomon. So it was with the ancient petty divisions of Ireland and of Scotland, and so with the Saxon heptarchy of England, the incessant wars of which among her seven kings are aptly described by John Milton as utterly useless to the historian, being as senseless and unmeaning as the battles of so many kites and crows in the air.

The unity of Italy is her resurrection from the dead. Though the idea has been his ruin it was a happy thought of Louis Napoleon—that Napoleonic idea of "the unity of nationalities." He saw that in assisting the great Cavour to carry out this sublime idea in Italy he would create and secure a powerful ally; but he failed to see that Bismarck and Germany would profit by the example so far as to dethrone him and devastate fair France by fire and sword. He expected to keep Germany divided as she was kept divided by Napoleon the First; but the idea of "national unity," from our example in our late civil war, had outgrown his calculations in Italy and in Germany when he entered upon this conflict with Prussia. With his declaration of the war he found that the South German States were a unit with the Northern Confederation; and in the withdrawal of his troops from Rome he found that Italy was marching to occupy the city, and that King Victor Emmanuel was utterly powerless to resist or delay the execution of the will of the Italian people.

We believe, too, that from this consummation of Italian unity—call it usurpation, spoliation, robbery, or what you will—the most beneficent results will follow to Italy, to Rome, and to the Pope and the Church. We believe that the Italian people, after all their oppressions of a thousand years and more, still possess the best attributes of the old Romans, and are capable of making Rome, under their new dispensation, greater in all things great than was the Rome of the Cæsars, and Italy, in all its reviving beauties, the wonder and admiration of the Earth. We expect that the living generation of men will, from all lands, be witnesses to much of the development of this glorious resurrection of Italy and Rome. From the dust in which they have been sitting in sackcloth and ashes through all these long centuries of debasement they will rise and shine in the glory of their unity and strength. Indeed, the moral and material progress of the Italian people since the practical beginning of this great work of unity in 1859 (to say nothing of 1848), is exceedingly encouraging as to the future of Italy and Rome under this union of the Italian States and people.

Nor are our hopes less sanguine in regard to the resulting benefits to the Pope and the Church from this separation of Church and State. In no land upon the face of the globe is the Catholic Church so prosperous as in these United States, with their free speech, free press and absolute freedom in religion. We expect that under the same beneficent influences—the liberation of the Pope from the manacles of his temporalities, from the cares of State and the dangers of the sword—will mark a new epoch in the happiness of his administration of the divine offices of St. Peter, and in the prosperity of his Church in Rome, Italy, and all over Europe and all over the world. It may be asked, How can this be, when there is no prospect of his submission to these spoliations of the patrimony of St. Peter, and when the Church, since the late proclamation of the dogma, is bound to accept the decisions of the Holy Father as infallible?

We are not troubled by this question. We are ready for it. We cannot imagine, whatever the Great Powers in council may do for the Pope, that they will disturb Italy in her temporal occupation of Rome and the late Papal States. We are firmly of the opinion that Italy is fixed in this occupation, and that in the final settlement of the Pope upon this basis he will acquiesce. While granting, then, that his present protestations against these spoliations, as the head of the Church, are infallible, we contend that his final consent to the relinquishment of these troublesome temporalities will also be infallible. He can't be infallible all the time under any other construction. We must, then, admit, and, like a good Christian, we do admit and plead that, if his decision to-day upon any Church question is infallible, his decision to-morrow, though a different decision, will be infallible. This is our acceptance of the dogma, and so we are prepared to see this occupation of the Pope's temporalities by Italy harmonized even with this dogma of Papal infallibility.

An English View of American Finance.

A late number of the London *Economist* overhauls Mr. Boutwell's financial policy. The writer understands pretty well what he is writing about, and his criticism in the main is just, though he looks at the subject from a British standpoint only. Nor did it call for much sagacity to expose the glaring errors of Mr. Boutwell's financial policy, if the theories and vagaries of the Secretary can be called a policy. The *Economist* says:—"The most singular fact in the statement of the finances is the magnitude of the accrued surpluses." And it argues that these great surpluses—that is to say, the enormous receipts over expenditures, amounting to a hundred millions a year and upwards—are in some respects not a proof of the strength of American finance, but of the reverse. "No doubt," he adds, "the surpluses have assisted a little in improving American credit, but a solid regular surplus of eight or ten millions (of dollars) or less would have been equally effective, if not more effective, especially if obtained under a wise system of taxation." This is just what we have been saying over and over again about the enormous surplus and unprofitable fund held all the time in the Treasury. It is so much capital unnecessarily abstracted from the people and industrial pursuits and does not yield even the interest that it might if employed by the Treasury in the redemption of the debt. Lying where it does it is a double loss—a loss to the industry of the nation in the first place and a loss of interest on so much dead capital.

This English financial writer agrees with us that Mr. Boutwell's pretended apprehensions that the revenue will fall short of the requirement of the government if more taxes be taken off are groundless, and that the elasticity of the customs duties and other taxes that might remain would still afford a surplus. He believes the time is near when there will be a successful onslaught on the Treasury policy of raising an enormous revenue and imposing heavy taxes, and thinks Mr. Boutwell's and General Grant's attempts to avert this onslaught will prove feeble. "Mr. Boutwell attempts to look away from it by disguising the fact that there will be a large surplus next year; while General Grant has nothing better to say than that the internal revenue is raised from taxes, as if the customs were not raised from taxes also." The *Economist* makes a good point when it says:—"There is not a Western farmer or a Southerner (and he might have said also, or laborer anywhere) who cannot now be trusted to see that while he pays one tax to the State in customs duties he pays another and a heavier one to some New England or other manufacturer, while the price of his own produce is not one whit higher, but depends on competition with the 'pauper labor' of the world." It is evident, then, as we have argued before, that the policy of raising an enormous and unnecessary revenue is a New England policy and for the benefit of the manufacturers. Will our legislators at Washington comprehend these facts and upset Mr. Boutwell's financial vagaries and protectionist schemes? Will they reduce taxation to the lowest point possible, and thus give the country the relief it so much needs and revive its depressed industry? If they should not the people will surely call for abler and better representatives.

THE LEGISLATURE.—New York city received its first prominent instalment of legislation yesterday. Numerous bills were introduced in both houses relative to our city railroads and our ferries, and to the East River Bridge Company, amending the liquor law and the libel law, and for various other purposes directly touching upon the local interests of our city people. The Senate in executive session confirmed the appointments of Louis Lachmann as Port Warden of the port of New York, Richard Schell, Quarantine Commissioner, to succeed Wilson G. Hunt; Charles H. Harris and John O. Fordham, Hell Gate Pilots, and Nelson J. Waterbury, Commissioner to Revise the Statutes.

AUDITOR OF THE CANAL DEPARTMENT.—The Albany *Evening Journal*, republican organ—and as such has no hand in the little legislative game now being played at our State capital—publishes a report that Lucius Robinson, formerly Comptroller, may be appointed Auditor of the Canal Department, and ventures the prediction that this appointment will not be made. The *Journal* continues:—

"If Mr. Bell shall be superseded it will be by order of the canal ring, who hate him for his inflexible honesty. For the same reason they would object to Mr. Robinson's appointment; for, while he is a democrat, he is of the select few of that party who deem it a crime to steal.

That's a clever acknowledgment so far as it goes. But, talking of stealing, how about stealing the entire canal system of the State and selling it, with all its influences, its army of employés, its incomes and outgoes, as a political machine to the federal government?

A DARK DAY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—To-day (January 13) has been set apart by the darkies in North Carolina as a day of prayer for the safe deliverance of Governor Holden from impeachment. The Congress of the United States is likely to have more influence in that direction than the prayers of the pious colored people in the Old North State.

The War News This Morning.

Two weeks ago the military situation in France was more favorable to the French than at any time since the battle of Woerth. All that they needed was an able leader with nerve enough to seize the opportunity which then offered for a successful offensive campaign. To-day the advantage rests with the Germans as decidedly almost as after the surrender at Sedan. So far as we can ascertain from the cable despatches the only hope France now has is in the success of Bourbaki's operations. Prince Frederick Charles is driving Chanzy before him and is said to have arrived within a mile of Le Mans. It is problematical whether or not Chanzy intends to risk a general engagement. If his retreat is merely a part of his strategical plans we ought to have had something concerning his movements on the German right wing. But the despatches, French as well as German, tell nothing more than the story of his retirement. Perhaps Chanzy's army is not as strong in numbers as has been represented. It is, however, difficult to regard it as weak in the face of its recent attempt to advance on Paris. Neither can we explain its retreat on the ground of demoralization, because the general tenor of the reports from the Army of the Loire has been favorable to its organization, morale and discipline. Why, then, the continued retreat? We confess the question a difficult one to answer in the absence of any information pointing to strategical combinations. Our despatches this morning from Versailles and Bordeaux represent Prince Frederick Charles as pushing forward successfully, having already captured several pieces of artillery and some two thousand prisoners. These captures are a small matter of themselves; they are too insignificant to make any material impression upon the French army. It is noteworthy, too, that the German successes have been over comparatively small bodies of their enemies. No general engagement has been fought, and why not we find it hard to imagine. Unless he intends falling back to the ocean, Chanzy must fight a pitched battle before long, and we know of no better ground for a battle field than that to be found in the Department of Sarthe.

The mystery attending Bourbaki's movements is solved by a telegram from Bordeaux, which informs us, for the first time, that that General commands the French Army of the East, near Belfort. This solution, however, leaves us all in a fog about the commander of the French forces which were stated to be in the vicinity of Bourges, advancing northward. A telegram from Bourbaki reports that his troops were engaged all Tuesday night in driving the Germans out of the houses in Villersexel. The battle fought at this village, which King William claims as a victory for Von Werder, took place on Monday, and as there was fighting there on the night following it is clear that the French could not have been seriously beaten. The renewal of the engagement, the probability of which we suggested yesterday, confirms the German statement of their having advanced on Villersexel; but it reflects severely upon Von Werder's generalship that he ever permitted the French to occupy the village. Bourbaki's march has thus far been rapid and successful. Should he succeed in pushing his forces beyond Villersexel he will compel the Germans to raise the siege of Belfort, evacuate Vesoul, and retire upon Epinal or Colmar. It is evident that the Germans attach great importance to Bourbaki's movements, as they are forming a large army in the eastern departments to oppose him.

Our reports from Paris are comparatively full this morning. The HERALD correspondent in the besieged city gives an account of the effect of the bombardment. Some shells have fallen near the Invalides and killed and wounded several persons. The people, however, were undismayed, and submitted to the shelling with calmness. As we surmised, the red republican element was again rampant. Revolutionary placards, denouncing the government as cowardly and demanding more fighting or capitulation, have been posted on the walls, and on the 6th inst. six hundred indignant patriots marched in procession through the streets, to the great alarm of the shopkeepers and citizens generally. Under this demonstration there is, doubtless, a deep current of dissatisfaction, which Trochu endeavors to appease by that French panacea for all military and political troubles, a proclamation. In one of these he declares he will never surrender; but he says nothing to indicate a determination to act vigorously, although when our correspondent wrote the supposition was that a sortie would be made immediately. As the reader knows, none has been made. It may be, however, as we suggested several days ago, that Trochu intends abandoning Paris and retiring to his entrenched camp at Mont Valérien. This probable movement, by the way, was referred to and commented upon yesterday in a morning paper as if the writer were giving some new ideas to the world. In the HERALD of January 3 will be found an editorial on the subject referring to it as good generalship.

From Brussels we have a special telegram announcing that Arras has been summoned to surrender, and that the Germans are overrunning the Department of Pas de Calais. On the other hand a Lille despatch represents General Faidherbe as again on the offensive. Much reliance, however, cannot be placed on the French reports.

Excepting that from the east, the war news, on the whole, is unfavorable to the French this morning. It indicates no change from the incapacity of commanders, which has brought so much disaster and misery upon France.

THE NEW ARMY REGISTER shows that there are still fifty-nine officers on the list who have served thirty years continuously in the United States Army. Six of these are general and seven are field officers, the remaining forty-six still plodding along in the lowlier paths of the regimental line or subordinate staff. Considering the decimating wars that have occurred among ourselves or with our neighbors during that long thirty years—the Mexican and Indian wars and the great civil war—and considering the sorry requital which our military officers get from the country for the hard service they perform, it is rather wonderful that so many old officers remain to us.

Congress Yesterday—Civil Service Reform—Publication of the Statutes.

Senator Trumbull's project of reform in the civil service of the government, which contemplates making it a penal offence for members of Congress to recommend applicants for office, was again taken up in the Senate yesterday and discussed at considerable length. No action was taken, however, and the matter went over till next Wednesday. The Senate passed the House bill making appropriations for continuing the work on the Des Moines Rapids and on the Louisville and Portland Canal. It referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations the House bill for an international exposition in Philadelphia in 1876, and referred to the Judiciary Committee a remonstrance, signed by Mrs. General Sherman and a thousand other ladies, including many of the *élite* of Washington society, against woman suffrage. There was no other point of interest in the Senate proceedings.

The proceedings of the House were of a routine character, being chiefly confined to making progress in the Legislative Appropriation bill. One good thing was done in the engrafting on that bill of a provision repealing the law which authorized the publication in newspapers of the statutes of Congress. This law was got up and carried out solely and entirely for the purpose of giving support to feeble political organs, particularly in the South, and, of course, its repeal was vehemently opposed by Southern republicans, notably by Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee. But the absurdity of the thing, as referred to by us yesterday, was too barefaced to permit its longer continuance, and the repealing provision was adopted by a majority of seven. The bill to regulate the transportation of cattle by railroad was debated during the morning, and its constitutionality assailed and defended; but before reaching a vote on its passage the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till the next morning hour, which will not be before Tuesday next. Two additional investigations were ordered by the House—one as to a somewhat famous claim of George Chorpenning, for nearly half a million of dollars, which was allowed by Congress last session, but the payment of which is now to be suspended, and the other as to the forcible expulsion and compelled resignation of the three West Point cadets, which has been recently attracting attention. The House has now quite a respectable array of investigations before it, the most interesting of which are those of Hastings against Brooks, and of Farnsworth against Butler. The latter is already under way, and the other will commence early next week.

A Good Commission.

If President Grant needed to make any refutation of the unseemly charges made against him, even by such wise statesmen as Sumner, that he is corruptly interested in the St. Domingo business, he could not have made it more completely than by the appointment of Ben Wade, Bishop Simpson and Professor White to act as the Commissioners. Bishop Simpson is the head of the Methodist Church, the largest religious denomination in the country, and although he has declined the appointment, his nomination is a strong proof of the President's good will in the matter. Professor White is the President of Cornell University, and, while thoroughly conversant with geology and topography, is most probably as slack in politics as Dominie Sampson of "prodigious" memory. As for Ben Wade, all the country knows him for his honesty. In his interview with Senator Sumner recently he said that he would make a "square" report, and we may be sure he will, no matter whom it hurts. Ben is the only possible politician in the lot, and he has been out of politics so long that he has lost the usual characteristic of the trade. General Sigel is to be the Secretary of the commission, and is well known for his honesty, his ability, and his high standing. Such is the Commission, and the President has shown his wisdom in making it up of just such men.

Senator Sumner will feel thankful, of course, that his doubts of the President are so promptly annihilated, and everybody will be glad to see that the thoughtless charges flung so unrelentingly at the President's head are thus shown up so fully as causeless slanders. Every one will be pleased except those "political jockeys" whom Sumner dreaded so much and those mummy democrats who have gone back on the grand old democratic traditions of manifest destiny and the Monroe doctrine merely to defeat a pet measure of an opposition administration.

AUSTRIAN SYMPATHY WITH FRANCE.—A special despatch from Pesth, which we print in another column this morning, informs us that in the Hungarian portion of the Austrian empire popular sympathy is strong on the side of France. Demonstrations have been made in favor of the French and the feeling prevails that the war must soon be ended. It is very well for the Hungarians to make this show, but the war now being waged in Europe is not to be ended by any Hungarian influence. It is not at all impossible that the war between France and Prussia will soon give place to a struggle which will cover a larger surface and embrace larger interests. Meanwhile Bismarck is stronger than Beust.

THE NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS IN MEXICO.—A correspondent wants to know what has become of the fund subscribed some twenty years ago for the purpose of erecting a monument in Greenwood Cemetery in honor of the New York hero-volunteers who fell in the Mexican war, the lamented Colonel Baxter among the rest. Who will furnish the desired information?

THE TORPEDO AGAINST THE FRENCH NAVY.—Our correspondence from Havre gives the final solution of the great problem, "Why has not the French navy rendered more effective service against the German seacoast?" The little tin box, no larger than a man's hat, which contains the torpedo, is the main cause of the French navy's inaction. The Prussians have improved greatly on the torpedo, which we rendered useful in our war, until now they are laid down far at sea, where they cannot be fished up, and the French navy watching the German coast rides upon a thousand percussion primers away out of bombarding distance of German soil.

Beauty and the Ballot.

There can be no mistake about it. The ladies are advancing in force along the whole line. The report which we gave yesterday of the appearance before the House Judiciary Committee of the ladies' delegation to urge their case deserves the serious as well as the amused attention of every one who is engaged in taking stock of the future of democracy. It is, indeed, the blessed property of this question that it affords equal opportunities for logic and for laughter. The ladies do not show their usual tact and insight in objecting to the laughter, for it greases most pleasantly the creaking wheels of the logic. And it is part of the strength of the delicious creatures that they can pull the cords of our brains by taking hold of the strings, not only of our hearts, but of our risible muscles. Let us remind them of the *mot* of a witty Frenchman who stood out in a serious discussion till he laughed heartily, and then said, with mournful mirth, "*J'ai ri; me voilà desarmé*"—"I have laughed; it is all up with me."

We really cannot dogmatize on this tremendous issue. We are compelled to fall back upon the French proverb—when we talk of women, see how we needs must talk France and Frenchmen—which tells us with appalling force that "What woman wills, God wills." If the ladies have made up their minds we had better, perhaps, like that famous and inexhaustible coon of American tradition—that animal who is perpetually dying on this side of the Atlantic, as the phenix on the other is perpetually reviving—come down at once. We are reminded of the famous and lovely nymph Salmacis, of mythology, who assailed a gentleman reluctant to yield to her charms, and was rebuked by the poet with the words, "*Salmaci da spolia sine sudore et sanguine*" ("Give Salmacis the spoils without sweat or bloodshed, sir"). What is the use of resisting the irresistible? If the drawing room invades the forum what weapons can we clutch to avert the inevitable and delightful doom? The witty and profound Aristophanes saw this centuries ago. His best, though naughtiest, comedies are all founded on the idea that the women would organize themselves politically and supersede benighted man, who was ruining the State by his masculine thick-headedness. Man is not, perhaps, exactly ruining the State with us, but he is doing harm enough to make help welcome from any quarter. If the ladies have got it to give we shall welcome them gladly enough to the political arena.

Looking at the subject seriously we cannot but observe that the question is one making most extraordinary way in England, and that it is scarcely possible to imagine that this country can remain long in the rear where democratic doctrine and human rights are invoked with solemnity and actually put into practice. Sufficient attention has not been attracted here to the very remarkable incidents connected with the election of the school boards in London under the new Education act. According to that law, by which the British people are at last going to remedy their monstrous deficiencies in popular education, a system is to be brought in operation by local elective parliaments in every district, which are called boards. At the late election in the British capital ladies voted, and certain ladies were nominated for election—three ladies, in fact, of great distinction in literary and professional life. One of them was Miss Emily Davies, the distinguished sister of one of the most eminent of living English clergymen, the Rev. Llewellyn Davies, a profound theologian and great preacher. Another of these was Miss Garrett, a physician of established and great practice and reputation, of singular wisdom and intellectual power. The ladies were all elected. But to state their election barely is not to convey half the significance of the fact, which may well be a turning point in the history of the advance of women to political power. This lady, Miss Garrett, was nominated in the popular parish of Marylebone, and returned at the head of the poll, receiving, in fact, three times as many votes as any other candidate, although such an illustrious person as Professor Huxley was among the other nominees. It is impossible to overlook the significance of this circumstance. It proves the existence in the public mind of the feeling that a really capable woman of the highest order of intellectual merit is more desirable even than the best available man for some descriptions, at least, of public work. It will be a hard matter, therefore, for the opponents of women now to show that the best of them are not at least as desirable as some men for all. The work of the School Board in England will be about as responsible as the work of the Legislature, and the obvious conclusion is pretty certain to be drawn.

We will not pretend to like it all. It is a tremendous displacement of the old ideals of life, and it will probably be attended with consequences of the most grave description to all the old forms under which all the relations of the sexes have hitherto been conducted. It may be seriously doubted, indeed, whether the institution of marriage itself will not go through a period of fiery trials, to say the least of it, when women are promoted to a position of political equality with men. The irrevocable surrender of the whole female life to a sex supposed superior in itself, and undoubtedly discharging higher and more weighty responsibilities hitherto in human affairs, will, perhaps, be reconsidered when that sex no longer holds that position. The idea of woman's obedience in the marriage relation is, at all events, plainly at an end. We suppose that if democratic doctrine and the basing of political society on universal human rights is sound, a new and higher social order will arise after the inevitable confusion of an interval. But it is a time of great trial to man's faith and courtesies, and will lead many weak-kneed votaries of abstract human rights back to the fleshpots of aristocratic and privileged Egypt. Meantime we can derive what comfort we may by dwelling on the grotesque sides of the movement, especially as it will do the cause of the right and the wise no harm, but rather good, as we have pointed out. Let us get our little bit of laughter as long as we can. When the ladies do get fairly and completely inside politics we should not wonder if public affairs became so earnest that it will be a statutable misdemeanor, at the least, to laugh at any political personage or

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subject. When we think of such a prospect as that we do not know whether to laugh or cry at it beforehand. Anyhow if we do become a little more serious we shall perhaps better discharge than we are doing now what Carlyle once declared to be the prime object of politics, to get scoundrels well hanged. It is a melancholy truth that we do not hang our scoundrels quickly enough just now. We are all, therefore, fairly warned. Let us put our houses and our morals and our countenances in order without delay. The serious and female age in politics is advancing quickly, and the Ten Commandments will probably have a good deal more to say than they have had for some time past in the working of the politics and the constitution of the United States.

A Baser Sort of Eugene Aram.

The trial of Ruloff, the survivor of the three villains by whom, it is alleged, the store of Halbert Brothers was broken into, and Mirick, a clerk, who was killed on the 17th of October, 1870, in Binghamton, resulted on Tuesday in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Both the counsel for the prisoner and the Attorney General likened the prisoner to Eugene Aram. The Attorney General portrayed him as "this learned man, Ruloff, who in the conduct of this trial has shown his brain to be of the greatest calibre, who was acute and learned, of vast resources, speaking and writing in seven different languages, a good lawyer and a savant;" adding that in his room in Third avenue in New York he had sat and weaved schemes of crimes which his tools and accomplices carried into effect, and when they were tried for any offence he would appear and defend them. It appears that Ruloff not only killed Mirick, according to the testimony of Burrows, Mirick's fellow clerk, but also that twenty years ago he had murdered his own wife and child. No wonder that when the prisoner furtively raised his red lidded eyes he looked on not one sympathetic face in the courtroom. He was sentenced to be executed on the 3d of March next. Hanging will be almost too mild a punishment for this Eugene Aram of a baser sort.

Telegraphic Communication with Asia—The Sagacity of England.

While our stock-jobbing schemers and speculators, the Washington lobby, and stupid Congressmen are projecting, or pretending to project, plans for connecting this country with Asia by telegraphic communication, the British are carrying out in earnest the most extensive system of telegraphic communication with that part of the world. A despatch from London informs us that cable communications have been completed between England and Penang, Singapore and Java. It is but a short step to China from some of these connections, and there is a project, which will be carried out shortly, to extend these lines to the principal ports of that empire. The British understand fully the value to their commerce of such communications, and, agreeable to their well known foresight, are acting in the matter while we are talking about it. Yet we have, from our geographical position and peculiar friendly relations with China, a much better opportunity of connecting the Celestials with the modern civilized world and of enlarging our commerce with them through the telegraph than England or any other country. But we waste valuable time and lose our opportunities by stock jobbing and lobby schemes. There was a grant or permission given by China to Americans some time ago to lay cables along the coast and between the ports of the empire, and this valuable concession could have been carried out, much to the benefit of our commerce, had not certain politicians and stock-jobbing schemers, one of whom is now a minister abroad, spoiled the enterprise. There are now before Congress similar stock-jobbing schemes with regard to this matter and a cable from America to Asia. What we want in an enterprise of such a character is that it be in the hands of capitalists and responsible men who can furnish the money and who will not look to the United States for the means to carry it out—who will not, in fact, make of it a stock-jobbing business. With reasonable liberal encouragement from the government the proper men can be found, no doubt, to make a telegraphic cable connection between the United States and Asia.

POKING FUN AT MR. BERGH.—One of our exchanges states that a story is going the rounds that Mr. Bergh, our anti-"cruelty to animals" man, has had a young woman arrested for "beating an egg;" another expects to hear that he is "looking after young women who are in the habit of putting threads in needles' eyes," and so on. But say what they please, ridicule and persecute him as much as they may, Mr. Bergh does a "heap" of good to the animal creation in this city, and especially keeps brutal horse drivers from the infliction of cruel and inhuman torture upon the poor beasts under their charge.

Personal Intelligence.

Senator Oakes Ames, from Massachusetts, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, *en route* for Washington.

The Right Rev. J. J. Conroy, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Albany, and the Rev. C. P. Wadhams, are sojourning for a few days at the Everett House.

Judge Cochran, of White Plains, N. Y., is among the latest arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General Marcy, of the United States Army, has taken quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge George G. Munger, of Rochester, has apartments at the St. Denis Hotel.

Miss Kate Field is temporarily at the Hoffman House.

Mr. J. Morgan, ex-member of Congress, of Boston, is staying at the St. Denis Hotel.

Mrs. Roscoe Conkling, of Utica, wife of Senator Conkling, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge J. W. Green, from Louisiana, is temporarily at the Grand Central Hotel.

Colonel H. Rickard, of Fort Bridger, has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel on a brief visit.

Mr. C. S. Bushnell, Vice President of the Pacific Railroad, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel Samuel Tate, of Memphis, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mr. William Cope, a distinguished financier of London, has arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he will remain for some time.

Colonel R. B. Keeler, of the United States Army, is quartered at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. John A. Griswold, of Troy, has returned to his apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. P. A. Langford, Congressional Delegate from Montana, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Executive Committee of the Boston branch of the American Tract Society authorize a contradiction of the reports that its affairs were being wound up.

FRANCE.

Herald Special Reports from Versailles and Paris.

The Parisians Demand Another Sortie.

"FIGHTING OR CAPITULATION."

Shells Fall Into the Suburbs of Paris.

Women and Children Killed and Wounded.

Trochu Declares He Will Never Surrender.

Prince Frederick Charles Advancing Victoriously.

MORE FIGHTING AT VILLERSEXEL.

The French, Under Bourbaki, on the Offensive.

ARRAS SUMMONED TO SURRENDER.

THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Large Fire in Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1871.

The correspondent of the London *Times* at Versailles forwards to that paper a despatch, dated January 10, which I send specially for the NEW YORK HERALD. He says:—

LARGE FIRE IN PARIS.

At this writing a large fire is raging inside of the northern line of bastions surrounding Paris. The ground here is thickly covered by snow.

Direct from Paris—The City Shelled—People Killed and Wounded—Parisians Undismayed—Proclamation by the Government—An Ominous Procession—No Surrender.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1871.

A balloon has arrived from Paris bringing despatches from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent dated to the 6th inst., from which I extract the following intelligence:—

THE BOMBARDMENT—PARIS SHELLED.

The bombardment continues with great violence throughout each night till four o'clock in the morning, and after a brief respite is resumed and kept up throughout the day. Several shells have fallen into the garden of the Luxembourg palace, but without doing any serious injury. Near the military hospital of Valdegrace, from the dome of which the Germans can see the ambulance flags flying, the effect of the shelling has been more serious. The damage done to buildings has been trifling, as the precautions taken to preserve them are complete; but the shells which have entered the city in this vicinity have killed two or three persons and wounded several others.

UNDISMAYED PARISIANS.

Notwithstanding this tragic result the attitude of the people residing in the neighborhood of the exposed parts of the city is deserving of the highest credit. They have displayed much calmness and heroism, repressing every tendency to panic. The bombardment of the town has only strengthened the determination of the Parisians to resist to the last.

A GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION.

A proclamation was issued by the government to-day (January 6), which says:—

The bombardment of Paris has been commenced by the enemy. Not content with firing at the forts, the Germans throw projectiles at the houses in the city and threaten our hearths and families with violence. This can only redouble the resolution of Paris, which desires to fight and conquer. The defenders of the forts are exposed to an incessant fire, but they do not lose their calmness; they know how to inflict terrible reprisals upon the aggressor. The population of Paris valiantly accepts the new test of their courage and endurance.

The enemy expects the bombardment to intimidate us. It will only make our energy more vigorous and make us show ourselves worthy of the Army of the Loire, which has driven back the enemy, and the Army of the North, which is on the march to our succor.

"Vive la France!" "Vive la République!"

THE REDS RESTIVE.

The red republicans of the city placarded the streets with revolutionary posters, which have been torn down by order of the government. In these it was declared that the government of defence is cowardly and incompetent to take charge of the country. It is charged that while the people are starved favorite soldiers are overfed, and a demand is made that the food be equally distributed. In conclusion, the posters insist upon an immediate sortie, declaring that there must either be more fighting or a speedy capitulation.

AN OMINOUS PROCESSION.

To-day (January 6) some six hundred persons assembled before the palace of Chateaudun (?) and marched through the several quarters of the city, giving expression to seditious language. The citizens generally were much alarmed, and all the shops closed in expectation of a riot.

NO SURRENDER.

General Trochu has just issued a proclamation, of six lines, terminating in the declaration that the army defending Paris will not capitulate. The weather is much improved and is now fine and warm. A great sortie is expected immediately.

A Severe Bombardment—Batteries Pushed Forward—Fort d'Issy's Barracks in Ruins.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

A Versailles despatch dated January 11 states that the bombardment of the forts of Paris was vigorously kept up to-day. Batteries which had been pushed forward toward the city opened fire this morning. The barracks in Fort d'Issy are in ruins.

GERMAN BATTERIES ADVANCED.

A correspondent at Versailles, the 9th, writes:—Batteries have been advanced a thousand paces nearer Issy and Vanvres. Mobile offices and soldiers are deserting. Noisy, Rosny and Nogent are visibly weakened. Many powerful new German batteries will shortly open.

Many Slight Engagements—Effect of the Bombardment—Paris Still Defiant.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

Balloon advices from Paris of the evening of the 10th have been received.

MANY SLIGHT ENGAGEMENTS.

Many slight engagements are reported to have occurred near Malmaison and Reuil, and also on the line of the Paris and Strasbourg Railway, in all of which the Germans were repulsed with considerable loss.

EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Thousands of balls from the German guns fall during the night in the outskirts of Paris, creating havoc in all directions, killing some women and children, and striking ambulances, churches, museums, schoolhouses, &c.

STILL DEFIANT.

The population of Paris are more than ever resolute in their intention to resist to the utmost. No fear is entertained of surrender, as General Trochu had issued a proclamation to the citizens to the effect that the Army of Paris will not capitulate.

GETTING DISGUSTED WITH TROCHU.

La Vérité of the 7th says shells are falling in Luxembourg Gardens. The population demand that the government make changes, and want a fighting general instead of Trochu. Other papers are very revolutionary.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES' ADVANCE.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Chanzy Driven Towards Le Mans—Guns and Prisoners Taken.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

Important news has just been received from Versailles.

CONTINUED ADVANCE ON THE FRENCH.

The German columns operating against General Chanzy have driven him within one mile of the city of Le Mans, after a series of engagements in which one cannon, three mitrailleuses and 2,000 prisoners were captured.

French Report—Severe Fighting on the 10th—Chanzy Compelled to Retire.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 11, 1871.

Official announcement is made that the Germans on the 10th (yesterday) redoubled their efforts against the army of General Chanzy, who, pressed on all sides, retired to their original positions. The action was hotly disputed, one of the French brigades resisting the incessant attacks of the enemy for six hours. The losses were considerable on both sides.

BOURBAKI'S MARCH.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Losses of Von Werder's Army—Driving the Germans from Villersexel—A German Army Forming in the East.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

The loss of General Von Werder's (German) army at the storming of Villersexel was only 200 killed and wounded.

DRIVING THE GERMANS OUT OF VILLERSEXEL.

A telegram from Bordeaux, dated January 11, states that General Bourbaki, commanding the Army of the East, telegraphs that the troops passed the whole of Tuesday night in driving the enemy from the houses in Villersexel.

A LARGE GERMAN ARMY FORMING IN THE EAST.

A large German army is being formed in the eastern departments of France, which will be under the special command of a distinguished officer, and include the corps of Generals Von Werder, Zastrow and others.

MANTEUFFEL TO GO EAST.

A Versailles despatch, dated January 9, states that Manteuffel was there, but was to start immediately to take command of the new Army of the East, consisting of the Second, Seventh and Fourteenth corps, and is marching via Troyes to support General Von Werder and occupy the Lyons district. Manteuffel leaves Goeben in command of the First and Eighth corps (landwehr division), which is enough to take care of Faidherbe.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Arras Summoned to Surrender—Penalty of Breaking Paroles.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1871.

I have received the following despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Brussels, dated January 11. Your correspondent writes:—

ARRAS SUMMONED TO SURRENDER.

The German forces under General Manteuffel, operating in northwestern France, have advanced beyond Bapaume and appeared before the fortress of Arras, which they have summoned to surrender. The Department of Pas de Calais, in which Arras is situated, is completely overrun by the Germans, the French Army of the North, under General Faidherbe seeming incapable of successfully resisting their movements.

TREATED AS CONVICTS.

A Berlin telegram from the London *Times* correspondent, dated yesterday, states that the Prussian government has decreed that all French officers breaking their paroles henceforth, and captured by the German forces, shall be treated as convicts, and not be recognized as prisoners of war.

Faidherbe Again Advancing—The German Rearguard Surprised.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

Advices from Lille represent that the Army of the North, under General Faidherbe, has advanced beyond Boileux.

FAIDHERBE AGAIN ADVANCING.

A despatch from Lille states that General Faidherbe has surprised the rearguard of the German army, and that thirty of the enemy were killed and fifty-nine taken prisoners. The French did not lose a man. The French army has again entered Bapaume.

SOUTH CAROLINA TROUBLES.

Excitement in the Legislature Over the Political Troubles—Governor Scott Charged with the Responsibility—The Anti-Amnesty Resolutions Tabled in the Senate.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 12, 1871.

Much excitement prevails among the members of the Legislature at Columbia, owing to the disturbed condition of affairs in the upper counties of the State. The ultra radicals, under the lead of Elliott, the colored member elect of the Forty-second Congress, charge the whole responsibility of the troubles upon the inefficiency of Governor Scott's administration in not organizing the colored militia and declaring martial law. There is even talk of impeaching the Governor. The conservatives and the Lieutenant Governor support the policy of Governor Scott, which is understood to be to send only United States troops to the disturbed counties if military force is required at all. The people of those counties have held large public meetings in the interests of law and order.

The State Senate has tabled the anti-amnesty resolutions adopted by the House.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The United Nation Sympathizes With France—A Peace Movement.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1871.

I received a special telegram for the HERALD from Vienna at an early hour this morning. The despatch is dated in the Austrian capital yesterday, 11th instant, in the evening.

The HERALD correspondent says that news has been received in Vienna from Pesth which confirms a previous report to the effect that the Austro-Hungarian Parliamentary delegation sympathize with France in the war against Prussia.

The HERALD correspondent adds:—That a grand political demonstration, favorable to France and peace in Europe, will be made at an early day in Vienna is regarded as a highly probable coming event.

ENGLAND.

The Alabama and Canadian Fisheries Questions—Aid and Comfort from America Against Ben Butler.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1871.

I am informed by telegrams from the rural shires that at the annual dinner of the Devon Chamber of Agriculture last evening Mr. Newton, ex-Lieutenant Governor Wayland, of Connecticut, and Mr. Fish, son of Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, and other Americans, were present.

Mr. Wayland in a speech "repudiated the doctrines of General Butler's recent speech at Boston on the fishery and Alabama questions."

Fatal Explosion in a Colliery.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 1871.

I have to record the occurrence of another terrible and most fatal disaster in a colliery. An explosion occurred in the Renshaw mine, near Sheffield, to-day, by which twenty-six persons were killed and nine others injured most severely.

Prussian Assurances.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1871.

The London *Times* has received a special telegram from Berlin which announces to the public the following intelligence:—Count Bismarck repudiates the article in the Versailles *Moniteur* on the subject of the defences of England and the dangers of her coast.

THE QUESTION OF THE EAST.

General Disinclination Towards a Congress—The Black Sea Navigation Difficulty May Be Resolved Independently.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1871.

A special despatch from Berlin to the London *Times* says that "Prussia, seeing antagonism on the part of Austria to the wishes of the Czar on the question of the Black Sea navigation, is endeavoring to effect a postponement of the London Conference."

The same correspondent mentions a report that "Turkey is willing to dispense with action by the Powers on the subject."

DEEP SEA TELEGRAPHS.

Communication Between England and Asia—Tariff Rate of Charges.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1871.

Communication by electric telegraph cable has been completed to Penang, Singapore and Java.

The rates from London for messages of twenty words or less are as follows:—

Penang	$26 75
Singapore	30 75
Java	
Batavia and Welter Vreden	36 25
West of Samarang	36 50
East of Samarang	37 00

Half these rates for each additional ten or fraction of ten words.

CHINA.

Special Mission to the Great Powers of the West.

LONDON, Jan. 12, 1871.

Chung-How, the new Chinese Ambassador to the Western Powers, arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, on Tuesday, *en route* to France.

MEXICO.

Interment of Madame Juarez—The President's Decree—Minister Lerdo—Railroad Expedition—Santa Anna's Proclamation.

MEXICO, Jan. 5, 1871.

The wife of Juarez died on the 2d, having suffered terribly. The city is overcast with gloom, as Madame was universally liked.

Madame Juarez will be interred in the Cemetery of San Fernando.

The decree of President Juarez ordering the old Common Council to hold over prevented serious disturbances.

On the 1st of January Minister Lerdo refused to be present when State affairs were being discussed in Cabinet meeting.

The Tehuantepec Railroad expedition has not yet been heard from.

Santa Anna having no political party here, his proclamation has fallen stillborn.

The Presidential election is the absorbing topic. Much bitterness is shown. The *Opinion Nacional* newspaper is defunct. The *Siglo* supports Lerdo de Tejada. He will probably resign his present position.

An official letter from the American Consul at Tehuantepec, addressed to Minister Nelson, has appeared in an Oajaca journal. Some persons suppose the Mexican officials violated the mails; others that the Consul furnished the journal with a copy previously to forwarding the original to the Minister.

CUBA.

Capture and Execution of the Cuban Poet Zenea.

HAVANA, Jan. 12, 1871.

Among the fifteen fugitives recently captured near Guanaja was Don Juan Clemento Zenea, the son-in-law of President Juarez, of Mexico, and distinguished as a Cuban poet. He has since been tried and executed for being a bearer of rebel despatches.

The reports published in American journals announcing that Valmaseda has caused many Cubans in Havana and other places to be imprisoned are pure inventions. No arrests of Cubans have been made, and the city is safe and tranquil. The only arrests made were of vagabond negroes known as dangerous characters. Another negro suspected of complicity in the assassination of Oberhaur, the German, has been arrested, and attempts are being made by the citizens to obtain the banishment of this dangerous class of the population.

The wife of President Cespedes sailed this afternoon for New York city.

The death of the wife of President Juarez, of Mexico, is much regretted here by the Mexicans.

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY FOR FRANCE.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 12, 1871.

The public meeting held to-night in Pike's Music Hall in aid of the suffering French peasants was well attended. The audience included many of the most prominent citizens and some ladies. Bishop McIlvaine, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, presided, and introduced the speakers in a few remarks pertinent to the object which had called all together, and alluded to the obligation of all to relieve the suffering, regardless of the right or wrong of the cause that entailed the miseries. Mr. Jacob D. Cox, ex-Secretary of the Interior, made a speech, and urged the claims the sufferers had upon us, and said we should be worse than demons did we allow ourselves to prevent us relieving the miseries produced by the war upon non-combatants. Speeches were also made by Murat Halstead, Rev. C. L. Thompson and the Rev. Dr. Briggs. At the close of the speaking a collection was taken up and a committee was appointed to canvass the city.

SYMPATHY FOR THE POPE.

Catholic Meeting in Richmond—Protest Against Papal Spoliation.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 12, 1871.

A large meeting of Roman Catholics took place at St. Peter's Cathedral to-night, presided over by Bishop Magill, clad in his episcopal robes. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the occupation of the Papal States, denouncing Victor Emmanuel for having smitten with a mailed hand the chief of the Catholic Church while himself pretending to be a Catholic and extending to the Pope the sympathy of the meeting. Mayor Kelley and Bishop Magill addressed the assembly. Subscriptions for the Pope in the churches of the diocese were received to—

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13—3:30 A. M.

Herald Special Report from Versailles.

Peace Rumors at German Headquarters.

German Siege Batteries Advancing.

CHANZY DEFEATED AT LOMBRON.

Ten Thousand Prisoners Taken by the Germans.

PARIS BOMBARDED.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Peace Rumors—Range of the German Batteries—Safe Parts of Paris—General Progress of the Bombardment—French Return Fire.

LONDON, Jan. 13—Morning.

I have just received, by express from Versailles, a despatch from the NEW YORK HERALD correspondent, dated on the 10th inst. Your correspondent writes:—

PEACE RUMORS.

There are rumors of peace at the general headquarters to-day.

RANGE OF THE GERMAN BATTERIES.

The German batteries now fire into Paris from St. Cloud, Meudon, Chatillon and Clamart, all on the southwest lines of the besieging army. The distance includes a maximum range of three miles and three-quarters. Shells from twenty-four pounders reaching Neuilly, Porte Maillot, Avenue Imperatrice, Avenue Roi de Rome, the Champs de Mars, Les Invalides and the garden of the Luxembourg, the Observatory and down Port Bicetre.

SAFE PARTS OF PARIS.

All parts of Paris beyond the points named are safe, being above the range of the German guns. There are no batteries on the southern, eastern and northern lines yet constructed whose shells can touch the French capital. Nevertheless, some of the artillery officers state that they have followed some shells with their glasses into the Place de la Concorde.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

Thus far five hundred shells have been thrown within the line of bastions (the *enciente*) surrounding Paris. Last night (January 9) St. Jacques was reached and a number of houses in the place were set on fire. A new battery has been established by the Germans at Clamart, considerably in advance of their old position, and the artillerists are actively shelling the French from it. Another new battery, near Clamart, has been established within twelve hundred yards of the French line, and is remarkable for the accuracy of its fire. The shelling is necessarily slow and often random. The maximum is ten shells an hour during daylight. Not more than five batteries can touch Paris, and those only at a great elevation.

IN THE FRENCH LINES.

Fort Issy has been silent since yesterday, but Fort Montrouge has kept up an active fire, while the fire from Fort Vanvres has been drooping. Last night a great conflagration was apparent in the vicinity of the Luxembourg.

THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Battle at Lombron—The Germans Victorious—Ten Thousand Prisoners Taken.

LONDON, Jan. 12—Evening.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg telegraphs to the Duchess as follows:—

CHANZY DEFEATED.

After crossing the rivulet of Hanne on Tuesday we fought on the next day a hot but victorious battle at Lombron and Lachapelle, taking nearly 10,000 prisoners. Our loss is inconsiderable. We are advancing on Le Mans.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

No General Occupation of France—Treatment of Prisoners in Germany.

LONDON, Jan. 12—Evening.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes that the idea of a general occupation of France by the German forces has been abandoned. Portions only of the French territory will be held. The French government, he says, is no longer able to borrow money.

TREATMENT OF FRENCH PRISONERS.

M. Daumers the grand chaplain of the Imperial Court certifies to the good treatment of the French prisoners in Germany.

OUTRAGES IN TENNESSEE.

Double Murder at Devil's Elbow.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 12, 1871.

Deputy Sheriff Traine arrived here last night with H. W. Bateman, Toney Bateman and A. E. Mills in custody, charged with participation in the affray at Devil's Elbow on Saturday night last, when F. S. Keefer and William Ferguson were killed and Toney Bateman was wounded. The cause of the difficulty was that Bateman attempted to eject Ferguson, a tenant, from his house. While Bateman was quarrelling with Mrs. Ferguson her husband shot Keefer, who had joined the party of eviction, and Bateman immediately shot Ferguson. All arrested gave bail in $5,000 each.

RESCUED FROM CAPTIVITY.

A White Girl Rescued After Ten Years' Captivity with the Indians.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 12, 1871.

A letter from the interpreter for the Bannocks, dated Fort Parker, the 5th inst., to the United States Marshal of this place, announces the recovery of a white girl named McIntyre, captured by the Bannocks on Salt river in 1862.

The weather is clear and cold. Thermometer at six P. M. twelve below zero. About four inches of snow.

MEETING OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1871.

The Board of Indian Commissioners were in session to-day in this city. Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburg; George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia; Robert Campbell, of St. Louis; John V. Farwell, of Chicago; John D. Lang, of Maine; Edward S. Tobey, of Boston; Nathan Bishop, William E. Dodge, and Vincent Colyer, of New York, were present. The Secretary read the report of the year to the Board, and the reports from the delegations of the Commissioners who visited the Osages, of Kansas, Sioux, of Dakotah, Nez Perces, of Idaho, Oneidas, of Wisconsin, and who supervised the purchase of annuity dry goods in New York were submitted. The Commission has invited the secretaries of the missionary societies of the Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Unitarian, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Congregational, Orthodox and Hicksite Friends and others who have undertaken, in response to the call of the President, the nomination of the Indian Agents to meet with them to-morrow, at one o'clock, in a general council on Indian affairs. The Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Mr. William Welsh, former chairman of the Board, will be present.

AMUSEMENTS.

STADT THEATER—SEEBACH.—"Kabale und Liebe," ... and Intrigue," Schiller's great five-act tragedy, which ... has acquired a celebrity scarcely less extended than that of his "Maria Stuart," was produced last night at the Stadt theater with the same spirit and success ... that seems from the first moment to have attended the return of Madame Seebach to the New York stage. That great artiste ... as Louisa Miller surpassed herself, and Mlle. Veneta as Lady Milford was also much applauded. Mlle. Bardenheuer made a charming soubrette, and Mme. Schobert, as Mrs. Miller, increased her well-earned reputation. Mr. Dombrowsky, who has happily recovered from his severe indisposition, played the part of Von Walter with unusual power, and Mr. Kraus, as Ferdinand, made a decided hit. Herr Patsch, as the aged violinist, gave a fine picture of manly probity and honest pride among the people. Mr. Brinkman, as the courtier Von Kalb, proved himself in an amusing but characteristic *rôle*, a thoroughly humorous comedian, and the few sentences which it fell to Mr. Müller to utter, in describing the wrongs and sufferings of the people, filled the vast audience with the most demonstrative sympathy. None who witnessed the closing scene of this great performance will fail to remember it as a very model of the highest effort in tragic drama. To-night will be the crowning splendor of the week. Madame Seebach will appear in her noblest impersonation, Marguerite, in Goethe's "Faust," which will not be repeated for some time. The cast will include the whole force of the company, and no more splendid opportunity will ever offer itself, probably, in this country to behold the great German *tragédienne* at the very pinnacle of her genius.

Musical and Dramatic Notes.

The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society had a public rehearsal on Wednesday. The programme consisted of Schubert's symphony in C, "Jessonda" overture, Spohr, and Lindpainter's overture, "Guerrière."

Mlle. Morlacchi is the principal attraction in "Monte Cristo" at the California theatre, San Francisco. Her dancing represents the best and most artistic terpsichorean school since the days of Elssler.

Corinne D'Estaing lately delivered a brilliant lecture, "Our Ruling Loves," for the benefit of the mission school at Mount Vernon. Her success was of the most flattering kind.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg's last concert in Buffalo drew forth the following effusion from the *Courier*:—"Miss Kellogg never sang better in Buffalo. She was in splendid voice and fine spirits, and she seemed to sing for the pure love of the thing. Upon the occasion of her last concert here her voice was not in its best trim, but last evening her vocalization was of a delicious order and without a flaw. The thought may not have occurred to her, but it almost seemed as if she had resolved to make the path of her successor to a high place in the esteem of our music-lovers anything but a comfortable one to tread; and whoever comes next, whether it be Nilsson or somebody else, she will have to display rare talents to eclipse the triumph which Miss Kellogg achieved last night."

At the second Nilsson concert in St. Louis, on Wednesday evening, last week, the *Republican* of that city says:—A gentleman, whose name we did not learn, approached the footlights and presented Miss Nilsson with a beautiful basket of flowers. The inner circle of the basket contained choice camelias, and in the centre was a monogram, with the words "You Angel" worked with violets on double white primroses. Miss Nilsson received the simple, yet chaste, present with a winning smile and a low obeisance.

Mrs. McKenna, an English actress, who spent some years in this country, made a very successful appearance last month in London in the comedy of "The Little Treasure."

Lefranc, the celebrated *tenore robusto*, has been engaged by the management of the New Orleans Opera House for ten representations, for which he receives $2,000 in gold.

Mlle. Fanny Janauschek starts on another starring tour next week, offers of engagements having poured in from all parts of the country.

Here is an incident of the engagement of Mr. John E. Owens at the Terre Haute Opera House:—There had been a great rush for seats, and at a public sale some of the best had brought twenty-five dollars each. An unavoidable delay occurred, however, and Mr. Owens could not reach Terre Haute before eleven o'clock that evening. This was communicated to the audience, with the offer to return the price of admission if it was desired. The audience took a vote whether they should stay or have their money back, which resulted in favor of remaining. The actors present amused them subsequently by reciting passages from the great authors, showing them all the scenery and the whole arrangement of the stage. A little after eleven o'clock Mr. Owens arrived, and went to work at once, and the performance lasted till after three o'clock in the morning.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given at Steinway Hall on Tuesday for the benefit of the benevolent fund of the St. David's Society.

Cincinnati seems to have fallen off this season in theatrical enterprise. There is but one first class theatre open there—Wood's.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

Previous to 1752, when the Gregorian method of computing time, which had been in use in Catholic countries since 1582, was adopted by England, New Year's Day was celebrated by Protestants upon a day of which the present is an anniversary. Russia is now the only European country in which the new style does not prevail, and to-day is, therefore, the old style or Russian New Year's Day.

JANUARY 13.

1869—*One million dollars' worth of property destroyed by fire in Philadelphia.*

1855—Messrs. Page & Bacon, bankers, of St. Louis, failed, involving many other firms......The three Misses Haven suffocated during a fire in their house at Fort Washington.

1854—An earthquake at Finanica, Spain, threw down the Moorish Castle of Alcazala, which killed a number of persons.

1849—The Sikhs defeated the British at Chillianwallah, India.

1749—Charles James Fox, the English statesman, born.

1690—George Fox, the founder of the Quaker sect, died.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains a splendid cartoon representing the Monarch of Manhattan and his Merrie Men, together with the very latest News by the Cable up to the hour of publication of the Great European War; also Telegraphic Despatches from All Parts of the World: a humorous sketch of the Americus Club Ball; the correspondence between Minister Motley and Secretary Fish concerning the former's recall; Loss of the Saginaw; Murder and Robbery on an Albany express train, and a Tale of Horror. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Artistic, Literary, Fashionable, Political, Religious and Sporting Intelligence; Obituary Notices; Amusements; Varieties; Facetiae; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

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THE ARMY.

THE REGISTER FOR 1871.

The official Army Register for 1871 is be[ing] revised by the Adjutant General, but will n[ot be] published before next month. Final action [has not] yet to be taken in the cases of several offic[ers] who have been before the retiring boards. [We here]with present our readers with our annual [R]egister for 1871, corrected to date.

The many changes that have rec[ently] been made leave very few

OLD OFFICERS

on the active list. Out of [illegible] thousand officers now on the rolls only fifty[illegible] have served continuously thirty years or more, [illegible] of these belong to the staff department[s], [illegible] necessarily relieved them to o[ther] [illegible] work. Six are general officers, two are field [officers of] artillery and seven of [infantry]. Five of the officers referred to have served over forty years—viz., Commissary General Amos B. Eaton, [illegible] Brigadier General Philip St. George Cooke and Colonel [illegible] Paymaster General [illegible] three years and [illegible] Franklin E. Hunt, forty-one years, and Colonel R. H. K. Whitely, of the Ordnance Department, forty years.

VACANCIES.

There are eighty-six vacancies which cannot be filled until Congress repeals section six of the act of March 3, 1869, [illegible] in the staff departments. The vacancies are—

Inspector General's Department—One colonel and [illegible] major.

Judge Advocate General's Department—One lieutenant colonel.

Quartermaster's Department—Three colonels, four lieutenant colonels and three military storekeepers (captains).

Subsistence Department—One captain.

Medical Department—One lieutenant colonel (Chief Medical Purveyor), two surgeons (majors), and forty-six assistant surgeons (first lieutenants).

Pay Department—Two majors.

Corps of Engineers—One colonel, two majors, two captains, two first lieutenants and two second lieutenants.

Ordnance Department—One lieutenant colonel, two majors, three captains, two second lieutenants and one military storekeeper (captain).

An effort will be made to have the prohibition referred to removed. If successful the following officers will be "carried up" in the natural course of promotion:—

To Colonel—Lieutenant Colonel James B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant Colonels Langdon C. Easton, Stewart Van Vliet and John C. McFerran, Quartermaster's Department; Lieutenant Colonel Israel C. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers.

To Lieutenant Colonel—Major William D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Absalom Baird, Assistant Inspector General; Majors Tredwell Moore, Cyrus C. Easton, Asher R. Eddy, Rufus Saxton and Judson D. Bingham, Quartermaster's Department; Major Robert S. Williamson, Corps of Engineers; Major James G. Benton, Ordnance Department, and

To Major—Captains William Myers and Charles W. Thomas, Quartermaster's Department; Captains Franklin Harwood, John W. Barlow and Peter C. Haines, Corps of Engineers; Captains James M. Whittemore, A. R. Buffington and Daniel W. Flagler, Ordnance Department.

The following is our

Army Register for 1871.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General of the Army—William T. Sherman.

Lieutenant General—Philip H. Sheridan.

Major Generals—Henry W. Halleck, George G. Meade, Winfield S. Hancock and John M. Schofield.

Brigadier Generals—Irvin McDowell, Philip St. George Cooke, John Pope, Oliver O. Howard, Alfred H. Terry, Edward O. C. Ord, Edward R. S. Canby and Christopher C. Augur.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant General—Brigadier General Edward D. Townsend.

Assistant Adjutant Generals—Colonel Richard C. Drum, Lieutenant Colonels James B. Fry, George L. Hartsuff, John C. Kelton, Robert Williams, Majors William D. Whipple, Chauncey McKeever, George D. Ruggles, Thomas M. Vincent, Oliver D. Greene, Samuel Breck, Louis H. Pelouze, Henry C. Wood, Joseph H. Taylor and James P. Martin.

INSPECTOR GENERALS.

Colonels Randolph B. Marcy, Delos B. Sacket, Edmund Schriver and James A. Hardie.

Assistant Inspector Generals—Lieutenant Colonels Nelson H. Davis, Roger Jones, Majors Absalom Baird and Elisha H. Ludington.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Judge Advocate General—Brigadier General Joseph Holt.

Assistant Judge Advocate General—Colonel William McK. Dunn.

Judge Advocates—Majors Guido N. Lieber, De Witt Clinton, William Winthrop, H. B. Burnham, Thomas F. Barr, Herbert P. Curtis, Henry Goodfellow and David G. Swaim.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.

Colonel Albert J. Myer.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Quartermaster General—Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs.

Assistant Quartermaster Generals—Colonels Robert Allen, Daniel H. Rucker and Rufus Ingalls.

Deputy Quartermaster Generals—Lieutenant Colonels Langdon C. Easton, Stewart Van Vliet, John C. McFerran, Samuel B. Holabird, Robert O. Tyler, Charles H. Tompkins, James A. Ekin and Frederick Myers.

Quartermasters—Majors Alexander Montgomery, Tredwell Moore, Wyatt B. Ransom, Asher R. Eddy, Rufus Saxton, Judson D. Bingham, Alexander J. Perry, Henry C. Hodges, John G. Chandler, Charles G. Sawtelle, James J. Dana, Joseph A. Potter, R. N. Batchelder, M. I. Ludington and James M. Moore.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Commissary General of Subsistence—Brigadier General Amos B. Eaton.

Assistant Commissary Generals of Subsistence—Colonels Alexander E. Shiras, Charles L. Kilburn; Lieutenant Colonels Marcus D. L. Simpson and Henry F. Clarke.

Commissaries—Majors William W. Burns, Amos Beckwith, John McL. Taylor, Beekman Du Barry, Robert N. Fooley, Thomas J. Haines, George Bell and Michael R. Morgan.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon General—Brigadier General Joseph K. Barnes.

Assistant Surgeon General—Colonel Charles H. Crane.

Chief Medical Purveyor—Vacant.

Assistant Medical Purveyors—Lieutenant Colonels Robert Murray, Charles Sutherland and John H. Baxter.

Surgeons (of more than ten years standing)—Majors Adam N. McLaren, Joseph J. B. Wright, John M. Cuyler, Madison Mills, Eugene A. Abadie, Charles McCormick, Charles H. Laub, Josiah Simpson, William J. Sloan, William S. King, James Simons and Charles C. Keeney.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Paymaster General—Brigadier General Benjamin W. Brice.

Assistant Paymaster Generals—Colonels Nathan W. Brown and Daniel McClure.

Deputy Paymaster General—Lieutenant Colonels Edward Leonard and Cary H. Fry.

The next senior paymasters are Majors [illegible] Franklin E. Hunt, Henry Prince, [illegible] Augustus H. Seward, [illegible], David Taggart, Henry C. Pratt [illegible].

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Chief of Engineers—Brigadier General Andrew A. Humphreys.

Colonels—John G. Barnard, George W. Cullum, [illegible] and James D. [illegible].

[illegible]

Captains—[illegible]

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Chief of Ordnance—Brigadier General Alexander B. Dyer.

[illegible]

FIRST CAVALRY.

Colonel—[illegible]

Lieutenant Colonel—[illegible]

Majors—[illegible] and George G. Huntt.

Captains—[illegible]

SECOND CAVALRY.

Colonel—[illegible]

Lieutenant Colonel—[illegible]

Majors—[illegible]

Captains—[illegible]

THIRD CAVALRY.

Colonel—Joseph J. Reynolds.

Lieutenant Colonel—Cuvier Grover.

Majors—[illegible] A. H. Dudley, Andrew W. Evans and [illegible].

Captains—[illegible] Anson Mills, William [illegible] Frederick [illegible] Alexander Moore, [illegible] Thomas [illegible] Reid [illegible].

FOURTH CAVALRY.

Colonel—[illegible]

Lieutenant Colonel—[illegible] Carleton.

Majors—[illegible] Hatch, Alfred E. Latimer and [illegible].

Captains—[illegible] McLaughlin, [illegible] Wirt Davis, [illegible].

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Colonel—William H. Emory.

Lieutenant Colonel—[illegible]

Majors—Eugene A. Carr, William B. Royall and [illegible].

Captains—James W. Mason, Edward H. Leib, [illegible] Alexander [illegible], John M. Hamilton, Robert P. Wilson, Alfred B. Taylor and [illegible].

SIXTH CAVALRY.

Colonel—James Oakes.

Lieutenant Colonel—Thomas H. Neill.

Majors—[illegible] Morris, Charles E. Compton and [illegible].

Captains—John J. Upham, Sheldon Sturgeon, [illegible] Daniel Madden, John [illegible], Charles [illegible] and William A. Rafferty.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

Colonel—Samuel D. Sturgis.

Lieutenant Colonel—George A. Custer.

Majors—Joseph G. Tilford, Lewis Merrill and Marcus A. Reno.

Captains—Verling K. Hart, William Thompson, Frederick W. Benteen, Myles W. Keogh, Edward Myers, Michael V. Sheridan, John S. Tourtellotte, George W. Yates, Thomas B. Weir, Thomas H. French, Samuel M. Robbins and Owen Hale.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

Colonel—John I. Gregg.

Lieutenant Colonel—Thomas C. Devin.

Majors—Andrew J. Alexander, William R. Price and David R. Clendenin.

Captains—Henry C. Bankhead, William Kelly, Samuel B. M. Young, James F. Williams, Charles A. Hartwell, [illegible], Samuel R. Schwenk, Charles Hobart, Albert B. Kauffman, William McCleave, Almond B. Wells and Edmund G. Fechét.

NINTH CAVALRY (COLORED).

Colonel—Edward Hatch.

Lieutenant Colonel—Wesley Merritt.

Majors—James F. Wade, George A. Forsyth and Albert P. Morrow.

Chaplain—Manuel J. Gonzales.

Captains—George A. Purington, John M. Bacon, Edward S. [illegible], Henry Carroll, Frank T. Bennett, Ambrose E. Hooker, Charles D. Beyer, Henry R. Alvord, Francis S. Dodge, Michael Cooney, Oscar Hagan and J. Lee Humfreville.

TENTH CAVALRY (COLORED).

Colonel—Benjamin H. Grierson.

Lieutenant Colonel—John W. Davidson.

Majors—James W. Forsyth, George W. Schofield and J. B. McKibbin.

Chaplain—George W. Pepper.

Captains—[illegible] Nicholas Nolan, Louis H. Carpenter, James W. Walsh, George T. Robinson, J. B. Vande Wiele, Theodore A. Baldwin, Thomas Little, Charles D. Viele, Stephen T. Norvell, [illegible] L. Lee and William B. Kennedy.

FIRST ARTILLERY.

Colonel—Israel Vogdes.

Lieutenant Colonel—Emory Upton.

Majors—John M. Brannan, John Hamilton and Clermont L. Best.

Captains—William Silvey, Henry W. Closson, Loomis L. Langdon, William M. Graham, Richard H. Jackson, Royal T. Frank, Alanson M. Randol, Samuel S. Elder, Frank C. Taylor, William L. Haskin, Tully McCrea and George [illegible].

SECOND ARTILLERY.

Colonel—William F. Barry.

Lieutenant Colonel—William H. French.

Majors—Harvey A. Allen, Edward G. Beckwith and John C. Tidball.

Captains—James M. Robertson, Edward R. Platt, A. C. M. Pennington, John J. Rodgers, Samuel N. Benjamin, Edward B. Williston, Frank B. Hamilton, William McK. Dunn, Jr., Joseph C. Hasbrouck, George T. Olmstead, Henry C. Litchfield and Jule A. Woodruff.

THIRD ARTILLERY.

Colonel—George W. Getty.

Lieutenant Colonel—Romeyn B. Ayres.

Majors—Gustavus A. De Russy, Horatio G. Gibson and Robert V. W. Howard.

Captains—Alexander Piper, James McMillan, Edward O. Boynton, Robert H. Scott, [illegible] Livingston, Dunbar R. Ransom, Lorenzo Lorain, [illegible], William Sinclair, Edward R. Warner, Erskine Gittings and John G. Turnbull.

FOURTH ARTILLERY.

Colonel—Horace Brooks.

Lieutenant Colonel—Joseph Roberts.

Majors—Albion P. Howe, Joseph Stewart and Charles H. Morgan.

Captains—John Mendenhall, Richard Lodor, Francis Beach, Marcus P. Miller, C. H. Throckmorton, Evan Thomas, Henry C. Hasbrouck, John Egan, Joseph B. Campbell, Frank G. Smith, Appleton D. Palmer and George B. Rodney.

FIFTH ARTILLERY.

Colonel—Henry J. Hunt.

Lieutenant Colonel—Frederick T. Dent.

Majors—William Hays, George P. Andrews and Truman Seymour.

Captains—Richard Arnold, Herbert A. Hascall, Edmund C. Bainbridge, George A. Kensel, Francis L. Guenther, Henry A. Du Pont, Jacob B. Rawles, James W. Piper, W. F. Randolph, H. S. Gansevoort, H. F. Brewerton and B. P. Rittenhouse.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Colonel—Thomas G. Pitcher.

Lieutenant Colonel—Pinkney Lugenbeel.

Major—[illegible]

Captains—Robert H. Offley, Isaac D. De Russy, Leslie Smith, [illegible] Bates, Garrick Mallery, Robert E. Johnston, Fergus Walker, George S. Gallupe, Thomas E. Rollman and William N. Tisdall.

SECOND INFANTRY.

Colonel—Samuel W. Crawford.

Lieutenant Colonel—Thomas C. English.

Major—Peter T. Swaine.

Captains—Melville A. Cochran, Joseph S. Conrad, Charles F. Trowbridge, William F. Drum, Adon W. Kronshager, Henry C. Cook, William Mills, William Falck, Aaron S. Daggett and Frederick E. Camp.

THIRD INFANTRY.

Colonel—De Lancey Floyd-Jones.

Lieutenant Colonel—John R. Brooke.

Major—Richard I. Dodge.

Captains—William H. Penrose, Daingerfield Parker, [illegible] Hunt, John H. Page, George A. Hurd, Edward Moale, Louis T. Morris, Robert P. Hughes, James H. Gageby and John [illegible] Snyder.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—Franklin F. Flint.

Lieutenant Colonel—Joseph H. Potter.

Major—Alexander Chambers.

Captains—[illegible], John Miller, Avery B. Cain, William S. Collier, William H. Powell, [illegible] Coates, John Miller, Samuel P. Ferris, C. J. Von Hermann and William H. Bisbee.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—Nelson A. Miles.

Lieutenant Colonel—Charles R. Woods.

Major—George Gibson.

Captains—David H. Brotherton, Henry B. Bristol, Simon Snyder, James S. Casey, Samuel Ovenshine, Edmond Butler, William [illegible] Mitchell, Wyllys Lyman, Ezra P. Ewers and Andrew S. Bennett.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—William B. Hazen.

Lieutenant Colonel—Daniel Huston, Jr.

Major—[illegible] Roy.

Captains—[illegible] Montgomery Bryant, William W. Sanders, John S. [illegible], Edwin R. [illegible], Joseph [illegible] Hale, William H. [illegible], James W. Powell, Jr. and [illegible].

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—John Gibbon.

Lieutenant Colonel—Charles C. Gilbert.

Major—William H. Lewis.

Captains—[illegible], Charles C. Rawn, Daniel [illegible], Richard Comba, Henry B. Freeman, [illegible], Robert Chandler, George [illegible] Browning, Walter Clifford and George W. Ballantine.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—James V. Bomford.

Lieutenant Colonel—Henry D. Wallen.

Major—[illegible]

Captains—[illegible]

NINTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—[illegible]

Lieutenant Colonel—[illegible]

Major—[illegible]

Captains—[illegible]

TENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—[illegible]

Lieutenant Colonel—[illegible]

Major—[illegible]

Captains—[illegible]

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—[illegible]

Lieutenant Colonel—[illegible]

Major—[illegible]

Captains—[illegible]

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—[illegible]

Lieutenant Colonel—[illegible]

Major—[illegible]

Captains—[illegible]

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—[illegible]

Lieutenant Colonel—[illegible]

Major—[illegible]

Captains—[illegible]

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—[illegible]

Lieutenant Colonel—[illegible] Woodward.

Major—[illegible]

Captains—[illegible] George W. Davis, Charles B. Atchison and George W. [illegible].

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—Gordon Granger.

Lieutenant Colonel—August V. Kautz.

Major—John S. Mason.

Captains—Henry A. Ellis, Horace Jewett, D. W. Whittemore, Cuthbert McKibbin, Charles Steelhammer, Alfred Hedberg, James P. Brown, James H. Stewart, George Shorkley and Fred W. Coleman.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—Galusha Pennypacker.

Lieutenant Colonel—Robert S. Granger.

Major—William P. Carlin.

Captains—Caleb R. Layton, James Kelly, Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., Duncan M. Vance, Arthur W. Allyn, [illegible] W. H. Bartholomew, W. G. Wedemeyer, Thomas [illegible] Rose and Charles E. Morse.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—Thomas L. Crittenden.

Lieutenant Colonel—Samuel B. Hayman.

Major—Robert E. A. Crofton.

Captains—[illegible], Edward Collins, [illegible] Boyd, John D. Donovan, [illegible] Clayton, Clarence E. Bennett, [illegible] McArthur and Frederick E. Grossman.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—Thomas H. Ruger.

Lieutenant Colonel—Henry M. Black.

Major—James Van Voast.

Captains—John Christopher, Richard L. Morris, Edward [illegible], Morgan L. Ogden, Jacob Kline, Edgar R. Kellogg, James Stewart, William H. McLaughlin, Henry B. Kinsler and Thomas J. Lloyd.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel—Charles H. Smith.

Lieutenant Colonel—Alfred Sully.

Major—[illegible]

Captains—William P. Collins, H. E. Stansbury, William J. Lyster, Isaac S. Wharton, James H. [illegible], [illegible], Emerson H. Liscum, Jacob H. Smith, Charles W. Hotsenpiller and Luke O'Reilly.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

Colonel—George Sykes.

Lieutenant Colonel—Lewis C. Hunt.

Major—John E. Yard.

Captains—Ezra C. Mason, Henry G. Thomas, John C. Bates, [illegible] H. Patterson, Lloyd Wheaton, William Fletcher, Moses A. Harbach, John S. McNaught and [illegible] Otis.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Colonel—George Stoneman.

Lieutenant Colonel—Frank Wheaton.

Major—[illegible]

Captains—William H. Brown, Thomas S. Dunn, [illegible] F. O'Beirne, Evan Miles, Patrick Collins, George [illegible], William [illegible] Netterville, Harry [illegible], William Nelson and William D. Fuller.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

Colonel—David S. Stanley.

Lieutenant Colonel—Elwell S. Otis.

Major—Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Captains—S. A. Wainwright, Charles A. Webb, Joseph Bush, Charles J. Dickey, Francis Clarke, [illegible] B. Irvine, John Hartley, Charles W. Miner and George H. Crall.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

Colonel—Jefferson C. Davis.

Lieutenant Colonel—George Crook.

Major—Alexander J. Dallas.

Captains—John J. Coppinger, George K. Brady, George M. Randall, James Henton, John L. Smyth, Joseph T. Haskell, James Thompson, Thomas M. K. Smith, Charles Wheaton and Azor H. Nickerson.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY (COLORED).

Colonel—Abner Doubleday.

Lieutenant Colonel—William R. Shafter.

Major—Henry C. Merriam.

Chaplain—John N. Schultz.

Captains—Andrew W. Sheridan, Frank W. Perry, Henry C. Corbin, C. N. W. Cunningham, Charles J. [illegible], John W. Clous, John C. Gilmore, J. S. Conyngham, Fred M. Crandal and Lewis Johnson.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY (COLORED).

Colonel—John D. Stevenson.

Lieutenant Colonel—George L. Andrews.

Major—Zenas R. Bliss.

Chaplain—[illegible] Barr.

Captains—David D. Van Valzah, John W. French, Charles Bentzoni, David Schooley, Frank M. Coxe, James Lawson, James H. Patterson, John Williams, Lemuel Pettee and James S. Tomkins.

NOTE.—In the foregoing register captains of cavalry, artillery and infantry have been arranged according to their rank in their respective regiments.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The Navy Unfairly Treated by Congress.

JANUARY 10, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Our navy seems to have but few friends in the present Congress. Can you tell me why this is? Has the navy failed in the performance of any duty of late? Was its record unsatisfactory during the war of the rebellion? Can it be the wish of the people to abolish it?

It was once considered the favorite arm of the nation; if so, what has it done to forfeit this good opinion? At the first session of the present Congress the estimates for repairs and improvements at the naval stations, &c., were so reduced as to make them insufficient for the repairs alone, and the money which had been previously appropriated for such purposes was ordered to be returned to the Treasury.

The pay of the navy was also reduced, while that of the army was increased, so that the retired pay of an army officer is now more than the active duty pay of a navy officer of the same assimilated rank.

One of the first acts of the second session, in the House of Representatives, was to indirectly censure the highest officer of the navy in rank for writing two letters, one of which was made public by himself and the other, it is supposed, by enemies, in revenge for his active opposition to their efforts to advance measures in a way which he believed to be detrimental and injurious to the discipline and efficiency of the service, and for bringing to punishment certain defaulters to the government. All of his former meritorious services in the war with Mexico and during the rebellion were overlooked, and, what is very singular, while there was a debate in relation to him and his advancement in one branch of Congress the other branch was listening to a eulogy on the late commander-in-chief of the rebel armies.

A commander of a squadron abroad a few years since has just been censured by the House of Representatives for actions which were commended at the time they were performed, not only by the then Secretary of the Navy, but the Secretary of State also; and at the same time it was proposed to censure officers for not partaking of hospitalities which were "never tendered." One has since remarked that it was hard to be starved in Paraguay and censured at home, the fact being that the officers "had no refreshments from seven A. M., when they left the ship, until nine P. M., when they returned to it."

JUSTICE.

Naval Orders.

Commander Phelps, Lieutenant Commander McDougal, Masters Hutchins and Arnold and Second Assistant Engineers Kelly, John Bresnahan and [illegible] have been ordered to examination for promotion.

UNWISE WEISS.

A Warning to Country M. D.s—How a Physician from Westchester County Came to This City to Buy a House and Got Sold—A Smart Game.

A case came before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, the particulars of which will be found interesting, besides being a warning to folks who are constantly running into snares laid for them by "sharpers" and thieves.

On the 12th of April last Dr. Conrad Weiss, of East Chester, Westchester county, came to this city for the purpose of investing his cash in a brown stone house. While in search of such he came across two clever young men, named respectively Charles J. Seymour and William [illegible] Brusie. Having ingratiated themselves into the doctor's good graces they were not long in learning his business. The doctor then learned for the first time that Mr. Seymour was a house agent, and that he had some private dwellings for sale which he had no doubt would suit the doctor. There was one, especially, No. 112 East Thirty-first street, the property of a Mr. Barker, which was the very description of a dwelling which he wanted. The house was visited, and it pleasing him the doctor closed a bargain and

AGREED TO GIVE $20,000

for the house, furniture and all, the price demanded. [illegible], however, refused to put him in possession [illegible] until he would first pay them [illegible]. This proposition did not seem to suit the doctor, for he refused, point blank, to throw away money in that manner.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION

was then made to him, which pleased him somewhat better. [illegible] to sign his name to a [illegible] payable to the order of J. F. Kayser [illegible]. [illegible] But he had calculated [illegible] that the note had been [illegible] discovered that [illegible] from Mr. Barker of [illegible] above mentioned, [illegible]

THE HOUSE HAD ALREADY BEEN SOLD

to [illegible] another party. The doctor [illegible]. The party who held it [illegible]. The doctor still refused to pay, and the result of his stubbornness was that his property in East Chester was seized upon and [illegible] to pay the $150. This is the [illegible] represented by the doctor himself [illegible].

The defendants were held to answer in default of [illegible] bail each. Both of them, it is believed, are [illegible], but instead of endeavoring [illegible] and become good citizens [illegible].

SERIOUS SCAFFOLD FALL IN NEWARK.

Yesterday, in Newark, while Mr. John Godby, of Farmington street, was busy working on the outside of his new house, a beam of timber fell on the scaffold, carrying it away and precipitating Mr. Godby a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet. His right thigh was broken, and fears are entertained that he is fatally injured internally.

THE LITTLE TIN BOX.

How the French Navy is Rendered Worthless for Offensive Operations.

The Torpedo Throughout the World—An Extended Application of the Principle—The Perfection of the System—"The Little Tin Box" as Opposed to Whole Squadrons—Shall Great Navies Cease to Exist?

HAVRE, Dec. 18, 1870.

This great war between France and Prussia, prolific in many novelties and grand surprises, has taught, above all other lessons of its brief existence, how an army may be strong, on the one hand, and a vast naval establishment powerless on the other. France is the strongest naval Power in the world. She has the most numerous armed marine, the most diverse systems of naval architecture, the most accurate works on navigation, and an ordnance comprising, in a large measure, the improvements of every other service. Her docks, her fortified coasts, her iron-clads, her officers, taught in every clime; her seamen, who handle the oar with a concerted mechanism—these have all been useless since the Duc de Gramont cried

"WAR!"

in the Corps Législatif, and Olivier declared that he entered on the struggle with a light heart. And why have the mailed and wooden squadrons of France been laid up in ordinary, so to speak, when they had been constructed, armored, rigged, equipped, manned, officered and exercised especially for this war, long expected, between Prussia and France? Why on the sea has France been so badly crippled, gigantic as she is, when she wants nothing, asks for nothing, demands no seamen, no munitions, no naval guns? Where is the Dunderberg, which she bought from the yard of the most eminent of American ship builders? These questions surely involve the whole inaction of the French marine, once proud and confident, but now crestfallen and humiliated.

When the war first broke out the American public heard of

IRON-CLADS PASSING DOVER,

bound westward, of iron-clads again bound eastward, of the blockade of the German coast and of the probable bombardment of Hamburg and the other seaports of Prussia. Of these matters the public hears no more, and the fleet has even ceased to make an appearance of activity. There are many causes for all this lamentable stagnation, but that above all others is the invention of

THE TORPEDO,

which, in fine, has held the whole navy of France at a very respectable distance from the coast. The torpedo by itself has made the French squadrons of the north nothing but a roaming amateur fleet in pursuit of flying merchantmen, who are befriended only by the dense fogs and invited by harbors in close proximity on several neutral coasts. It has been found impossible for the French cruisers even to approach the coast within bombarding distance of any town, much less to enter a harbor. Shallow water has no doubt had something to do with this inaction of France, but not all; for immediately after the Luxembourg affair of 1867 light draught vessels were built in great number in Brest, Cherbourg and the other dockyards of France. These were plated with armor, put on longitudinally, affixed in sections, and seemingly these vessels were more adapted to stand a heavy musketry fire rather than even

A LIGHT CANNONADE.

These fleet steaming craft, upon which were placed some of the heaviest guns in naval ordnance, could not penetrate the Elbe, the Jahde and the Weser. The only obstructions, the sunken vessels, have naturally left channels, but all the inlets and outlets are commanded by that unseen but imperative agent—the torpedo—and it is this

LITTLE TIN BOX,

no larger than a man's hat, which has defeated, held in check and taken from the French navy the lustre of its former days. This is the naval history of this war up to the present day—the torpedo has beaten the navy. Here is the practical application:—In Havre during the past few days there have been many English military and naval officers, besides clouds of people claiming to be artillerists. An American man-of-war has been present in the basin, and there has also been an unusual influx of newspaper correspondents. It may be readily imagined that, with such a grouping of the professions, there were long and gaseous discussions concerning the result of a war between the United States and England. It was generally agreed that England, as far as number of guns and heavy armament were concerned, was much the stronger naval Power. No doubt she is. She has her

SQUADRONS IN EVERY SEA,

vessels building in all her docks, iron-clads thicker than wooden vessels, and the learned peers go up to Shoeburyness to see the artillerists knock down iron plating with an Armstrong or Whitworth.

With the United States matters are entirely different. Her navy is going to decay day by day. Her iron-clads are in the market; her monitors, with equal facility, can go to sea and go down at sea, and the Western people, who see no use for a commerce to bear their products to the Eastern world, of course see no use for a navy to protect it. This is the whole story with the United States navy—a service which in its brief and brilliant history of less than a century has made the American name what it is abroad. Now, the feeling of the Royal naval officer is that when the war breaks out (as from the sentiments I hear expressed on every hand, both in England and on the Continent, I sincerely believe it will soon), the navy of Great Britain has only to approach the coast of North America, drop anchor, spring the broadsides on and begin in this way to razee the seaboard and reduce the Union. This is the plan; but not all of it. Clyde steamers are to prey upon our trading marine, and Great Britain herself is not to lose any commerce. But when it was contended that "America would have no commerce, would need none, but was rich enough, industrial enough, to live upon the enormous resources natural to the country—that we had more than we desired"—then the advocate of John Bull was obliged to recede from his Clyde steamers and British privateering business, because there would be no prey for his Clyde hounds.

THE TORPEDO.

Then came the great and absorbing proposition that the iron-clad squadrons of Great Britain can lay-to, under the lee of American shores, burn cities, send the vast wave of humanity which covers the Atlantic seaboard recoiling into the country, and then repair to other exploits. This was plain and simple enough fifty years ago; a half a century has made improvements. Our war gave birth to the torpedo, and "the little tin box" now confronts the fleets of the whole world and is their master. In our war the torpedo was young, but he was precocious; and, therefore, often fell short of his fulminating purpose. We proved his master. We made "devils" and tongs and machines of all kinds for fishing the infernal weapon from the deep; and succeeded admirably, but often losing a fine vessel, with a crew of noble officers and men. Still it can be said that the torpedo was subjugated, in the main, during the war. In the past seven years rapid strides have been made, until to-day we see "the little tin box" set up against the French navy and the French navy strikes her colors. Why is this? Because Prussia has the best torpedo system in the world. She has perfected it under fine mechanics, great chemicals and able engineers. Torpedoes are no longer confined to shallow water; they can no longer be fished up like the log of a rotten hulk; but the "little tin box" has undermined the sea, and just the moment a ship gets over one of the iron fish the mills open, there is a parting of the waters and a parting of the ship, and in a few moments some floating deck wood tell the story. All along the German coast the water is like

A HUGE PERCUSSION PRIMER,

and the slightest friction and it does its duty. Torpedoes are laid down like net work, and there can be combination or isolation to suit the operator, and the whole system on the German coast is a perfect piece of mechanism. The French navy has been appalled and has reluctantly retired. Now either the French navy is very cowardly—which I am not prepared to believe—or this torpedo system is almost perfect, which I do believe. Of what use, then, is an offensive iron-clad non-seagoing navy? Obviously none at all. That is what I told our British friends. We could call in our shipping, lay an embargo upon all our commerce, run out our guns and stand by the lock strings and then only seal our ports up with "the little tin box." Then, Mr. John Bull, of what use to you are Captain Cole's inclined sides, the Bellerophon, the Black Prince and whole Captain class? In the first place it needed no "little tin box" to turn the Captain up side down; it was the Captain's inclination so to turn.

OUR MONITORS

served no better in a sea way, the only difference being that they settled right down to the bed of the ocean without taking the trouble to go through the formalities exhibited by the Captain. The terrible catastrophe by which Britain lost some of her ablest and bravest men was due to the misconception still existing with regard to this ill-fated class of over-armored, top-heavy, clumsy, worthless tubs. The sea iron-clads, like the Dunderberg (Rochambeau), built with no dead rise, but easy, buoyant, a marvel of perfect flotation and swift to move through the water and readily obedient under the helm, are the kind for ocean cruisers. For defence this ram presents iron and angles; for offence her iron prow and the heaviest marine battery in the world. The French officers consider her perfection. But even this vessel could not be used against "the little tin box."

WOULDN'T DO IT, EH?

"But, my dear fellow, you don't mean to tell me that the Americans would use the torpedo against English vessels? That isn't decent warfare," said an English officer to me.

"We will put them down in our harbors, and it will rest with your discretion whether you pass over them or not."

It is hardly necessary to say that these impressions on the little tin box make an Englishman feel very uncomfortable, and this one in particular [illegible] the ascendancy of our navy and

ENGLAND GOES TO THE DEVIL?

But it must be submitted to every candid judgment whether England's power has not been paralyzed by this submarine toy. This is, indeed, a great question—one which, I fear, the world has overlooked in hearing of the Chassepot and the needle-gun, and in admiring Sedan and Metz. From any standpoint it is the most important of all international inventions, and it may do mankind good to know that there are upwards of a thousand mechanics now in Europe making daily experiments. Captain E. O. Matthews, one of the finest gunners in the United States Navy, and who has prepared a work on naval ordnance, is now engaged in experiments at Goat Island, in Newport harbor, where the torpedo station is located, and this accomplished officer is the best man in the service to examine into and perfect "the little tin box." Yet would it not be well for the United States to examine into the torpedo nets along the German coast? Would not such an investigation disclose with precision why this water weapon has crippled a whole navy? All remember how the monitor by

A FEAT OF EVANESCENT PRESTIDIGITATION

leaped into international notice and how suddenly the whole system tumbled flat at full length. However, its name overspread the whole world. "The little tin box," less rapid in being one of the sensations of modern warfare, and therefore more substantial as a weapon of offence, has achieved its victory without blood, and has proclaimed, "thus far shalt thou come and no farther;" and not until men-of-war are built with earth fortifications and sand bags for bottoms will "the little tin box" resign its empire. Naval Powers of great strength and long standing should note and remember.

THE SIEGE OF HAVRE.

Operations Becoming "Mixed"—A Spy from Paris—The City Open on the South and Provisioned from the Outside—Minister Washburne's Report—The British, French and United States Squadrons.

HAVRE, Dec. 23—10 P. M.

I was sitting in the *fumoir* of the Hotel de l'Europe this morning in company with a high officer of the regular army, when a spy arrived who had just came in from Paris. It was a most singular meeting, and I regret that silence is imposed upon me, because I was partially an unwilling listener to his story.

I am at liberty to say that he brings the news that Paris is open on the south from Charenton to Montrouge and that beeves and horses are being sent into the city. Paris still had ample provisions, the *esprit de corps* was good, moderation prevailed and there was generally joy at the last sortie of Ducrot. He says Paris is entirely free.

Captain C. H. Wells, of the Shenandoah, has received a letter from Minister Washburne, dated the 12th December, in Paris, in which Mr. Washburne, by implication, indicates that Paris is still able to sustain its position for an indefinite time.

Colonel De Fény, one of the oldest and bravest soldiers in the French army, was appointed commandant *en chef* of the troops here, while rendering me a slight favor yesterday at the *Etat Major*. The command is over thirty thousand men, and it was given in a word and accepted in a second. He is a man who commanded the artillery at Magenta, and, like Bourbaki, does a great deal and says very little. He is the best man for the position—cool, quiet, unassuming, jolly, and to the point—of the bayonet.

Naval Operations Off Havre—Prince Napoleon's Yacht—The Navies on the French Coast: English, French and American—The United States Steamer Shenandoah—Her Condition and the Hospitalities of the People.

HAVRE, Dec. 25, 1870.

The naval operations of the war, as I have written the HERALD in a former letter, amount to *nil*. The French for a brief period were able to harass and embarrass the German steamships; but even in this regard the French marine has fallen short of its duty. No doubt the service has suffered serious weakness because of the large drafts which the government has made upon the naval rolls for gunners in Paris, out of Paris and in every part of France. But this could hardly prevent the navy from making serious demonstrations on German commerce were it not either from an astonishing timidity or an incomprehensible policy. The world was gravely told by Jules Favre that aggressive movements should cease after the 4th of September, and shortly after the blockade was raised, and the government, adhering to its technical designation, from that moment warned France to rise to the "national defense." It may not be necessary to assure the readers of the HERALD that

THE FRENCH NAVAL OFFICER

is a man who thinks little of any navy but his own, and that after this war reason may get the better of his prejudice, and he may acknowledge as a fault what he now praises as a fine quality.

The German steamers, we are informed here, run regularly from Hoboken, and go around Ireland, Scotland, and by various clever ruses, succeed without much difficulty in reaching port. The only cases of prizes captured and brought in for adjudication were six vessels, of varying tonnage, taken by the French steamer De Salt, which was formerly the celebrated steam yacht Prince Jerome, belonging to Prince Napoleon.

These faint instances of activity, if I may except burning coal and getting under way, constitute the achievements of the French navy during the war; but it must be admitted the navy was almost made a cripple by "the little tin box" planted along the waters of the German coast.

Now let us look at

THE THREE NAVIES

as they appear in this port—of course, I mean, those of America, France and England—and see how they stand in comparison, which must be based upon the ship herself, her model, rig, ordnance, appearance, routine, discipline, officers and *personnel*.

The Shenandoah, United States corvette, thirteen guns, Commander C. H. Wells, is the finest looking man-of-war in the basin. Ignoring dimensions she is the exquisite perfection of nice flotation. Her lines are nowhere abrupt, and she has not that over-virtuous fault of being oversparred. Fortunately for her beauty of profile she was cut down by the late terrible cyclone, through which she passed with so much success, and now with stump topgallant she makes a picture alongside the Spanish affair on her port beam and the Norwegian concern on her starboard. It would take a chapter to detail the routine and police of the Shenandoah and how they are applied; but I can say that I have never seen a neater ship in my life. It is the peculiarity of the vessel. She has white decks, taut rigging and gear, burnished brass work, a lustrous battery, and the men always look as if they had just been laid on. You may imagine that a "swell" vessel like this excites much envy and comment here, and especially among merchant mariners, who are never weary in criticising their fraternal salts, who, more unfortunate than themselves, know navigation, seamanship and discipline quite as well in theory as in practice. One of these sons of Neptune was talking to me the other day about the slow, heavy, lumbering way in which evolutions were performed on board an American man-of-war. Two hours afterward I was on board the Shenandoah, and topgallant yards were sent down and secured in the rigging in two minutes and ten seconds, though an awning was a fleet [illegible] stretched over the quarterdeck. At another time the Shenandoah sent up her fore topgallant mast from the deck, fidded it, set up the rigging and piped down in forty-five seconds.

I need not say that such evolutions have given the ship great prestige here, and that her officers afloat and ashore she is a good representative for this important squadron.

The English

DISPATCH BOAT [illegible]

is here, and, to say the best of the English naval officer is the close discipline of her Majesty's service, one must have a very strong eye to observe. In truth, the discipline on board of her Britannic Majesty's [illegible] is about in the same [illegible] better here than in our service. The men do not feel [illegible] they do not work [illegible], but, if anything, the English sailor is the [illegible], will [illegible] like the [illegible] service abroad [illegible], and when we see a particularly spry English man-of-war [illegible] are covered by [illegible] American [illegible] navy which they could no longer repair the main brace. This was a time-honored custom in the service; it was in the routine and the seaman's bone, and nothing but a brief gust of [illegible] and [illegible] have dealt the blow. As the efficiency of the American man-of-war [illegible] of the English officers here, they [illegible] impression by their frank, sailor-like ways, and in knowledge of [illegible], in general culture, in the improvements in gunnery and the march of naval [illegible] officers were in every way their superiors, without at all neglecting to offer their good sense or common understanding, and this is gratifying to the American people, who should be proud of a navy that does so much for the credit of the country with so little ostentation. English officers know the details of their own English [illegible], but [illegible] all other naval authorities, while our officers, on the other hand, are educated in every branch, from whatever source.

The English officers, however, have much to feel satisfied with when they read Secretary Robeson's report and find that the United States Navy is [illegible] vessels and [illegible] only, and this is the good balanced load which they are constantly throwing out. If in the future we have an increased commerce we must have an increased navy, not a navy of sloops-of-war or immovable monitors, but of gigantic sea-going iron-clads.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

I cannot better describe that navy than by relating a story told at a dinner-table by a distinguished officer of that navy at a social gathering in Havre. Ignorant probably of the presence of an American, and during a discussion on marine matters, this officer went on to say that some twenty years ago he was in the Sandwich Islands, on the naval station of his squadron; that he went on board the United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth, Captain Montgomery, and that one watch was on liberty, with the captain ashore, and that before sundown about a dozen men of the watch went aft, demanding to leave the ship, which was peremptorily refused by the officer of the deck; that they then lowered a boat, manned it, and, without let, hindrance or protest, they rowed ashore, where they remained a week, often meeting the officers. At last they returned on board, and they were neither punished nor reprimanded, but went to their work. These men, if they acted as charged, should, in low ebbs afloat, have been tried for desertion, and, in attempting to leave in defiance of orders, should have been shot, without benefit of clergy, otherwise at sight.

Now, I have sought in vain for a confirmation of this narrative among officers then in the squadron. Can any one confirm it? Perhaps some one may ask, "How does this describe the French navy?" In the fling at our service, and in that same self-assumed superiority over other navies, characteristic of the Frenchman, and which cost France Sedan and Metz.

CHRISTMAS UNDER THE FLAG.

The commander of the Shenandoah gave a Christmas dinner on board yesterday, and the officers are enjoying all the social privileges incident to a besieged city in need of entertaining young gentlemen who know the art of pleasing. Charades, hops and private theatricals prevail; but even above those I have found that the bewitching faces of the American ladies here are the theme in the wardroom mess, and a subject for refreshing reverie when pacing the quarterdeck during the mid-watch.

STATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SHIPS.

	Guns.
Guerriere, ordered to the station	21
Franklin, at Nice	39
Brooklyn, just arrived at Cadiz	20
Richmond, at Nice	15
Shenandoah, at Havre	12
Plymouth, at Nice	12
Juniata, at Cadiz	8
Saco, coast of Spain and Portugal	8

DOCK DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners—All Obstructions on the Piers to be Removed by May Next—The Effect of Extending the Piers Into the Harbor—Views of Two Veteran Pilots.

The Dock Commissioners met yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, in their rooms, corner Broadway and Leonard street, President John T. Agnew in the chair. Commissioners Richard M. Henry, Wilson G. Hunt, William Wood and Henry A. Smith, present. The report of the Executive Committee in favor of permitting the Dry Dock and East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to use pier No. 43 North river and pier foot of Cherry street to deposit snow, and ice removed from the tracks was adopted. The Auditing Committee reported bills amounting in the aggregate to $3,531 64, which were also adopted.

Commissioner Wood offered a resolution not to permit any one other than a Commissioner to see and examine the plans of the Engineer-in-Chief for the improvement of the water front of the city of New York till such plans be completed and shall have received the sanction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

A communication from Mr. Henry Hilton, of the Department of Public Parks, was received, asking for three piers on both the North and East rivers to deposit stone used in roadmaking on the Boulevards. Referred to the Executive committee.

A memorial from the New Jersey Railroad Company asking for the use of piers foot of Desbrosses street, was similarly referred.

Mr. Woods, of the firm of Wells & Dontecon, was here introduced to the meeting. He stated that he had leased the pier between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, North river, and built a structure there at his own expense to accommodate his business. As he had been notified by the Department of Docks to remove these buildings, he said, as a good citizen, he was willing to do so; but there were a hundred others along the river who were using the piers for their business, and the law should operate alike on all. Permission was given to occupy the place till 1st of May, but after that time all these obstructions on the river front were to be removed by order of the Board.

Two New York pilots, Messrs. Britton and Taylor, having thirty years' experience in New York harbor, had been invited to give their opinion on the effect of extending the pierheads 100 feet outside the present line. After some discussion, in which General McClellan, the engineer-in-chief, took part, they concluded it would be beneficial to the harbor, and tend to improve the channel. Mr. Britton was in favor of having the space between the piers at least 250 feet, to facilitate the handling of large vessels.

On motion of Mr. Wood, the meeting then adjourned.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Curious Phase of the Case in Jersey.

A workman employed by ex-Mayor Peddie, of Newark, appeared the other evening before Justice Mills and wanted to make a charge against the witches who, he said, were continually persecuting him. They had, he said, revealed to him the name of the murderer of Mr. Nathan and of the perpetrators of divers other bloody crimes. Meanwhile Alderman Stainsby came into court, and to him the madman pointed excitedly as being one of the witches. Somebody suggested that the Count Joannes be sent for forthwith, but the magistrate only smiled loudly. The workman left, saying he would go to the higher courts and see if he could not obtain protection. The poor fellow has been deranged for quite some time.

THE BODY OF A MAN (SUPPOSED TO BE A NEW YORKER) FOUND IN SAVANNAH, GA.

[From the Savannah Republican, Jan. 8.]

We notice in the Republican of yesterday the accidental finding of a dead man in the vicinity of the city, on Dr. Screven's place, the particulars of which we learned from the informant of the Coroner. The Coroner being notified of the fact on the evening previous, at about five o'clock, thought it useless to go to the spot at that late hour, but early yesterday morning, with several others, he visited the place and found the facts as described in the Republican.

Upon a partial investigation of the body and its surroundings it was discovered, from the clothing and other evidences upon the person of the deceased, that his name was George Bartlett, and his probable nativity the State of New York, as upon his person was found a key ring, with a tag attached, bearing the inscription—"George Bartlett, 29 Park place, New York." [illegible]

His underclothing were also marked with the same initials, leading to the conclusion that such was his name in full. His body was found as already described, with his face and a portion of his head imbedded in the sand of the branch, the waters of which were flowing over him. He had on clothes consisting of an overcoat, an under coat, dress gaiters, two under-shirts and two pairs of drawers, some of which were marked as stated. His shirt had a gold stud and sleeve buttons, and in his pocket was found $5 in currency, and also a memorandum book, which was so saturated with water as not to be opened without destroying the contents. He also had on a silver watch with a guard chain. He had a black silk beaver, which had some defect on it, close to the face.

On being removed it was found that, from the appearance of the forehead, which exhibited signs of blood, there was a fracture; the skull was upon examination by a surgeon, after the investigation, it was found that no fracture of the skull had taken place, but that being accounted for by the pressure upon the earth, in which the face was imbedded. The Coroner, finding that it would be impossible to have the inquest in consequence of the failure to procure witnesses, had the body removed to a dry place, near the spot where it was found.

A [illegible] OF THE DAYTON [illegible]

[From the Boston [illegible] Sumner [illegible]]

The [illegible] by Secretary Fish [illegible] Mr. Dayton, Minister to France, was censured by Mr. Seward. [illegible] his own private opinions [illegible] French government [illegible] Mr. Dayton [illegible] Mr. Seward [illegible] Mr. Dayton's [illegible] Mr. Seward was [illegible] the French government [illegible] Mr. Seward [illegible] the protocol [illegible] Mr. Seward wished to retreat, and the negotiation [illegible]. Mr. Dayton's [illegible] was fully vindicated [illegible] French government [illegible] the understanding of the treaty Mr. [illegible] involved the two [illegible].

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THE COURTS.

The Florida Case Again—A Decision in Bankruptcy—An Extradition Question—Alleged Conspiracy and Perjury—Terpsichoreans and Thespians in Lager Beer Gardens—A Clerical Philanthropist in Trouble—Decisions in the Courts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

The Case of the Steamer Florida Again.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The libel in the case of the steamer Florida having been dismissed, a motion was made yesterday before Judge Blatchford, on the part of the District Attorney, that a certificate of reasonable cause for the seizure should be entered to protect the officers from damages for the seizure. The motion was opposed by Mr. C. Donohoe on the part of the claimant, Francisco Batz. The Judge decided that there being no averment in the libel that the vessel had been seized, and that this prosecution being on a seizure made prior to the filing of the libel, the acts under which the motion was made did not apply; and it was out of the power of the Court to grant such certificate, and if granted it would be entirely without authority of law. The motion was, therefore, denied.

This leaves the claimant at liberty to proceed for his damages against any person who caused the detention of the ship.

Assignee's Case in Bankruptcy.

John Sedgwick, Assignee, vs. James K. Place and Others.—In this case the Judge decides that the plaintiff is entitled to a decree as asked for in his eighteenth point as respects all the property therein mentioned except the Fifth avenue property and the furniture therein and the proceeds thereof. He is also entitled to costs as against the defendants James K. Place and James D. Sparkman, James T. Sparkman, Harris and Sheffield, Darker, Place and Sullivan. All the other defendants are entitled to costs to be paid out of the estate in the hands of the plaintiff. A decree will be settled on notice.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

A Question of Jurisdiction.

Before Commissioner Shields.

A case involving the jurisdiction of United States Commissioners came before Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon. James Horne, master of the British ship John Allen, complained that William Fielder joined the vessel in London, in the month of February, 1870, having agreed to serve as a seaman on board the same for three years, or until the ship returned to England. On the 15th of December last, when the John Allen arrived in the port of New York, Fielder, as the Captain swears, deserted, and has refused to return to the ship. The captain states that he never gave Fielder leave to go away.

The vessel being a British one and Fielder an English subject, the Commissioner expressed a doubt as to whether he had jurisdiction in the case. He would, however, look into the law, and inform the complainant this morning what disposition he would make of the matter.

Charge of Conspiracy and Perjury.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Cornelius J. Foulke, Adolph Isaacson and Bernhard Heller have been arrested on a warrant issued by the Commissioner charging them with conspiring to defraud the government. They are also charged with perjury, and it is claimed that a prominent attorney of this city is implicated in the accusation. It appears that a certain distillery in New York had been seized, together with the property found therein, for a violation of the Internal Revenue law. The present prosecution arises out of an alleged attempt on the part of the defendants to evade payment of judgment on a bond given by them where a verdict had been had for the government, condemning the distillery in question. The accused, after the judgment had been entered, fraudulently conveyed away their property, as the warrant charges, so as to evade the payment of the bond. This appears to be the main point of the prosecution. The case has been worked up by Mr. Stagg, a former United States internal revenue official, and it is believed the District Attorney has in his possession a considerable amount of evidence bearing on the matter. In default of $10,000 bail each the accused were sent to Ludlow street jail to await examination, on Saturday next.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Grand Jury.

It is understood that the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court is to be in session to-day, when the District Attorney will present several bills of indictments for various offences, including the late cruel punishments inflicted on American seamen.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Terpsichorean and Thespian Entertainments at Lager Beer Gardens.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Mathias Grim.—The defendant is proprietor of the Third Avenue Garden, where, in addition to dispensing lager, are given for the delectation of his patrons music, dancing and petite farces, and for which it is claimed he has not paid the prescribed license. As these license fees go to the benefit of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, the society brought an action for the payment of the license. Some time since, in the regular course of the proceedings, Judge Ingraham issued an injunction restraining the defendant from giving further musical, terpsichorean and thespian entertainments at his place. It is claimed that this injunction has been disregarded, and a motion was made yesterday to punish him for contempt. The defendant also moved to dissolve the injunction. The hearing on both motions was set down for next Tuesday.

Decisions.

Augusta Pololofsky vs. Alexander Pololofsky.—Report of reference confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. James Boyd et al.—Reference ordered.

A. Losee vs. Charles Mathews et al.—Motion for reference denied.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Verdict in an Insurance Case.

Before Judge Van Brunt.

Day & Hoagland vs. Ruprecht & Foster.—In this suit, to recover $5,000 insurance on drugs shipped to Matamoros in 1865, the jury rendered a verdict today of $4,555 for the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Barbour.

Rosenblatt vs. Wheeler.—Order granted.

Jones vs. Fowler.—Order granted.

Filley vs. Gilmore.—Order of reference.

Dykers vs. Stuart.—Motion denied.

Wolf vs. Jacob.—Motion granted.

Hinnons vs. Henning.—Order granted.

Vanderhoof vs. Patterson.—Order granted.

By Judge McCunn.

John C. Mahony vs. August Belmont et al.—Order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Vroom vs. Vroom.—Petition denied.

Fallon vs. Darling.—Order settled.

Hughes vs. Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.—No costs should be taxed except such as may be allowed by the General Term in the order on a further application.

MARINE COURT—PART 2.

A Clerical Philanthropist in Trouble—Action on a Promissory Note.

Before Judge Gross.

Duke E. Ormsby vs. George C. Sledge.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $400 advanced to the wife of the defendant while, as is alleged, she was separated from her husband, but who is now reconciled to him. The plaintiff is a minister of the gospel of the Episcopal Church, who has not ministered, however in the pulpit for some three years but has, it is alleged, experimented a little in financiering in the Custom House, where he held a position in the weighers' department, but from which position he has been discharged. The case was adjourned to this morning at ten o'clock, when, it is understood, some interesting developments will be revealed.

Action on a Bill of Sale.

Susan Knapp against George T. Keller.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $500, the estimated value of a horse, wagon, harness and blanket, the alleged property of the plaintiff, which she claimed by virtue of a bill of sale made to her by her daughter, a Mrs. Odell, at Tarrytown, and which bill of sale included a piano and other household furniture. Sometime after the alleged sale was effected the horse was taken to New York and used by Mr. Odell, the husband of Mrs. Odell, who had in the meantime carried his light and title in a cooper's shop, which he kept for a number of years in West Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, this city, to the defendant, who succeeded him in that business, and in whose stable the horse in question was placed. It appeared that last January, while the horse was in charge of the plaintiff's son, a boy of thirteen or fourteen years, hitched to a wagon, the defendant, accompanied by his son, took possession of the horse and wagon and took them to his stable, where he [illegible] has since kept them, and refused to deliver them up. Hence the present suit. The defence set up was that [illegible] the plaintiff was not the owner of the property, but that the title remained in Mr. Odell, and that the defendant held a lien on the property for the support of the horse and repairs done to the wagon to the amount of $162. The important question before the court was [illegible] the ownership of the property. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $440. Defendant's counsel moved for a new trial on the minutes, which was postponed to the 11th inst.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.—Nos. 54, 141, 142, 113, 115, 143, 147, 118, 149, 150, 151, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Before Judge Cardozo.—No Circuit calendar. Criminal calendar.—The People vs. Joseph Chrman and Charles Willoughby, robbery; Same vs. William Wood, burglary; Same vs. Francis Dempsey, grand larceny; Same vs. William Thompson, grand larceny. Part 2.—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Short causes.—Nos. 238, 666, 636, 742, 762, 770, 769, 961, 934, 1020, 1030, 1044, 1109, 1182, 1201, 1200, 1318, 1319, 1341, 1358, 1378, 1384, 1388, 1386, 1393, 1402.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Judge Sutherland. Calendar called at twelve o'clock M.—Nos. 72, 76, 87, 135, 139, 141, 158, 160, 167, 174, 176, 178, 183. Call 125.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part 1.—Held by Judge McCunn.—Short causes—Nos. 1107, 1127, 1142, 1103, 1145, 929, 1137, 1134, 1152, 1282, 985, 1236, 1233, 1094, 915. Part 2.—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 546, 570, 412, 176, 508, 678, 304, 1172, 591, 512, 331, 698, 836, 835, 816, 523, 138, 413, 78, 338, 563, 112.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Held by Judge Larremore.—Nos. 221, 163, 278, 49, 168, 448, 224, 297, 399, 35, 477, 361, 482, 491.

MARINE COURT.—Part 1.—Held by Judge Alker.—Nos. 3940, 4702, 4393, 4602, 4831, 5172, 3269, 4325, 4626, 4624, 4329, 4530, 4507, 4538, 4542. Part 2.—Held by Judge Gross.—Nos. 4649, 4627, 4671, 4708, 4751, 4791, 4717, 4330, 4322, 4523, 4834, 4554, 4535, 4536. Part 3.—Held by Judge Tracy.—Nos. 1832, 4274.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Gunning S. Bedford, City Judge.—The People vs. Daniel McGrath and others, robbery; Same vs. John Farrell, robbery; Same vs. Joseph Reilly and Charles Williams, robbery; Same vs. Michael Canary, burglary; Same vs. George Livingston and William Burns, burglary; Same vs. William Gordon, burglary; Same vs. John Gilligan, burglary; Same vs. John Harry, false pretences; Same vs. Jean T. Valkalli, grand larceny; Same vs. Edward J. Jackson, grand larceny; Same vs. Philip Fitzgerald, grand larceny.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Action to Recover Taxes on Distilled Spirits—An Illegal Assessment—Interesting Decision of Judge Benedict.

Before Judge Benedict.

United States vs. Oscar King.—This action is brought upon a distiller's bond to recover the sum of $9,032 35, being the alleged balance of taxes on the distilled spirits manufactured by the defendant King in the months of November and December, 1869, claimed to be still due and unpaid. The assessment lists show that the taxes assessed against this distiller for the period in question amount to $21,420 34, of which the balance now claimed, $9,032 35, remains unpaid, and the case turns solely upon the validity of the assessment made by the assessor. This assessment was arrived at by computing the quantity of spirits produced at eighty per cent of the producing capacity of the distillery, as estimated by the assessor upon a fermenting period of forty-eight hours, instead of a fermenting period of seventy-two hours, which last period was the period fixed in the distiller's notice, and was also the period according to which the producing capacity of the distillery was originally estimated and determined by survey, in accordance with the provisions of section 10 of the act of 1868. No other survey of the distillery was ever made in the manner required by section 10, but the assessor, without any new survey thereafter, determined the fermenting period to be forty-eight hours, and assessed the taxes claimed accordingly, without reference to the existing survey and without reference to the actual amount of spirits produced. Upon these facts several questions have been raised, of which it is necessary to consider but a single one. It is contended by the defendant that the assessment is illegal, for the reason that, according to section 10, when the capacity of a distillery, as determined from the original survey, is sought to be changed by the government, it can only be done by a direction from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the assessor to proceed, with the aid of some competent and skilful person to be designated by the Commissioner, to make a new survey and a new estimate and determination of the producing capacity of the distillery, and a new report thereof to the Commissioner, whereas in the present case the assessor acted alone in changing the capacity of the distillery without the aid of any person designated by the Commissioner and without making any new survey or report. This point appears well taken. The last clause of section 20 refers to the survey provided for in section 10 as the estimate and determination of the producing capacity of the distillery and basis on which the computation of taxes due is to be made. And section 10 expressly provides for the correction or revision of a survey and declares that it is to be made in like manner with the original survey. This provision I consider imperative and as determining the method, and the only method, by which the producing capacity of a distillery can be changed by the government. The intention appears to be to confer upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the power at any time to institute proceedings for the correction and revision of the survey of a distillery, and to limit the power of the assessor in such case to the making of a new survey and report, with the aid of some competent and skilful person designated by the Commissioner. No such new survey was here made, but the assessor alone, without any other survey or report, and without reference to the producing capacity of the distillery as estimated and determined by the existing survey and report, assessed the taxes sued for. Section 20 does not authorize such an assessment. Nor is the difficulty cured by the instructions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue put in evidence among other reasons, because those instructions, when examined, show an express direction to have a new survey held and report made, as presented by section 10. The mode presented by law for the correction or revision of the estimated producing capacity of the defendant's distillery not having been followed, the original survey and report furnished the only legal basis upon which the tax could be assessed, and that amount, as the evidence shows, has been paid, with the exception of a small balance of $32 25. For that amount, conceded to be due, the government is entitled to judgment. The rest of the demand must be disallowed.

CITY COURT.

Assault with a Knife.

Before Judge Thompson.

Fritz Hartzmuller vs. Henry Leffer.—Plaintiff sues to recover damages in the sum of $2,000 for injuries inflicted as alleged by defendant. It seems that both parties got into a fight one day last summer during a picnic at Myrtle Avenue Park, when the defendant stabbed plaintiff with a knife. The defendant alleges that plaintiff originated the fight, and he drew the knife in self-defence. Case on.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

CITY COURT.—Nos. 82, 70, 103, 178, 182, 71, 145, 170, 77, 78, 125, 150, 29, 14, 52, 42, 93, 98, 94, 105, 115, 118, 123, 132, 133, 137, 135, 158, 179, 180, 270, 281.

A HEARTLESS JOKE.

In the forenoon of yesterday a woman named Smith called at the office of the United States District Attorney and there informed one of the officials that her husband had been killed at sea on board a vessel called the Flying Dutchman, on which he had been serving as a sailor. She stated that the captain of the Dutchman, one Orestes Johnson, had committed the murder, and that she had been so informed by Oscar Thompson, one of her husband's fellow seamen. After some inquiry it turned out that there was not a particle of truth in the statement of Johnson, and the woman went away apparently convinced that she had been hoaxed in a shameful and heartless manner, it having been shown that her husband had died of consumption.

A SUNDAY PRIZE FIGHT IN WASHINGTON.

Three Rounds and a Closing "Knock Down."

[From the Washington Star, Jan. 9.]

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, during the snow storm, a prize fight took place out seventh street, near the park, between William Robinson and Frank Cronin, two sports of the Third ward, who met there by previous arrangement to settle a long standing dispute about their respective muscular qualities. About thirty invited guests and friends of the parties were present. Jim Donovan acted as Robinson's second and Jim Daniels as second for Cronin. After selecting their ground the parties "shed their castors" and "toed" for the fray, and the word was given for action. After some sparring Cronin drew the first claret by a well directed blow on Robinson's "smeller." time, three minutes. The second round was quite lively contested, it resulting in Cronin seeming to get in a "goodolder" on the chest from Robinson's "dukes," after two and a half minutes. The third round lasted for some time and was quite exciting, not much attention being paid to the rules, and several "fouls" were charged by the friends of the vanquished. Robinson was finally knocked down, where he lay gasping for breath, and not coming to time, his second threw up the sponge. Mac McMurray held the stakes, and some difficulty afterward occurred about giving up the money, and pending the settlement of the dispute Jim Donovan threw a slungshot at Cronin, which came very near raising a general muss, but Donovan's friends hustled him away and kept back the crowd who were "going for him." The money was paid over to Cronin and the parties finally separated.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
THURSDAY, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was firm, but buyers were not disposed to concede an advance, and the market was less active. The cotton market was quiet and quotations barely steady.

MONEY SIX TO SEVEN PER CENT.

There was a better demand for money to-day, and the rate on call was six to seven per cent, with the [illegible] transactions on stocks about evenly divided between the two figures. On government securities the best rate was six per cent. Commercial paper was quoted at a 8½ per cent discount for prime double names. Foreign exchange was firm, but unchanged in rates.

GOLD STEADY—110⅞ A 111.

The gold market was unsettled and irregular within the limits of 110¾ and 111. Narrow as was the margin it permitted a weak and heavy market to prevail in the forenoon in anticipation of the government gold sale, and a strong one to succeed the sharp competition for the gold offered at the Sub-Treasury. The opening price was 111, from which there was a decline to 110¾, at which point it had the look of going much lower, but the rally of the afternoon took the price back to 111, at which it closed strong. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111	2 P. M.	110⅞
11 A. M.	110¾	3 P. M.	110⅞
12 M.	110⅞	4 P. M.	110⅞
12:30 P. M.	111	5 P. M.	111
1 P. M.	110⅞	5:30 P. M.	110⅞ a 111

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from three per cent currency to seven per cent gold for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$23,776,000
Gold balances	893,874
Currency balances	1,012,963

THE GOVERNMENT GOLD SALE.

The offer of the government to sell gold elicited bids for a total of $3,001,500, at prices ranging from 110 to 110.575. The million was awarded at 110.751 a 110.875.

GOVERNMENTS DULL.

The government market was dull and prices steady, except for the 62's, which were off. The following were the closing street prices:—United States currency sixes, 110⅝ a 110⅞; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 110⅞ a 110⅞; do. do., coupon, 110⅞ a 110⅞; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 108⅝ a 108¾; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 108¾ a 108⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 108⅝ a 108¾; do. do., 1865, do. do., 108⅝ a 108¾; do. do., registered, January and July, 107⅝ a 107¾; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 107⅝ a 107¾; do. do., 1867, do. do., 107⅞ a 108; do. do., 1868, do. do., 108⅛ a 108¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 107⅛ a 107¼; do. do., coupon, 107⅛ a 107¼.

A "BULL MARKET" FOR STOCKS.

At the Stock Exchange the operators on the bull side were jubilant over a sharp rise in prices. The progress of the day developed an active borrowing demand for Lake Shore, which lent "flat" and at 1-32 per day for its use. The books close on Saturday next, the 14th inst. (not the 16th, as originally stated), for the semi-annual dividend, and hence the scarcity of the certificates for delivery in speculative sales. The exceptions to the general current of the market were Reading, which was heavy, and Hannibal and St. Joseph, which sold down to 84½ for common and 100¾ for the preferred. The annual report of the latter road was given to the street this afternoon. Its statements are in strong contrast to those published in what is known as the "Bailey pamphlet," a document issued by the parties who procured the recent injunction against the payment of a supplementary dividend on the common stock. According to the report of the directors the common stock is $4,151,700 and the preferred $5,087,224, making a total of $9,238,924. The bonded debt is $9,322,100, making a total liability of $18,561,024 (against over $20,000,000, as alleged in the Bailey pamphlet). The bonded debt is subject to a reduction of at least $3,307,397, by realization of the land assets of the company not yet disposed of. The history of the preferred stock is cited in full to show that the common stock is entitled to seven per cent per annum after the preferred shall have received that rate, and that the division of surplus begins only after both classes of stock shall have received seven per cent. It will be remembered that the ground of the injunction was the claim that the division of the earnings on both classes should commence after seven per cent had been paid upon the preferred. Curiously enough, the basis of the whole litigation seems to be employment of the redundant word "said"—introduced, it is held, by the custom of legal verbiage, but, while intended to make the contract specific, producing a most singular misstatement on a most important point. The directors, who seem to side with the common stockholders, further claim that the language on the back of the preferred certificates should settle the question, as it is there expressly stated that the preferred stock is to "share with the common stock any surplus which may be earned over and above seven per cent upon both in any one year." The earnings for the year ending December 31, 1870, were $3,444,521.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the leading stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	92⅞	91⅞
New York Central scrip	88⅞	88⅛
Erie	22⅛	21⅞
Reading	99⅛	98⅞
Lake Shore	94⅞	93
Wabash	50	49⅞
Northwestern	73	72
Northwestern preferred	89⅞	88⅞
Rock Island	107⅞	106
Milwaukee and St. Paul	52	50⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	73⅞	72⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅞	30⅞
Union Pacific	13⅞	13⅞
Western Union Telegraph	46⅞	45⅞
Pacific Mail	42⅞	41⅞

SOUTHERN SECURITIES ACTIVE.

The Southern State bonds were more active, with the inquiry running largely on the South Carolina new issues and the North Carolinas. The Tennessees were active and pressed for sale. The following were the final street quotations:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 63¾ a 64; do., new, 63½ a 63¾; Virginia, ex coupon, 65½ a 67; do., new, 61 a 62; do., registered stock, old, 50½ a 51½; Georgia sixes, 78 a 80; do., sevens, 89½ a 91; do. sevens, old, 90 a 91; North Carolina, ex coupon, 45½ a 45½; do. funding, 1866, 37 a 38; do. do., 1868, 27 a 30; do. new, 22½ a 23; do., special tax, 18 a 19; Missouri sixes, 89¾ a 89½; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 89 a 93; Louisiana sixes, 66 a 68; do., new, 62 a 65; do., levee sixes, 70 a 71; do. do., eights, 85 a 87; do., Penitentiary sevens, 73 a 75; do., railroad eights, 80 a 85; Alabama fives, 68 a 72; do. eights, 95 a 99; do. railroad eights, 93 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 80 a 85; do., new, January and July, 69½ a 69¾; do. do., April and October, 62 a 62½; do., registered stock, old, 65 a 67; Arkansas sixes, 57 a 60; do. sevens, 55 a 60; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 78 a 80; do., interest eights, 73 a 75; do., second mortgage eights, 63 a 64; Mississippi Central Railroad, first mortgage sevens, 78 a 80; do. do., second mortgage eights, 68 a 70; New Orleans and Jackson, first, 82 a 85; do. do., second, 72 a 74; Memphis and Charleston Railroad, first, 82 a 85; do. do., second, 73 a 74; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 62 a 65; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by Georgia, 72 a 75; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 49 a 51; Memphis city sixes, 50 a 52; Savannah city sevens, 81 a 83; New Orleans consols, old, 73 a 75; do., issued railroads sixes, 69 a 71; do., new sevens, 69 a 70.

THE FINANCES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

In answer to numerous requests we repeat the official statement of the debt of South Carolina as submitted to the present session of the Legislature:—

Character of Debt.	When Issued.	When Redeemable.	Total.	
State S. Carolina stock	1794	At pleasure.	$3,825	3
Fire loan stock	1838	1870	[illegible]	5
State Capitol stock	1853	1877	[illegible]	6
State Capitol stock	1857	1883	[illegible]	6
State Capitol stock	1858	1887-88	[illegible]	6
State Capitol stock	1859	1887-88	[illegible]	6
State Capitol stock	1861	1887-88	[illegible]	6
State Capitol stock	1863	1890	[illegible]	6
Conversion stock	1858	1888	[illegible]	6
Fire loan bonds	1838	[illegible]	484,444	5
Blue Ridge RR. bonds	1854	1874 75 76 77-78	[illegible]	6
State Capitol bonds	1853-55	1871-80	[illegible]	6
State Capitol bonds	1855	1883	31,500	6
Funded debt	1866	1867-87	1,131,700	6
Bonds of 1868-70	1868-70	1888-89	[illegible]	6
			$7,665,908	

The interest of the debt is payable in gold.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

The following is the official statement of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company of the business of the road for the first six months of the current fiscal year—viz., from May 1 to December 1, 1870—as compared with the corresponding period in 1869:—

Receipts.	1869.	1870.
Passengers	$2,177,680	$1,916,290
Freight	4,881,443	4,821,709
Express	136,472	122,531
Mail	84,124	91,775
Miscellaneous sources	61,679	54,093
Total	$7,261,579	$7,004,771
Expenses	4,295,677	3,461,899
Net receipts	$2,968,901	$3,539,964
Interest and leases	1,235,299	1,125,420
Income	$1,733,601	$2,414,513
Surplus May 31, 1870		641,424
Total		$2,955,907
Five per cent dividends		1,750,040
Surplus December 1, 1870		$1,205,927

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Jan. 12—10:15 A. M.

$2300 US 6's, '81, con	110½	400 shs Pac M SS Co	41⅞
5000 US 5-20, c, '62	108⅞	50 Adams Ex	66⅞
1500 US 5-20, c, '64	108⅞	250 do	66⅞
500 US 5-20, c, '65	108⅞	85 Wells-Fargo Ex	16⅞
10000 do	108⅞	5 Am Mer Un Ex	43½
1500 US 5-20, c, '68	108⅞	100 do	43
50000 US 5's, 10-40, c	107⅞	100 U States Express	53⅞
4000 do	107⅞	100 N Y C & H R RR	92
60000 Tenn 6's, old	64	200 do	91⅞
40000 do	63⅞	100 do b c	91⅞
2000 Tenn 6's, new	63⅞	1000 N Y C & H RR ct	88⅞
6000 do	63⅞	100 Erie RR	21⅞
30000 Georgia 7's, g bds	89⅞	100 do	21⅞
15000 N C Fund act, '66	37	200 Reading RR	98⅞
5000 SC 6's, n, Jan&July	69⅞	100 L S & M S RR s3	94
5000 do	69⅞	200 do	93⅞
10000 do	69⅞	20 do	93⅞
10000 do s60	69⅞	100 Mich Central RR b c	117⅞
2000 Va 6's, new	61½	50 do	117⅞
1000 B'klyn C's, w l	93	200 Un Pac RR	13⅞
1000 N Y Cen 6's, '83	91	200 Cleve & Pitts RR	105
2000 Erie 1st m	95	50 do	105⅞
3000 Erie 3d m	88⅞	400 Chic & N W pref	89⅞
5000 Mich So s f bds	95⅞	522 C, C, Cin & I RR	83
2000 Pac 7's, gd by Mo	98	35 N J Central RR	105⅞
2000 Cen Pac gld bds	90⅞	900 Chic & Rk I RR	106⅞
4000 U Pac RR 1st m	78⅞	100 Mil & St P RR b60	51⅞
10000 Union Pac 10's inc	78⅞	100 do b3	51
5000 Mich So 2d mtge	95	507 do	51⅞
5000 H & St Jo 8's, con b	101⅞	107 do b30	51⅞
2000 Chic & N W 1st m	97	600 Mil & St P pfd	73⅞
1000 Gal & Chic 1st	100	600 do b30	73⅞
10000 C & R I & P RR 7's	97	400 do b c	73⅞
1000 do	95⅞	100 Tol, Wab & W	49⅞
2000 Gal & Chi 2d m	95	85 P, Ft W & C RR gtd	92⅞
1000 C & Tol s f bs	100	100 do	92⅞
500 Pitts, Ft W & Chic 2d	95	200 Del, L & W RR	104⅞
1000 Cleve & Pitts 4th	77	20 do	104⅞
2000 Mil & St P 1st m	91⅞	460 do b c	104⅞
2000 N Mo 1st m b	81	50 do	104⅞
30 shs Mer Ex Bank	110⅞	400 Ohio & Miss RR	30⅞
31 Continental Bank	93⅞	100 Chic, Bur & Q RR	157
5 Cent Nat Bk	103	50 N J RR	120
13 Fourth Nat Bank	106	111 Morris & E RR	88⅞
30 Del & Hud Canal	122	100 do	88⅞
100 Canton Co	67⅞	100 H & St Jo RR	83⅞
115 W Un Tel	45⅞	200 H & St Jo RR pref	101
500 do b c	45⅞	100 do	100⅞
200 Quicksilver Min Co	4⅞	100 do	100⅞
200 Quick Min pref	7⅞	100 Dub & S C RR	90
100 Mariposa pref b c	9	100 Col, C & I C RR	18

One o'Clock P. M.

$50000 Tenn 6's, old	64	100 shs Un Pac RR	13⅞
27000 Tenn 6's, n	63⅞	50 N J Central RR	105⅞
12000 do	63⅞	700 Chic & R I RR	106⅞
2000 do	63⅞	500 do	106⅞
15000 Georgia 7's	90	100 Mil & St Paul RR	51⅞
10000 N C Fdg Act, '66	37⅞	200 Mil & St Paul pf	73⅞
2000 SC 6's, n, Jan&Jly	69⅞	200 Tol, W & W RR	49⅞
10000 Missouri 6's	89	20 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt	93
2000 North Mo 1st m	89	28 Del, Lack & W RR	104⅞
5 shs Wells-Fargo Ex	37⅞	500 Ohio & Miss RR	30⅞
10000 N Y C & H RR ctf	88⅞	200 do b30	31
20000 do	88⅞	300 do	31
700 N Y C & H R R b c	92	200 do b30	31⅞
250 do	92⅞	800 do b3	31⅞
5 do	92⅞	700 do b c	31⅞
200 L S & Mich S RR	93⅞	50 Han & St Jo RR	83⅞
500 do	93⅞	100 do	83⅞
500 do s30	93⅞	400 Han & St J RR pf	100⅞
800 do	93⅞	50 Morris & Essex RR	88⅞
100 do s5	93⅞		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Union Tel	45⅞ a	45⅞	Northwestern	72⅞ a	73
Pacific Mail	42⅞ a	42⅞	Northwest'n pf	89⅞ a	89⅞
N Y Cen con	92⅞ a	92⅞	Rock Island	107⅞ a	107⅞
N Y Cen scrip	88⅞ a	88⅞	St Paul	52 a	52⅞
Erie	22⅛ a	22⅞	St Paul pf	73⅞ a	73⅞
Reading	99 a	99⅛	Wabash	50 a	50⅞
Lake Shore	94⅞ a	94⅞	Ohio & Miss	31⅞ a	31⅞

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was quiet, and we heard of no sales. Prices were very firm, however, owing to the small stock and the high prices asked. The other kinds were more sought after and held with firmness, but we heard of no sales not previously reported. We quote:—Rio—Ordinary cargoes, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; fair do., 10⅞c. a 11c.; good do., 11⅞c. a 12c.; prime do., 12⅞c. a 13c.—all gold, in bond. Java, government bags, 18c. a 20c.; Singapore, 16c. a 17c.; Ceylon, 15c. a 17c.; Maracaibo, 13c. a 17c.; Laguayra, 13⅞c. a 15⅞c.; Jamaica, 12c. a 14c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 9⅞c. a 9⅞c.; Costa Rica, 14c. a 15c.; Costa Rica, 13⅞c. a 16c.; Manila, 15c. a 15c.; Mexican, 13c. a 16c.; Savanilla, 13⅞c. a 15c.—all gold, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market was quiet, the demand being light from all classes of buyers, and prices were heavy, though not quotably lower. The offerings were moderate, while the sales were 2,507 bales, of which 1,505 were for export, 739 for spinning, 74 on speculation, and 123 were in transit. Included in the sales were 279 bales to arrive. Cotton for future delivery was moderately dealt in, but, with large offerings, the market was heavy and prices depreciated 1⅞c. per lb. The sales (basis low middling) were as follows:—January, 800 at 14⅞c., 100 at 14 11-16c., 200 at 14⅞c.; January, 100 at 14⅞c.; February, 200 at 14⅞c., together; February, 600 at 15c., 200 at 14 15-16c., 900 at 14⅞c.; March, 300 at 15⅛c., 250 at 15 3-16c., 1,200 at 15⅛c.; April, 300 at 15 7-16c., 200 at 15⅞c.; 100 f. o. b. Savannah, strict good ordinary, at 14c.; 400 do. Mobile, private terms; 100 do., do., at 14c., last evening; 300 do., do., private terms, do. Total, 6,200 bales. Also, late yesterday, January, 300 at 14 13-16c., 400 at 14⅞c.; February, 600 at 15c., 300 at 15 1-16c.; March, 200 at 15 3-16c., 100 at 15⅞c. f. o. b. Mobile, 150, private terms. Total, 1,900 bales. We append the closing prices for lots on the spot:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Good ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Low middling	14⅞	15	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15⅞	15⅞	16
Good middling	16	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 2,761 bbls. flour, 1,099 bags corn meal, 3,254 bushels wheat, 10,187 do. corn, 5,998 do. oats and 128 do. barley. The flour market ruled quiet but very firm, and lines of shipping extras could not be obtained at the close save at an advance of 5c. a 10c. over our quotations, which may be considered nominal. The sales were about 12,000 bbls. Southern flour was steady, with a moderate demand. Sales 500 bbls. Rye flour was quiet but steady. Sales 250 bbls. Corn meal was dull but unchanged in value. Sales 100 bbls. Southern at $4 25. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25	a	$5 35
Superfine State	5 60	a	5 75
Extra State	6 10	a	6 35
Choice do	6 35	a	6 50
Superfine Western	5 40	a	5 75
Extra do	6 10	a	6 25
Extra Minnesota	6 25	a	7 60
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 10	a	6 15
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 25	a	6 50
Family	6 50	a	7 50
St. Louis low extra	6 15	a	6 50
St. Louis straight extra	6 50	a	6 75
St. Louis choice double extra	6 75	a	7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50	a	9 75
Rye flour	4 50	a	5 50
Southern extra and family	5 25	a	10 00
Corn meal, Jersey	3 50	a	3 90
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 45	a	—

—Wheat was dull, but firm, at $1 45 a $1 47 for new No. 2 spring. The sales were about 57,000 bushels at $1 45½ a $1 57 for old No. 2 spring, $1 50 for amber Virginia, to arrive; $1 50 a $1 52 for small lots amber Western, $1 45 for a small lot do., in store. Corn was firm, with sales of about 33,000 bushels at 78½c. a 79c. a 80c. for new mixed Western, 81c. a 82c. for white and yellow. For oats the market was quiet and prices were firm. The sales were 20,000 bushels at 62c. a 63½c. for white, the latter price for choice; 60c. for Western, and 55c. a 61c. for Western mixed on the track. Rye was still dull and nominal at 90c. a 95c. for old and new Western; we heard of no sales. Barley was dull and unchanged; about 7,000 bushels were sold at $1 05 a $1 08 for Canada. Barley malt was dull and unchanged.

FREIGHTS.—The market was dull and heavy, and rates were lower for some articles; the offerings were small. The chartering business was more active at rates not differing from those previously current. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 700 bales cotton at 7-16d., and per steamer 400 bales cotton 3⅛ private terms; 1,000 do. do. at 8-16d. a ⅞d. The inside rate was for sail. [illegible] 150 tierces lard at 35s., and 2,400 bbls. flour at 2s. To London, 600 bbls. flour at 2s. 3d. To Antwerp, 250 packages provisions, at 27s. 6d. a 35s. for bacon and lard. The charters were:—A brig from Turk's Island to New York with salt at 15c.; a North German bark from Wilmington to the Continent with 2,000 bbls. spirits turpentine at [illegible]; a ship to Savannah, thence with about 2,700 bales cotton to Liverpool at ⅞d., if to the Continent at [illegible]; a bark with 2,250 bbls. flour to Cork for orders, United Kingdom or Continent, between Dunkirk and Bordeaux, at 5s. 3d.; a brig to Constantinople with 7,000 cases petroleum; a bark for the same port with 11,000 cases do., and a brig to the Windward on private terms.

GUNNIES were dull, and we heard of no sales. Prices were entirely nominal, at our last quotations.

HAY.—The demand was moderately active and the market was firm. We quote:—Shipping, $1 00 a $1 05; retail lots, $1 15 a $1 40; long rye straw, $1 20 a $1 25; short do., $1 a $1 10. [illegible]

HEMP was slow of sale, there being no demand, and prices were still nominal at the quotations published in our last report.

HOPS.—There was but little demand, and that was entirely for small lots to supply the present wants of brewers. Prices were heavy and irregular, except for the best grades, which were quite steady in value, on account of their being in moderate supply. A few sales were effected at prices within the range of 6c. a 15c. for common to choice lots.

[illegible] continuing light, and we heard of no sales. Prices were nominal at our quotations below. About 60 hhds. Demerara were sold at 35c. a 38c. New Orleans was moderately active at prices which were quite steady for good and prime qualities, but heavy for low and medium kinds. There were sold at 1 [illegible] and prime sale 150 bbls. at from 45c. to 58c. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 20c. a 22c.; clayed, 21c. a 23c.; muscovado, refining, 22c. a 26c.; do., grocery, 28c. a 33c.; Porto Rico, 30c. a 55c.; English Islands, 30c. a 45c. Stock at date, 3,389 hhds. Cuba, 171 do. Porto Rico, 551 do. English Islands and 3,000 bbls. New Orleans.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was dull, there being scarcely any demand, and we heard of no sales of importance. Prices were quite steady, however, closing at 50c. a 50½c. for merchantable lots in yard. Crude turpentine was dull and nominal. Rosin of all kinds was in very light demand, and the business was confined to small lots, amounting in about 800 bbls., at prices within the range of street quotations, viz.:—No. 2, $2 25 a $2 35; No. 1, $2 50 a $3 50; pale, $4 a $5; extra do., and window glass, $5 50 a $7. Strained was quoted at $2 20 a $2 25, without sale. Tar was dull and prices were nominal, at $2 40 a $2 65 for Wilmington.

OILS.—Linseed was dull and unchanged; jobbing lots in cask were quoted at 82c. Other kinds were dull at the quotations published in our last issue. We heard of no sales of importance.

PETROLEUM.—There was but little business transacted in crude in bulk, sales being restricted by the smallness of the offerings and the increased firmness of sellers, who refused to sell to any extent below 15c. There were sold 5,000 bbls., last evening, at 15⅛c., 500 do. at 15⅛c. and a small lot at 17¼c. There was more demand for crude in bbls. and a sale of a cargo for February delivery was reported at 15⅞c. We heard of no business in naphtha, which was held at 12c. The market for refined oil was quite without activity, though the demand was more urgent than on yesterday. Business was restricted by the firmness of holders, who refused to sell below 24⅞c., which price was fully 34c. above the views of buyers. Late yesterday 2,000 bbls. for February delivery were sold at 24½c. a 24⅞c., closing at 24½c., and to-day there were sold 20,000 cases standard white on private terms. Jobbing lots were selling at 28c. a 30c. The tone is good for prime white. In Philadelphia the market was quiet, and prices were rather easier for oil for this month's delivery. The sales were 1,000 bbls. for January at 23c., 2,000 do. for do. on private terms, 1,000 do. (high test) for do. at 23⅞c., and 500 for March on private terms.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 2,703 bbls. pork, 2,339 packages cut meats and 1,039 bbls. and tierces lard. The market for mess pork was active and excited, and prices advanced 50c. a 75c. per bbl. Sales for this month were made at the opening at $20 50, but towards the close $21 was paid, and the market closed strong, with very light offerings, at $21 a $21 25. February and March were generally held at the close at $21 25. The sales were 1,500 bbls., on the spot and for January, at $20 50 a $20 75; 500 do., for do., at $21; 250 do. for February, at $20 62½; 500 do. for do., at $20 75; 750 do., for March, at $20 75, closing with some holders asking $21 37½, and 250 do., seller's option, six months, at $20 50. There was a moderate demand for jobbing lots, and sales were made of 700 bbls at $20 25 a $20 37½ a $20 50 for new mess, and $19 50 for old do. The market for lard was quiet, the increased firmness of sellers restricting business. Prime Western steam was held firmly at 12⅞c. at the close. There were sold 300 tierces Western (part prime) at 12c. a 12⅞c.—chiefly at the latter price for prime—and 125 packages city at from 11⅞c. to 12c. for steam and kettle. For future delivery the business was small but the market was rather firmer, closing at 12⅞c. for February and 12⅞c. for March. There were sold 1,500 tierces (mostly late yesterday) at 12⅞c. for February and 12⅞c. for March. Bacon was quiet but unchanged in value. The sales were 300 boxes at 11⅞c. for city short clear and 10⅞c. for Western long clear. We quote:—City long clear, 11c.; Western short do., 10⅞c. a 11c. There was a moderate demand for beef hams at unaltered prices; sales 250 bbls. at from $28 to $31 for Southern and Western. Beef in tierces was in fair request for export and full previous prices were realized for all kinds. There were sold 1,300 tierces Texas and Western within the range of $26 a $32 for prime and India mess. Beef in bbls. was steady in value, with a moderate demand; the sales being 220 bbls. at from $13 to $15 for plain mess and $15 a $17 for extra do. Dressed hogs were moderately dealt in at 8c. a 9c. for city and 7⅞c. a 8c. for Western. Cut meats were more sought after, but the amount of business transacted was light. Prices were firm for pickled hams, which were more inquired for than the other kinds. There were sold 50 packages pickled hams at 13⅞c. and 70 do. do. within the range of 12c. a 12⅞c. We quote:—Smoked hams, 14c. a 17c.; pickled shoulders, 8⅞c. a 9c.; smoked do., 10⅞c.; bellies, in boxes, heavy, 10⅞c.; fresh hams, 11c. a 12c.—the inside price for heavy.

RICE.—Carolina was without decided change. The demand was moderately active and prices were quite steady at 8⅞c. a 7⅞c. with small sales within the range.

STEARINE.—The market was quiet and unchanged. There were sold 10,000 lbs., part for the balance of this month, at or about 12⅞c. for prime.

SEEDS.—Clover was in good demand for export, but at lower prices: 2,500 bags prime were sold at 11c., which was the closing price. Timothy was quiet, but held at $5 75 a $6. Linseed was quiet, and we heard of no further sales. There was no change in prices, however.

SUGAR.—With only a moderate demand and fair offerings, holders generally being anxious to realize, the market for raw was heavy, and prices were a trifle easier. About all of the sales reported were made upon a basis of 9⅞c. a 9⅞c. for fair to good refining Cuba, and 9⅞c. for No. 12 box, which prices were ⅞c. below the figures asked by some holders. There were sold 450 hhds., part at 10⅞c. for Demerara, and 5,000 boxes, part at 9⅞c. a 9 3-16c. The demand for refined was moderate, and prices favored buyers. We quote:—Hard, 12c.; soft white, 12⅞c. a 12⅞c.; extra C, 12c. Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅞c. a 9c.; fair refining, 9⅞c.; good refining, 9⅞c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅞c. a 10c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅞c. a 10⅞c.; centrifugal (hhds. and boxes), 9c. a 10⅞c.; molasses (hhds. and boxes), 8c. a 9⅞c.; melado, 4c. a 7c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅞c. a 9⅞c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅞c. a 9⅞c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅞c. a 10⅞c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅞c. a 12c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅞c. a 12⅞c.; do., white, 12c. a 13c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9c. a 9⅞c.; grocery do., 9⅞c. a 10⅞c. Messrs. C. Amanz & Co. made the stock to-day as follows:—25,752 hhds., 65,797 boxes, 246,950 bags and 714 melada.

TALLOW.—The market was more active and prices were steady, especially for prime lots. About 100,000 pounds were sold at from 8⅞c. to 9c. for Southern to prime city.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 440 bbls. The market was firmer, and higher prices were realized. The demand was better, and sales were made of 400 bbls. at 91⅞c. a 92c., including a small lot choice at 91⅞c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, Jan. 12, 1871.

Flour steady and unchanged. Sales 1,200 bbls., at $6 75 for No. 1 spring; $7 for amber winter, $7 50 for white, $8 25 for double extra. Wheat firm but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1 45. Corn dull but steady. Sales car lots at 78c. Oats steady. Sales 1,000 bushels Western at 57c. Barley held at 93c. a 99c. for fair to choice Canada. Rye and peas inactive. Corn meal, $1 75 for bolted; $1 65 for unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed firm; shorts, $24; shipstuffs, $26 a $28; middlings, $30 a $33 per ton, as to quality. Highwines, 92⅞c. a 93c. Railroad freights—Flour to Boston, 78c.; to New York, 68c.; to Albany, 58c.; grain and millfeed to Boston, $7 60; to New York, $6 80, and to Albany, $5 30 per ton.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12, 1871.

Exchange unchanged. Flour quiet. Wheat quiet and lower: No. 2, $1 13 a $1 13⅞; during the afternoon quiet and unchanged. Corn active at 44⅞c. a 45c., during the afternoon unchanged. Oats quiet at 40c. for No. 2. Rye firm. Barley dull at 80c. Highwines steady at 83c. Provisions active. Mess pork, $19 87⅞. Lard, 11⅞c. Dressed hogs active and firm at $7 25. Live hogs active and firm at $5 90 a $6 35. Cattle dull. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 25,000 bushels wheat, 29,000 bushels corn, 14,000 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels rye, 1,000 bushels barley, 28,000 hogs. Shipments—5,000 bbls. flour, 7,000 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels oats, 5,000 hogs.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 12, 1871.

Petroleum—Crude quiet and unchanged. Refined higher: sales at 22c.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12, 1871.

Tobacco firm and unchanged. Sales 32 hhds. Bagging weak.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 12, 1871.

Cotton firm; demand light; middlings, 14⅞c.; net receipts, 2,175; exports coastwise, 261; sales, 1,500; stock 50,835.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 12, 1871.

Cotton steady and in fair demand; middlings, 14⅞c. a 14⅞c. Net receipts, 14,039; gross do., 14,728; exports to Great Britain, 14,950; to Bremen, 3,435; to Genoa, 3,417; to Vera Cruz, 212; sales, 6,200; stock, 254,162.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

DURGIN—COOPER.—On Tuesday, January 10, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. F. W. Hitchcock, GEORGE E. DURGIN to HATTIE M. COOPER, both of New York.

FERRY—BENEDICT.—At St. Thomas' church, Bethel, Conn., on Wednesday evening, January 11, by the Rev. Eugene Patteson, rector of the parish, assisted by the Rev. Storrs O. Seymour, of Pawtucket, R. I., THEODORE S. FERRY, of New York, to JULIE E., daughter of Orrin Benedict, Esq., of Bethel, Conn.

FISHER—HOWELL.—On Wednesday, January 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, HORACE D. FISHER, of Boston, to MARIA ADELAIDE, daughter of Charles J. Howell, Esq., of this city.

MORE—DUKE.—On Tuesday, January 10, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Wescott, ARCHIBALD G. MORE to SARAH J. DUKE, both of this city.

WITTY—CLARK.—On Wednesday, January 11, at the Central Methodist Episcopal church, Fourteenth street and Seventh avenue, by Rev. Andrew Longacre, Mr. WILLIAM WITTY to Miss MAMIE E. CLARK, both of this city.

Died.

BARNARD.—At Santiago, Chili, on Saturday, November 19, 1870, JOHN A. BARNARD, engineer, brother of Judges Joseph F. and George G. Barnard, in the 41st year of his age.

BURK.—At Highbridgeville, Westchester county, on Wednesday, January 11, Mrs. MARGARET BURK, in the 56th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Highbridgeville, on Saturday, at twelve o'clock noon.

CHILTON.—On Thursday, January 12, BRUCE APPLETON, only child of Bruce E. and Charlotte A. Chilton, aged 4 months and 25 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from corner Clerk and Union streets, Claremont, N. J., this (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

Newark and New York Railroad foot of Liberty street to Bergen avenue.

CIVILL.—On Thursday, January 12, Mr. ANTHONY CIVILL, aged 72 years.

His relatives and friends, also those of his brother, Acton Civill, and the Olive Branch Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, from the Greene Street Methodist Episcopal church, between Broome and Spring streets.

CORNELL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, January 11, at one o'clock, after a short illness, WILLIAM H. CORNELL, in his 52d year.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 215 Raymond street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends of his family, and his brother, Nicholas Cornell, are respectfully invited to attend.

CLARK.—On Thursday, January 12, KITTIE, daughter of Albert B. and Lolitia Clark, aged 2 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 8 Bank street, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

CUMMINGS.—In this city, on Wednesday, January 11, JOHN CUMMINGS, aged 23 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 221 Stanton street, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock. Interment in St. Peter's Cemetery, Staten Island.

DELANEY.—On Wednesday, January 11, PATRICK DELANEY, of Clonenagh, Queens county, Ireland, 45 years of age.

Funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 205 Rivington street.

DE WITT.—On Thursday, January 12, CLINTON, only son of John E. and Naomi H. De Witt, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 43 East Twenty-[illegible] street, on Saturday, at twelve o'clock [illegible].

DRAKE.—At his residence [illegible] this city, on Wednesday, January 11, BENJAMIN DRAKE, in the [illegible] 54th year of [illegible].

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Paul's church, corner of Broadway and Fulton street, on Saturday morning, at eleven o'clock, without further notice.

DOWNES.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, January 11, CHARLES A. DOWNES, aged 29 years.

Funeral services at the Westminster church, Warburton avenue, Yonkers, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Friends of the deceased and the Masonic fraternity are invited to attend.

London (England) papers please copy.

DONOGHUE.—On Wednesday, January 11, CORNELIUS DONOGHUE, native of county Kerry, parish of Glenbeigh, Ireland, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 52 Charles street.

DUNN.—On Thursday, January 12, after a short and painful illness, SARAH DUNN, in the 24th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Pierce Dunn, 457 West Thirty-second street, at half-past ten o'clock on Saturday morning, to the Church of St. Michael, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

FREWARD.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday, January 12, ELIZA FREWARD, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends will meet at 635 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, at half-past nine o'clock.

GRUM.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday morning, January 12, AMANDA C., wife of Lewis B. Grum.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the house, 201 Ewen street, on Saturday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

GRAHAM.—RACHEL BROUWER GRAHAM, only daughter of Henry M. and Mary E. Graham.

Her relatives and friends are invited without further notice to attend the funeral ceremonies, at No. 59 Jane street, corner of Hudson, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

HIBBARD.—On Wednesday, January 11, ABBY MARIA, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Wesley Hibbard.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 160 Second avenue, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. The remains will be taken to Canaan, Columbia county, for interment.

HINES.—On Wednesday morning, January 11, CORA ISABEL, eldest daughter of William E. and Mary W. Hines.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, 590 Pacific street, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice. Members of Anglo Saxon Lodge, No. 137, F. and A. M., are cordially invited to attend.

Providence (R. I.) paper please copy.

HORAN.—On Wednesday, January 11, ELIZABETH HORAN, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Horan, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 249 West [illegible] street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

JENNESS.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, January 11, after more than seven months' illness, PHEBE JENNESS (colored), aged 73 years, for a lifetime a domestic in the family of the late Dr. A. S. Jones.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of Wm. H. Jones, corner of Fleet and Lafayette streets.

Bridgeport and New Haven papers please copy.

JONES.—On Thursday, January 12, at the residence of her mother, 165 Madison avenue, FANNIE C., daughter of Anna S. and the late Pennington Jones, in the 19th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Stephen's church, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock. A solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

KAVANAGH.—On Wednesday morning, January 11, at ten o'clock, MARY KAVANAGH, wife of Thomas Kavanagh, aged 69 years, 4 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, 304 East Thirty-first street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

KELLY.—At his residence, 21 Irving place, on Tuesday evening, January 10, JAMES KELLY, aged 59 years.

Funeral services at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue, this Friday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

KUHLKIN.—On Wednesday evening, January 11, at nine o'clock, after a painful illness, GEORGE, the beloved son of John and Dora Kuhlkin, aged 19 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 73 Canal street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

NOTICE.—The members of the Lafayette Pleasure Club, Rutgers Coterie and J. O'Donnell Association are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their late worthy member, George Kuhlkin.

LAY.—On Wednesday, January 11, at Stonybrook, L. I., MATILDA, wife of Jacob Lay, daughter of the late Jacob Zeiter, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her aunt, No. 205 East Tenth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

LORD.—On Tuesday, January 10, M. LOUISE LORD, eldest daughter of William G. and Maria L. Lord, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 118 East Twenty-eighth street between Lexington and Fourth avenues, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

LONGKING.—On Thursday, January 12, HARRY MILTON, infant son of Thomas A. and Viola N. Longking, aged 15 days.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, at twelve o'clock noon, from the residence of his parents, 247 East Eighty-second street.

MAGNER.—On Wednesday, January 11, after a short illness, BRIDGET, wife of Thomas Magner, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 332 East Twenty-eighth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MANLEY.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Thursday, January 12, HELEN, wife of J. W. Manley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 377 Pearl street (new number), Brooklyn, without further notice.

MERRITT.—Suddenly, at Tocoi, on the St. John's river, Florida, on Wednesday afternoon, January 4, JOHN J. MERRITT, aged 66 years, 7 months and 5 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Nos. 114 and 116 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, this (Friday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

MOFFITT.—On Tuesday, December 20, at Dunfanaghy, county Donegal, Ireland, MARY, wife of Henry Moffitt, Esq., in the 84th year of her age.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

MCCOLGAN.—On Wednesday, January 11, JAMES MCCOLGAN, in the 43d year of his age.

Funeral this day (Friday), at twelve o'clock, from his late residence, 357 Pearl street.

MCNAMEE.—At his residence in this city, on Wednesday morning, January 11, of pleurisy, THEODORE MCNAMEE (of the late firm of Bowen & McNamee), in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock, at Dr. Crosby's church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street.

O'BRIEN.—On Thursday, January 12, of heart disease, MARY, wife of Terence O'Brien, in the 58th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. H. S. Day, 225 West Thirty-fourth street. The friends of the family and those of her son, J. P. O'Brien, also of her sons-in-law, G. G. Burns and Wm. Sugden, are respectfully invited to attend.

PAISLEY.—On Wednesday, January 11, WILLIAM HENRY PAISLEY, aged 20 years, 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Hospital, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

POLLOCK.—On Thursday, January 12, JOSEPH POLLOCK, aged 45 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 429 West Thirty-fourth street, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

Monaghan papers please copy.

QUINBY.—At Chappaqua, Westchester county, on Wednesday, January 11, JOHN H., eldest son of Reuben and Susan Quinby.

Funeral on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock, at Friends' meeting house, Chappaqua. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

REYNOLDS.—On Thursday, January 12, Mrs. MARY REYNOLDS, at the residence of her brother, Thomas Kiernan, corner of Seventy-eighth street and Second avenue, in the 28th year of her age.

The remains will be taken this day (Friday) to Randolph, Mass., for interment.

SNODGRASS.—On Thursday morning, January 12, RACHAEL SNODGRASS, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Thomas Snodgrass, 510 East Eighty-second street, east of avenue A, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Philadelphia and Lancaster (Pa.) papers please copy.

STARRETT.—Suddenly, on Thursday, January 12, of consumption, STEPHEN S. STARRETT, aged 42 years, 6 months and 2 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 196 Ryerson street, between Myrtle and Park avenues, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

STOGHILL.—On Tuesday, January 10, HENRY STOGHILL, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, No. 2071 Third avenue, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SMITH.—At Cranford, N. J., on Wednesday, January 11, SUSIE F., wife of Charles N. Smith, and daughter of Stephen and Agnes Chandler.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the residence of her parents.

SILL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, January 8, MARIA A., wife of Leonard Sill, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Fifth avenue and Yorkville Baptist churches, also the members of Allemania Lodge, No. 181, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 137 East Sixty-first street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock precisely.

VOGE.—On Tuesday evening, January 10, REBECCA GANSE, wife of August Voge and only daughter of [illegible], aged 27 years and 11 days.

[illegible] of the family, also the [illegible] of United Brothers Lodge, No. [illegible], A. German Oak Lodge, No. 82, I. O. of O. F., and Rolan (?) Lodge, No. 10, A. O. of G. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 227 South Ninth street, between Sixth and Seventh, Brooklyn, E. D. The remains will be taken to Lutheran Cemetery.

WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, January 11, TILLY, the beloved wife of William Williams, and daughter of Agatha Powell, aged 25 years and 21 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 141 Bevoy street, Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

WILLIAMS.—On Wednesday, January 11, Captain WILLIAM WILLIAMS, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Central Baptist church, [illegible] street, near Fort [illegible] avenue, Brooklyn, this Friday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock.

WOOD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, January 11, after a short illness, Mrs. RACHEL WOOD, [illegible].

[illegible] near Concord, this (Friday) afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

YOUNG.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, January 11, of scarlet fever, CHARLES R., only son of William and Amelia Young, aged 2 years and 11 months.

Funeral from No. 19 Hudson terrace, Hoboken, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

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THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Commissioner Parker's Defence of His Administration.

Explanations Respecting Alleged Frauds.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, Jan. 12, 1871.

SIR—During my necessary absence in the Indian Territory, whither I had gone, under your orders, to attend the General Council of the Indian tribes of that Territory, a letter addressed to you by Mr. William Welch, of Philadelphia, was published in many of the daily prints, alleging frauds in the purchase and transportation of goods for the Indian service during the past year. I did not see this letter until my return to the States, near the close of December. I also subsequently learned that the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives had been ordered to investigate the same. I deem it, therefore, my duty, in justice to myself, to briefly reply to some of the allegations in said letter, and respectfully to request that the reply be filed in your department. The allegations of fraud relate principally to contracts entered into for beef and flour and the transportation of Indian goods to points on the Missouri river, principally for the Sioux of Dakota. The charges are very general and cannot therefore be answered as specifically as might be desired. To a proper and fair understanding of the action of this office, in entering into contracts for beef and flour, it is necessary to explain that an arrangement existed with the commissary branch of the army to feed Indians, the Sioux of Dakota not included, until July 1, 1870, the same to be paid for out of the appropriation of April 10, 1869, of $2,000,000, "to enable the President to maintain the peace among and with the various tribes, bands and parties of Indians, and to promote civilization among said Indians, bring them, where practicable, upon reservations, relieve their necessities and encourage their efforts at self-support." The Sioux of Dakota, the Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and the Kiowas and Comanches, whom the Peace Commission of 1867 had located about agencies they had established, received most of the benefit of this arrangement. All familiar with Indian affairs will admit that these tribes of Indians are among the wildest and most warlike of the remaining Indians of the United States. The inducement held out to them to cease their warfare against the citizens of the United States and settle upon reservations was that they should be clothed and fed and ultimately taught the useful arts pertaining to civilized life. A large portion of these Indians had been thus located and fed and clothed for more than eighteen months previous to July 1, 1870, and during that time a comparative peace had been maintained along the Western frontier. It was known and admitted by all who had dealings with them that it was only the food and clothing that kept them about the agencies; and it was the unceasing apprehension of all that the moment their supplies ceased they would abandon their agencies and at once resume their nomadic habits, taking from citizens whatever they might fancy and inaugurating a war if deemed to their advantage. In the month of June last but little prospect existed of passing the Indian Appropriation bill before the 1st of July, at which time the arrangement with the Commissary Department was to terminate. In May and June, 1870, Red Cloud, Spotted Tail and other Sioux visited Washington to secure better understanding with the authorities of the United States respecting their future. They were assured that if they stayed upon their reservations and remained at peace they would be fed and clothed. The Indians then complained that they had not been either well fed or sufficiently clothed. No positive promise upon any matter presented by them was made on behalf of the Indian Office, as everything depended upon the action of Congress on the Indian Appropriation bill, then pending in that body. The fact was patent to the Indian Office and all familiar with our relations to the Indians above named that, unless something was done to continue their subsistence after the 1st of July, that they would very soon thereafter abandon the agencies around which they had located, return to the plains and again commence their predatory habits. The Indian agents then in Washington stated positively that in case of failure to continue the supplies the Indians would commence depredating and perhaps inaugurate a general Indian war. Such a result was not to be desired. The large expenditures of money and labor, which had resulted in producing a comparative peace and safety along most of the Indian frontier, was not to be recklessly thrown away. The Indian Office felt that the country demanded that peace should continue to exist, and that the horrors attendant upon an Indian war should be averted. There was but one sentiment [illegible] was the continuance of peace. To obtain subsistence for the Sioux alone required time. Their treaty stipulated certain supplies for them, and they demanded it in person as well as through their agents. The treaties with the Southern Cheyennes and Arapahoes and the Kiowas and Comanches embrace no stipulation of subsistence for them and is a serious oversight, as without it peace cannot long be maintained. Up to June 15, 1870, no Indian appropriations had passed, and deeming it of the utmost importance that immediate steps should be taken to keep up the Indian supplies, I looked about to find some responsible party who could furnish the necessary supplies within a limited time, and take the risks of appropriations being made to pay for the same.

THE CONTRACTOR, HIS WORK AND PAY.

Among the many persons who were either recommended by friends or applied in person to do the required work I selected Mr. Bosler. I had no particular personal knowledge of him, but he was represented to me as having at different times supplied the army posts on the Missouri; had also had some dealings with the Peace Commission in the matter of furnishing supplies for them during their negotiations with the Indians, and was generally familiar with every difficulty to be overcome in contracting on the Missouri river. The manner in which he executed his contract fully justifies the confidence the office placed in him. An abundance of good provisions was soon supplied. The Indians did not abandon the agencies, and an apprehended expensive Indian war was arrested. But it is alleged that the prices for beef and flour were too high. To this I can only say that, with the information the office then possessed, they did not seem extravagant. Preceding July 1, 1869, General Harney, acting under the sanction of the Peace Commission, paid for beef 7 90-100 cents per pound, gross weight, for feeding these same Indians. The same commission paid 8 cents at Fort Laramie. I was also credibly informed that the Commissary Department were paying 5 cents for beef at Fort Randall; 5 90-100 cents at Fort Rice, and had at times paid as high as 7 cents per pound at the latter place. Five cents had been paid for the beef in Sioux City, and in 1869 the Commissary Department, under its arrangement with the Indian Office, was getting beef for 4 44-100 cents. In 1867 the Peace Commission paid for flour $6 per 100 pounds; in 1868 Indian Commissioner Taylor paid $6 50 per 100 pounds, delivered at the Ponca and Yankton Agencies; $9 at Crow Creek; $11 at Fort Sully, near which the Cheyenne Agency is now located, and $12 50 at Fort Rice, near which is the Grand River Agency. Superintendent S. M. Janney has paid during the past summer, for use at the Santee Agency, $3 25 per 100 pounds. General Harney, while in charge of these Indians, had paid 5¾ cents for flour delivered in Sioux City and 11 cents delivered at the Whetstone Agency. I was also informed that the Commissary Department was paying for its flour during the past summer $3 75 per 100 pounds, or thereabouts. No arrangement beyond July 1, 1870, could be made with the Commissary Department for feeding the Indians. They would make no agreement until assured by an appropriation by Congress in bulk, which the result shows did not occur. Hence it was evident that there was an emergency demanding not only immediate action, but action which would not properly be subject to the rule of ordinary purchases or contracts, because the time within which a large amount of beef and flour must be delivered at points remote from the depots of supply was very short, less than a month, and a large amount of capital, some $300,000, must be risked upon the contingency of a future appropriation—an investment which would not be made, at any rate by a majority of those governed by the regular rules of trade, and while other contracts and purchases in the same locality are presented as giving a scale of prices, and this purchase is submitted without hesitation to their test, it should be borne in mind that they were made in the main when there were funds in the hands of the parties contracting or applicable for their payment. Such being my general information and impressions at the time in arranging terms with Mr. Bosler, I feel confident that the bargain was not a bad one. As before stated, he promptly executed his work. No fault has ever been found by the Indians with the quality of the supplies he furnished, or that the quantity was deficient except in the weight of beef at the Cheyenne Agency, referred to in said letter. The papers show that at this time the agency scales were out of repair; that every precaution was then taken in the manner practised at frontier posts to get a correct average weight of the cattle, and experts were called in from Fort Sully to assist in the matter. There was no suspicion of fraud in the manner of arriving at the weight, and the contractor had a right to expect pay for weights thus agreed upon.

THE PRICE PAID FOR TRANSPORTATION.

Respecting the transportation, to which reference is also made as being high, and therefore conclusive of fraud, I reply that nearly all the Indian freight, consisting of annuity goods and some other supplies, reached Sioux City in October, at a time when navigation on the Upper Missouri had nearly ceased on account of low water and the near approach of cold weather, and I made the very best terms I could with the most responsible parties running boats on the upper river to insure the certain delivery of the Indian freight. The prices paid, in my judgment, were reasonable, and will compare favorably with what has been paid in former years and that paid by the army for the fall months of the present year. It must be borne in mind that the season was late; all Indian freight was bound to be taken up to the respective destinations or endless trouble would be the result of failure, and water transportation was cheaper than by land, though both were high.

THE CONDUCT OF THE AGENT AT WHETSTONE AGENCY.

Respecting the allegation made that Captain Poole, then agent at the Whetstone Agency, refused to receive the cattle because he had an abundant supply on hand, and yet was ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to receive the cattle, I reply that no one was more urgent than Captain Poole, while in Washington with Spotted Tail and his party, that there should be no interregnum of supplies at his agency. He repeatedly stated that he should be out of everything after July 1, and his representations had certainly much weight in controlling the action of the Indian Office at this time, he having but recently left his agency. Upon returning he repeated his request by telegraph from Sioux City, saying that he should be out of subsistence for his people on or about the 1st of July. On the same day he was notified that the department had made definite arrangements to supply his as well as the other agencies on the Missouri river. Yet a few days after he telegraphs that he had an abundance of cattle, which, it seems, he had received from the commissary contractor, but of which this office had no notice or information, and when, therefore, those contracted for by the office reached there, he declined to receive them, having already acted upon the information of Captain Poole and other agents. Contracted as stated, the office could not legally recede, and therefore ordered him to receive the cattle, and sent letters to other agents to do the same. The information upon which the office acted was in all cases positive that supplies were getting short.

WHY THE INDIAN BOARD WAS NOT CONSULTED.

Respecting the allegation that the Board of Indian Commissioners were not consulted in the purchases made of beef and flour, I have only to say that the act authorizing such consultation and inspection passed on the 15th of July, 1870, while the contract complained of was made June 17, 1870, nearly one month preceding the passage of the act. Respecting the enormous profits made by the contractors, I can say that I know nothing about it. They will probably be called by the committee of the House charged with the investigation of this matter to reveal the price paid by them to execute their contracts and the profits they made.

THE MOTIVES OF THE CHARGES.

In conclusion I desire to express a conviction which has forced itself upon my mind, that these gratuitous charges upon the Indian Office are but a determination to carry out certain theories put forth by Mr. Welsh in 1869. It will be recollected that in April, 1869, President Grant appointed Mr. Welsh as one of the Indian Commissioners authorized to be appointed under the act of Congress of April 10, 1869. He then claimed that the expenditure of all Indian appropriations was also intended to be placed in the hands of said Commission. To this proposition Hon. J. D. Cox, then Secretary of the Interior, and myself, dissented, and in this we were sustained by the President. He then resigned from the Commission, and has since labored as a voluntary agent, it seems, keeping a watchful eye upon the transactions of the Indian Office, with a view to detecting irregularities and exposing them, and thereby taking from it the management of the Indian funds. The determination of the President to call in the religious element of the country to aid in the management of Indian affairs, and the Episcopal Society, of which Mr. Welsh is a prominent member, having had assigned to them most of the Dakota district as their special field of labor, has opened the most plausible pretext to renew the attempt of 1869, at least so far as that society has acquired jurisdiction in Dakota, notwithstanding the Indian Office has maintained the peace and kept the Indians comparatively quiet there and elsewhere. I will not assert that he and his associates, or any other religious organization, are not as competent to manage and disburse Indian funds as the Indian Bureau; but there being at present no law authorizing such a course, the bureau is bound to repel all such attempts. Since the accession of President Grant to the office of Chief Executive of the nation the Indian Bureau has been conducted solely and wholly with a view to the maintenance of peace and the avoidance of expensive and horrible Indian wars, the amelioration of their condition and their advancement in civilization. I also think it proper to remark that during the past and preceding year the communications from Mr. Welsh relative to Indian affairs have not always been couched in those terms which might be expected from one not authorized to dictate or control; but as there was a probability that his motive was a desire to promote the welfare of the Indians, his wishes have, as far as the same were practicable and not incompatible with existing laws, been complied with. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELY S. PARKER, Commissioner.

To COLUMBUS DELANO, Secretary of the Interior.

THE TARIFF.

How the New Thing Works—Bungling Somewhere.

The revenue tariff of July 14, 1870, which went into operation on the 1st of January, 1871, seems to have caused considerable trouble among importers of wines and liquors. The section relating to the importation of liquors reads as follows:—

Brandy and other spirits manufactured from grain or other materials and not otherwise provided for, two dollars per proof gallon.

Under the old law brandy paid three dollars per gallon, and two dollars and a half per gallon on all other liquors. This law was in force up to the 1st of January, 1871. Importers, in their circulars for the year, based their prices on the new tariff as meaning two dollars per gallon on all liquors. On the 3d day of January the new law took effect. Two dollars per gallon was received for all liquors at the Custom House, and up to two o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th of January this amount was received as the duty upon all imported liquors. After that time

IMPORTERS WERE ASTONISHED

to learn that the Deputy Collectors fixed the rate on brandy at two dollars and other liquors at two and a half, the same rate as in the old law. The Collector was appealed to by the importers, who were referred to Assistant Collector Clinch, who held that only brandy was provided for in the new tariff and that the other liquors were provided for in the old act and at the old rate. That this ruling was contrary at least to the spirit of the law may be found in the fact that the bill itself was intended by Congress to reduce taxation generally. General Schenck, now Minister to England, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom the matter was referred, stated that the bill as amended was a reduction, and in that light it was passed by both houses. Another fact worthy of notice is that under the present ruling gin and whiskey, Scotch and Irish, bought on the other side at from forty cents to one dollar per gallon pays more duty by fifty cents per gallon than French brandy which costs ten dollars in gold per gallon in France. Many merchants find that this hobble, which is

EVIDENTLY A MISTAKE

either in the engrossing of the law or its interpretation by the officials here, causes great trouble. Nearly all the importers have sold liquor according to the terms of their price lists, based on the reduction of the tariff. The government holds the importers' bonds and will not release them until they have paid the amounts claimed by the government as duties expected to be charged; while, on the other hand, the importers' customers in many cases refuse to pay an additional rate, and many houses—a very large house among others—refuse to demand additional rates from their customers, and state that they will stand by their bargains whether the government breaks faith with them or not. The Secretary of the Treasury states that he will not rule in the matter until the question comes before him on an appeal from the Collector of Customs here. J. H. Stodwell, late deputy collector of the Third division of the Custom House, has been retained by the importers, and is now in Washington for the purpose of obtaining either the Secretary of the Treasury's favorable decision or a joint resolution of Congress amending the law.

THAT FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Inquest—Verdict of the Jury.

After three protracted sessions Coroner Whitehill and a jury got a verdict at an early hour yesterday morning in the case of Nicholas Stephens, Daniel Mulholland and Francis Xavier Lussien, who lost their lives on the evening of the 27th ult., by the explosion of a boiler at the iron foundry of W. L. Miller, Delfrosse & Co., North Thirteenth street, Williamsburg. The following is

THE VERDICT.

"We find that the deceased, Nicholas Stephens, Francis Xavier Lussien and Daniel Mulholland, came to their death from the explosion of a boiler in the iron foundry of Miller, Delfrosse & Co., North Thirteenth and Second streets, and that the cause of the explosion was insufficiency of water in the boiler through the neglect of the engineer. Nicholas Stephens, and further that said boiler was used without having been inspected, and that it should have been inspected by the boiler inspector, who had been notified."

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 12—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¼ for money and the account. American securities quiet. Five-twenty bonds, 1862, 89¾; 1865, 89¾; 1867, 88¾; ten-forties, 88. Stocks steady. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed quiet and steady. Middling uplands, 7¾d.; middling Orleans, 7¾d. The sales of the day footed up 12,000 bales, including 2,500 bales for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—1:30 P. M.—Cotton dull. Middling uplands, 7¾d. a 7¾d.; middling Orleans, 8d. a 8⅛d. Sales 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—1:30 P. M.—Wheat—California white, 11s. 7d.; red Western, No. 2 at No. 1 new spring, 10s. a 10s. 6d.; red winter, 11s. 10d. Corn, No. 2, mixed new, 33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12—1:30 P. M.—Provisions remain unchanged in price since the close yesterday. Lard, 54s. 6d.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 12—1:30 P. M.—Linseed oil, £29 a £29 10s. Common rosin, 6s 3d.

THE BOSTON SMUGGLERS.

A Couple of Principals Found Guilty and the Accessories Discharged.

The Conviction of the Custom House Officials Thwarted by the Absence of Witnesses in Canada.

BOSTON, Jan. 12, 1871.

The case of those villanous Boston smugglers, who have been on trial here in the United States Court during the past three weeks, was finished to-day. Samuel C. Lund and Dexter F. Mills, a couple of the principals in the stupendous transactions, were found guilty, but their counsels filed motions to have the verdict set aside, on the ground that it was contrary to the evidence in the case. Perry, Freeman, Skeele and Underwood, who were in the employ of the men found guilty, were acquitted by the jury, and they were discharged. Mr. Restieaux, the confidential detective of the Collector of the Boston port; Mr. Sanderson, another officer in the Boston Custom House, and Mr. Gaffield, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and an officer in the New York Custom House, who were all indicted by the Grand Jury, have not yet been tried, and probably will not be, inasmuch as Gaffield is in Canada, and the witnesses against the others are also sojourning within the jurisdiction of the New Dominion.

The HERALD has already given an account of the extent of these glaring smuggling transactions, but I will nevertheless add the chief facts which have been elicited at the protracted trial. It appears from the evidence that early in the spring of 1869 certain parties in Boston, New York, and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, conspired to take certain goods stored in Boston out of bond (receiving drawbacks thereon), export them in the usual way to Yarmouth, and from thence ship them coastwise; but instead of landing the goods at a coastwise port the vessels carrying them rendezvoused at Tusket Island, on the Nova Scotia coast, where they were transferred to the vessel employed in smuggling them back again into Boston and New York. This latter vessel was a small schooner of about forty tons, named the D. H. Hodgkins, belonging to this port. She was bought for Benj. Stanwood, of Yarmouth, N. S., but the bill of sale was made out in the name of Captain William Snow. A captain named Snow was employed to command this vessel: but the peculiarity of the transaction was, that while the captain's name was George Snow (the person in whose name the bill of sale was executed) his brother, who was a teamster, was named George Snow. A crew being obtained for the Hodgkins, she cleared for New York; but instead of going there direct went to Tusket Island, where a cargo of goods were taken on board, taken to New York, and there landed, as if direct from Boston. A number of empty domestic liquor, flour and other barrels were taken, into which the liquors were transferred from the original packages, and nutmegs, cloves, &c., the nutmegs being marked "oak plugs." A man named Gaffield, a Custom House inspector in New York, acted as agent for the goods in that city, though Stanwood, Mills and Lund were, according to government witnesses, seen there engaged in the business connected with the smuggled goods. After landing her cargo in New York and taking empty barrels, &c., on board the Hodgkins sailed again for Boston, but went by way of Tusket Island, where another cargo was taken on board. The evidence as to the complicity of Stanwood in the Boston importations is conclusive enough, but not quite so direct in reference to Mills and Lund. The latter, however, was the party, in connection with Cornelius Hysom (one of the government witnesses), who gave bonds to have the identical goods smuggled exported to Yarmouth. The goods that were run into New York were shipped by rail to Boston, and those received in Boston were shipped to New York, so as to throw inquiry on to a very difficult trail to follow.

Among the goods exported was a large quantity of castor oil, which was transferred into oil barrels on board the Hodgkins, and marked "machine oil." Freeman, who was in Mills' employ and stored some of the smuggled goods at a warehouse leased by his employer, at 41 India street, was implicated as having a guilty knowledge of the goods stored. His plea was that he was acting for himself; had no guilty knowledge of the smuggling, and stored the goods as he had done other goods not smuggled. Perry, Skeele and Underwood were teamsters employed to cart the smuggled goods, and their plea was that they had no guilty knowledge of the smuggling. Perry, however, did more. He hired a cellar at India wharf, where some of the smuggled goods were stored, and afterwards seized. Lund was proved to have paid bills on account of the smuggling schooner, and to have sold some of the liquors smuggled in her. His connection with the business was pretty well established by the government evidence, though he claimed to be acting simply as a broker for other parties.

Mills, if he was one of the principals in the transaction, had covered his tracks so well that it was hard to make out a case against him—the only direct evidence obtained as to his complicity being the active part he took in the disposal of the smuggled goods in New York. An attempt to prove an alibi in this case was not successful. The principal witnesses of the government were George Snow, captain of the smuggler, who turned State's evidence, and his brother William, the teamster. Gaffield and Stanwood escaped to Canada, though the latter was in Boston last fall, and had promised to give important testimony in the [illegible] and summer of 1869, smuggled ten cargoes of goods into New York and eight into Boston. One of the cargoes smuggled was principally composed of nutmegs, the duty on which, if paid, would have amounted to nearly $30,000. The first cargo was brought into New York in April of 1869, and the last one in November of the same year. Only a portion of the last cargo was seized by the government.

The D. H. Hodgkins, during the spring [illegible]

The amount supposed to have been fraudulently brought into the country in this vessel is estimated at about $350,000, and the loss to the revenue by the transaction some $125,000 to $150,000, in gold.

A WATER FAMINE IN BOSTON.

The Supply of Manufacturing Establishments to be Cut Off Next Wednesday.

BOSTON, Jan. 12, 1871.

The Boston Water Board have announced that, in consequence of the daily increased consumption of water, they will find it necessary to cut off the supply from manufactories on Wednesday next, in case there is no intervening rain, in order to keep intact the supply for domestic purposes. It is obvious that, in view of the dearth of water in the lake, prompt and efficient measures must be taken to prevent a water famine.

The water at the lake is four feet lower than it was last year at this period, and the consumption of it seems to be greater this month than last, which is accounted for in the practice of many people letting the water run over night to prevent its freezing. The foot of the conduit at the lake is fourteen feet under the surface at high watermark, and the water at the present time is only about five and a half feet above the conduit. If it should fall two feet more then the manufacturers will have to suffer that domestic needs may be supplied.

It is estimated that the manufactories, including distilleries, sugar refineries and railroads, use from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 of the 14,000,000 gallons daily consumed, and should the order be issued shutting off the supply next Wednesday from 15,000 to 20,000 artisans, mechanics and working men and women of all classes would be thrown out of employment.

If the water falls below the mouth of the conduit at the lake engines or some other force will have to be employed to lift it from the deeper places in the lake. Such engines are not in readiness, and could not easily be procured. The lowest point the water ever reached was in 1864, when it fell to four feet and ten inches. East Boston was then supplied. Now, without East Boston, the water is down to within a very few inches of that point, and at the recent rate of consumption the supply will last only two or three days more. During the drought of 1864 arrangements were made to connect Dudley Pond with the conduit, but before the actual necessity arose rain came in plenty. This year the supply in Dudley and Dug ponds has actually been exhausted. So there is nothing to rely upon except the lake.

THAT JERSEY WATER PIPE.

Shifting the Responsibility—The New Pipe to be Raised in Position To-Morrow.

The grumbling in Jersey City and Hoboken on the water question has abated somewhat, as there is a fair supply of water to every quarter of the cities for one hour each day. It was expected that the Common Council would entertain the question at their late meeting, and Alderman Thomas offered the following resolution in reference to the water:—"Resolved, That the Board of Water Commissioners be requested to communicate to this Board, at its next regular meeting, what means were taken to guard against such an accident and what measures have been adopted to prevent a recurrence of it."

This resolution fully covered the ground, but no sooner was it offered than Alderman Sheeran took up the cudgel for the Water Commissioners, and with the help of Alderman Bege defeated the resolution when it was put to a vote. This extraordinary proceeding furnishes sufficient evidence that the "ring" which the people defeated at the polls last November is not yet entirely broken, and there is a very bitter feeling in the matter. That any apologists could be found for the Commissioners can only be explained by the existence of a coalition for re-establishing the dominion of the "ring" at the next charter election.

The work of preparing the new pipe progresses rapidly at Belleville. The machinery for raising the pipe will be in working order by to-morrow morning, and it is expected that by Monday all will be completed.

THE WILLIAMSBURG MURDER.

Further and Important Testimony Before Coroner Whitehill—Adjournment of the Inquest.

Coroner Whitehill and jury last evening resumed the inquest in the case of George Wilson, who was fatally shot on Sunday morning last by Silvio Maillard, under somewhat mysterious circumstances, at the Grand street ferry, Williamsburg. A large number of citizens listened attentively to the testimony and closely scanned the alleged murderer, Maillard, who is a diminutive Frenchman, about twenty-nine years of age.

The following is the testimony elicited:—

Willard H. Taylor, sworn, deposed—I was driving a milk wagon down Grand street, on my way to New York, on the morning of the tragedy; when within one hundred feet of the Grand street ferry I saw two men in the middle of the street; one was retreating and the other was following him up and making motions to strike him; they had both reached the sidewalk, when I heard a pistol shot and saw the flash; I then got off my wagon and went to where one of the men had fallen; I found there Mr. Benson, whom I knew by sight; also saw the prisoner there, and knew him by sight; did not know either of their names; I asked what the matter was, and Benson said that the man was shot; Benson then ran up the street to look for an officer; while he was gone some men and myself took the deceased into a saloon; I then got on my wagon and went to New York; it was at that time half-past two o'clock in the morning; I did not speak to the prisoner at any time; did not see any blows struck by the man who was following the retreating man: if any blows had been struck I think I should have seen them; I heard no words spoken; the man who was retreating was throwing up one arm as if to ward off blows; I recognize the prisoner as the man who was retreating; there was only one shot fired; I don't know whether the men were under the influence of liquor or not: after the men reached the sidewalk I observed a person on the other side of the street; heard no cry for police.

Albert Quinn, sworn, deposed—I am an officer, attached to the Fifth precinct police; was on duty on Grand street on the morning of the 8th inst.; at about twenty minutes after two o'clock, while walking down that street, I saw a man at the corner of Grand and First streets; he was acting in a peculiar manner, as if looking for somebody; he started on a run through First street toward South First, and thinking that he was running away from me I ran after him; when I got a short distance an old man told me that he was running for a doctor; I then turned back and saw a man running through Water street, and I followed him and brought him back to where the deceased was lying; the man I brought back was the prisoner; I took the deceased into the saloon opposite which he was lying, and left him in charge of a person there while I sent for assistance; I sent a watchman to the station house for two men and a stretcher, and then Benson came back from the doctor's and gave me a pistol that he said he took away from the prisoner; I then took the prisoner to the station house; when I asked the prisoner for his pistol he told me that the man with the white coat (Benson) had taken it away from him; when I asked him what he shot the man for he said that he (the deceased) crossed him twice, and that he thought he was a loafer; the proprietor of the saloon No. 10 Grand street and Benson both told me that the prisoner shot Wilson.

The inquest was here adjourned until this evening.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Wednesday, Jan. 12—11:47 P. M.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.23	51	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Baltimore	30.61	43	N. E.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Boston	30.53	37	N. W.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.27	49	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston	30.42	55	—	Calm.	Fair.
Cheyenne	30.93	2	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago	30.01	55	S.	High.	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.23	50	S. E.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Detroit	30.10	50	S.	Brisk.	Clear.
Key West	30.17	68	E.	Gentle.	Light rain.
Lake City, Fla.	30.34	59	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.98	55	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.33	60	—	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.29	54	—	Calm.	Clear.
New Orleans	30.28	64	S. E.	Very brisk.	Light rain.
New York	30.59	44	S.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	29.87	9	N.	Very high.	Cloudy.
Oswego	30.35	41	S. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Philadelphia	30.53	45	S. W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.35	43	—	Calm.	Fair.
Rochester, N.Y.	30.39	45	S. W.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Savannah	30.42	55	—	Calm.	Cloudy.
St. Louis	29.98	58	S. E.	Brisk.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.27	18	N. W.	Very gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.25	51	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
Washington	30.46	37	—	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington NC	30.51	44	N. E.	Very gentle.	Clear.
Norfolk, Va.	30.53	45	S.	—	Clear.
Mt. Washington	29.67	34	S. W.	High.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

SEASONABLE.—A vessel is loading at Parker's Head, Maine, with ice for this city. As it is said to be the first shipment of the season from that State, we suppose we may properly speak of it as an isolated case.—*Norfolk Journal, Jan. 11.*

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	7 23	Moon rises.morn	12 00
Sun sets	4 55	High water...eve	1 18

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
Australia	Jan 14	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Rhein	Jan 14	Bremen	58 Broad st.
City of Wash'n	Jan 14	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Helvetia	Jan 14	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Nebraska	Jan 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ville de Paris	Jan 18	Havre	58 Broadway.
Erin	Jan 18	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Paris	Jan 21	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
France	Jan 21	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
Britannia	Jan 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of Baltim're	Jan 24	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Manhattan	Jan 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iowa	Jan 25	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Deutschland	Jan 28	Bremen	58 Broad st.
Washington	Jan 28	Havre	58 Broadway.
India	Jan 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Jan 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JANUARY 12, 1871.

CLEARED.

Steamship Missouri, Palmer, Havana—Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Gen Barnes, Mallory, Savannah—Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Georgia, Crowell, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Wm P Clyde, Sturgis, Wilmington, NC—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, NC—Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland—J F Ames.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston—H W Whitney.

Ship Jessore (Br), Sanford, Liverpool—Snow & Burgess.

Ship Washington, Chase, Liverpool—C L Wright & Co.

Bark Schamyl, Snow, Brindisi and a market—Fabbri & Chauncey.

Bark Ebenezer (Nor), Olsen, Alexandria, E—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Mayflower, Hotchkiss, Barbados—Hy Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Joseph Howe, Wilson, Cork or Falmouth for orders—H J DeWolf & Co.

Brig Delmar (NG), Weske, Cuxhaven for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Helen O Phinney, Boyd, Matanzas—Miller & Houghton.

Schr A L Putnam, West, Port au Prince—Brett, Son & Co.

Schr Vincent J Wallace, Allen, Jacmel—S C Loud & Co.

Schr S A Hammond, Westcott, Cienfuegos.

Schr David Babcock, Colcord, New Orleans—N H Brigham.

Schr Sparkling Sea, Falkenburgh, Savannah—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr Ben. Davis, Wilmington, NC—E S Powell.

Schr E B Wharton, Bonsall, Baltimore—Wm Chalmers.

Schr Persis S Smith, Robinson, Boston—S W Lewis & Co.

Schr Blackstone, Mills, Providence—H W Jackson & Co.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Havana Jan 7, with mdse, to F Alexandre & Sons. Had strong head wind and sea.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Chadwick, Wilmington, NC, 4 days, with naval stores, to Evans, Ball & Co.

Steamship Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship E C Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, DC, with mdse, to G B Merrick.

Ship Sinchantle (Br), Martin, Calcutta Sept 22, with mdse, to Nunninger, Pritchard & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Nov 12, St Helena Dec 3; crossed the Equator Dec 13 in lon 29 30; passed Bermuda Dec 28, since then strong NW gales. Dec 1, lat 17 38 E, lon 3 22 W, spoke bark Helena, from Amoy for Georgetown 56 days. Dec 2, off St Helena, ship Granage, from Calcutta for Liverpool.

Ship Emma Parker (Br), Cox, Bristol Ferry 47 days, with railway iron, to order—vessel to Jas W Elwell & Co. Came the southern passage; had fine weather up to Hatteras, since strong head winds.

Bark Hedwig (Swd), Hammargren, Batavia Oct 22, with sugar and pepper to order—vessel to Wendt, Telens & Bockmann. Passed Anjier Oct 25, Cape of Good Hope Nov 24, crossed the Equator Dec 17 in lon 38; had fine weather up to Hatteras; has been 7 days north of that point with heavy NE and NW gales. Oct 27, lat 13 23, lon 91, E Osterlion, seaman, a native of Sweden, aged 18 years, died, and was buried at sea; Nov 18, lat 27 55, lon 45, spoke ship Early Morn (Br), from Mauritius for Cork.

Bark Loch Awe (Br), Farquhar, Batavia Aug 22, via Passarotang Oct 1 and St Helena Dec 2, with sugar, to McCaw & Phillips. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov 14 and crossed the Equator Dec 12 in lon 30 W; had fine weather up to the last 7 days, then strong N and NW gales; Oct 22, lat 24 07 S, lon 65 45 E, spoke ship Glenafton (Br), from Manila for New York.

Bark Lelia M Long (Br), Lewis, Liverpool 57 days, with mdse, to Carver & Barnes. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Bark C V Minot (of Bath), Healy, Liverpool Nov 26, with mdse, to master.

Bark Candido (Ital), Trapani, Antwerp 65 days, with mdse to order. Came the southern passage and had heavy weather; lost and split sails and stove bulwarks.

Bark Stella (Br), Irving, Pernambuco 32 days, with sugar, to Napier & Co. Crossed the equator Dec 14, in lon 31 30 W; from thence to Hatteras light northerly winds. Jan 6, 200 miles south of Sandy Hook, saw brig Noma, from —— for do.

Brig J W Beard (Br), Parker, Liverpool, 55 days, with mdse, to Carver & Barnes. Had heavy weather; has been 20 days west of the Banks.

Brig Sleipner (Nor), Andersen, Seville, 68 days, with cork, &c, to order. Was 16 days in the Gulf with heavy N and NW gales. Dec 31, lat 38 07, lon 65 40, fell in with the schr J Randolph, with flag of distress flying, having lost sail, boat, and being short of provisions, and supplied her; then she kept off for Bermuda, wind SSW. Jan 2, in the gulf, saw brig J L Cye steering east.

Schr Anna Sanders (Holl) Heuvel, Montevideo, with hides, &c to Wm H T Hughes, had very rough weather Nov 25, lat 53 46 N, lon 83. Saw ship Golden State hence from south; same time ship Arextica.

Schr Victor, Mahony, Para, 21 days, with rubber, &c., to C Ludman & Co. Has been 9 days north of Hatteras, with strong N and NW winds. Jan 4, lat 30 32, lon 71 05, saw ship Mary Russell, steering SW; no date, &c., saw brig Emily E Fowler, do do.

Schr Impulse (Br), Curtis, Curacoa, 23 days, with hides and skins, to Schmilinsky, Lotz & Co. Has been 7 days north of Hatteras with strong N and NW gales; lost no vessels in port.

Schr D Sawyer (of Jonesport), Drisko, Mayaguez, PR, 17 days, with oranges to S Michaelena—vessel to master. Had heavy gales from all quarters of the compass, with heavy northerly sea, the entire passage.

Schr Setagawa (of Gloucester), Brynt, Baracoa, 14 days, with fruit, to Douglas & Griffin. Had strong N and NE winds the entire passage. Been 5 days north of Hatteras.

Schr Azelda & Laura (of Georgetown), M Indal, Baracoa, 14 days, with cocoanuts, to J & J Pearsall—vessel to B J Wenberg; been 6 days north of Hatteras, with strong N and NW winds. Jan 7, lat 33 40, lon 73 42, spoke schr Edith, from ——, bound south.

Schr Emma, Whitman, Virginia.

Schr Wm Thompson, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr Elizabeth White, Deason, Virginia.

Schr Ann Amelia, Decker, Virginia.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Leopard, Baker, Boston for New York, for orders.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.

Sloop Oregon, Watroull, Providence for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, New York for Portland.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, New York for Boston.

Schr Martha Weeks, Flowers, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Anthony Burton, Fenton, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr Francis Weeks, Robinson, Hoboken for Boston.

Schr Joseph Lindsley, Hougdon, Hoboken for New Haven.

Schr Leontine, Pratt, New York for Salem.

Schr Elizabeth M Smith, Doane, New York for New Bedford.

SAILED.

Steamships Calabria, Liverpool; Gen Barnes, Savannah; Georgia, Charleston; W P Clyde, Wilmington, NC; Louisa Moore, Newbern; Hatteras, Richmond, &c; Missouri, Nassau and Havana.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP ANGLIA (Br), Craig, from New York (Jan 7) for Glasgow, put into St Johns, NF, 12th inst, leaky.

SHIP YOUNG AMERICA, Cummings, which arrived at San Francisco 8th inst from New York, struck on a reef of rocks Oct 2, off Cape St Roque, where she remained over 8 hours. She was finally got off, after a considerable quantity of her cargo was thrown overboard. The pumps were sounded, but no leak found, and no damage of a serious nature was done to the vessel.

SHIP ARTISAN, Smith, from New York for Rotterdam, which arrived at Brouwershaven 26th ult, encountered very heavy weather on the passage, and when within 40 miles of Fayal, which she endeavored to reach, but was unable to do so, sprung a leak and shifted cargo, and made as much as 14 inches water per hour.

BARK SARAH M SMITH (Br), from Liverpool for Boston, is ashore on Shovelful Shoal. She lies easy and does not leak. An attempt was made to pull her off AM of 12th, but it failed. More of her cargo would be discharged, and it was thought she would be got off last night.

BARK CENTAUR (of Sheet Harbor, NS), Williams, from Liverpool, bound to New York, with general cargo, put into St Thomas Dec 27 in distress. She is badly damaged, with every piece of her cargo in a bad state. She was out 56 days. A survey shows her to have been badly strained and crippled; makes six inches of water as she lies in the harbor. Some of her cargo was thrown overboard; forward house broken to pieces and 165 fathoms of chain and best hawser gone; foremast, main and maintopmast sprung; stern started and butts open; back of rudder and rudder braces started; running gear chafed and stranded; loss of sails. It was recommended that the whole be repaired and replaced and cargo discharged till leak is stopped.

BARK ADA, from Charlottetown, PEI, for Europe, is stranded at Cape Jack, Straits of Canso. Part of the cargo (oats) has been saved dry, and the balance in a damaged condition.

BARK MAGDALA, Copeland, from St John, NB, for Liverpool, which put back to the former port waterlogged, dragged her anchors and went ashore recently on Navy Island. She was got off Dec 31, and will go on blocks.

BARK VOLUNTEER—Captain Blake, of the bark Volunteer, from Malaga for Boston, before reported, states that at 8 AM 9th inst discovered that the bark had 8 feet water in the hold. Wind NNE, snowing and very cold. Made an attempt to reach Provincetown, but the bark became waterlogged and rolled over on her side. Took to the boats and landed at Provincetown. The steamer George Shattuck afterwards towed the V into Provincetown, where she will be discharged.

BRIG ALBERTI, Harriman, at Holmes' Hole, from Shields Nov 5 for Boston, was driven into the Bay of Biscay with heavy northerly and westerly gales, and was obliged to carry all possible canvas to weather Cape Finisterre; started the booby hatch and lost everything moveable off deck; came the southern passage, as far south as lat 25, and had no NE trade winds: since passing lat 30, lon 60, had a succession of northerly and westerly gales.

BRIG SURPRISE (Br), Coalfleet, from Cadiz, Sept 28, for New York, heretofore reported, put into St Thomas in distress, has asked for funds on responsible bond; offer at 14%, subject to inspection of accounts, and that only the usual commission shall be charged. The Dunkeld, which carries forward the cargo of the Surprise, gets $8,000, gold.

BRIG SAPPHO, of Prince Edward Island, coal laden, was stranded at Georgeville, north side of Cape George, on the 22th ult. The hull, rigging, &c, were sold by public auction.

SCHR ALEIDA (Dutch), Lubberinch, from Antwerp for San Francisco, put into Valparaiso 1st ult.

SCHR WANATA, Munsell, from New York for Bilboa, at Fayal with loss of sails, was having new ones made on the 7th ult, and was nearly ready to proceed.

SCHR STRAIGHT, from New York, arrived at Pensacola 7th inst with loss of foremast; had been 49 days on the passage.

SCHR JOHN E DAILEY, from Brunswick, Ga, for New York, before reported taken into Norfolk, was on the railway at that place 9th inst, and her entire shoe found to be gone and some bolts and planking started in her bottom. Her repairs will be moderate; salvage on vessel and cargo (lumber) $1850.

SCHR ANN ELIZA, from Baltimore for Boston, ashore on Sharp's Island, has been pumped out nearly dry a second time. Captain Baker arrived at Norfolk 9th inst for a diver and another steam pump, and with these he anticipates getting her off and back to Baltimore for repairs.

SCHR REDINGTON, from Rockland for Richmond, loaded with lime, ran ashore on Monday night, 9th inst, 12 miles south of Cape Henry. The vessel is tight.

SCHR SEGUIN (of Bath), Davis, from Portland for Baltimore, with a cargo of potatoes, dragged her anchors night of 8th inst at Newport, and went ashore on the obstructions near Long Wharf. She was got off next morning at 8 o'clock without damage by the U S revenue cutter Moccasin, and will proceed.

SCHR NIAGARA—The steamer Resolute and two schooners were rendering assistance to schr Niagara, from Mobile for Providence, ashore on Body Island, 8th inst. The weather had been very unfavorable for working on her. It was, however, thought that she would soon be off and into Norfolk.

WRECKING STEAMER W T TRUXTON, of the Neptune Submarine Co, has arrived at Bridgeport, Ct, having in tow the coal barge Gratis, raised by the Truxton off Milford harbor. The barge will be hauled up for the present on the flats near Cook's Point.

CADIZ, Dec 19—The Eyrre, Halvorsen, from Leith for Philadelphia, which put in here yesterday making water, has been compelled to take assistance to pump; she may have to discharge the whole of her cargo (railway iron).

LONDON, Jan 12—Ship Crescent, of Havana, was run into in the Mersey and sunk. Several of her crew are missing.

ROCKLAND, Me, Jan 11—The revenue steamer McCulloch reports the schr M S Dyer, from Boston for Franklin, with a valuable cargo, as having gone ashore yesterday on Horse Ledge, near Herring Gut, and had her hull stove. The schr was hauled off to-day by the McCulloch and towed into a safe harbor. The McCulloch also to-day fell in with a schr laden with wood, from George for this port, that had lost her sails, and towed her in.

Miscellaneous.

Purser J T Baldwin, of the steamship Cleopatra, from Havana, has our thanks for favors.

STEAMSHIP ARIZONA, Seabury, from New York Dec 22 for Hong Kong via the Suez canal, arrived at Gibraltar on the morning of the 8th inst. All well on board.

BARK CALEDONIA, of Boston, built at Sunderland in 1859, 407 tons register, was sold by auction at Valparaiso for $4200 cash.

Notice to Mariners.

The Dolphin, on Great Bed, Providence river, RI, having been knocked over by ice or some passing vessel, has been removed and replaced by a spar buoy, No 11, which until further notice will mark the site.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

J H STRONG, LH Inspector, 3d district.

New York, Jan 12, 1871.

Spoken.

Steamship Yazoo, Catherine, from Philadelphia for Havana and New Orleans, Jan 8, off Savannah.

Bark Capella, Hubert, from Leith for Philadelphia, Dec 20, lat 42, lon 22 E.

Bark Grensbok, Bunker, from New York for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, Dec 18, lat 12 N, lon 33 36.

Foreign Ports.

ANJIER, Oct 29—Passed by, Naval Brigade, Knight, from Manila for New York.

ASPINWALL, Dec 22—Arrived, brig Sarah Peters, Andrews, New York; 28th, steamer Mexican (Br), Windsor, Santa Martha (and sailed 31st for Mobile and Liverpool via Carthagena and Port au Prince.)

Sailed 29th, bark Abbott Ritchie, Thomas, Cienfuegos.

BROOMIELAW, Dec 24—Arrived, bark Spanker, Whitehall, New York for Glasgow.

BROUWERSHAVEN, Dec 26—Arrived, Artisan, Smith, New York (not Philadelphia—see Disasters).

BREMERHAVEN, Dec 24—Arrived, America (s), Bussius, New York.

BATAVIA, Nov 15—Sailed, Borneo, Frocton, Sourabaya.

CADIZ, Dec 20—Sailed, Sicilian, Percival, Messina.

CALLAO, Dec 3—Arrived, ship Mount Pleasant (Br), Fentreath, King George's Sound.

In port Dec 21, ships Elizabeth Cushing, Colby, and Witch of the Wave, Bachelder, unc; Brewster, Collins, do.

Sailed Dec 14, ships Belle of the Sea, Spear, Ballena Islands, to load guano for Hamburg or Rotterdam; 16th, Gen Shepley, Merriman, for do, do (both before reported sailed for Guanape).

CIENFUEGOS, Jan 1—Arrived, schrs Ramon de Ajuria, McBride, Philadelphia; T W Vanneman, Sharp, do; 3d, Thos Shay, Fisher, do.

FAYAL, Dec 7—In port schrs Wanata, Munsell, from New York for Bilboa, to sail soon; Lath Rich, Paddock, condemned; Volunteer (Br), for St Michaels, with cargo of schr Lath Rich.

GRANGEMOUTH, Dec 24—Sailed, ship Western Ocean (Br), Davis, Pensacola.

GALWAY, Dec 28—Sailed, ship Kendrick Fish, Watts, Odessa.

GIBRALTAR, Jan 8, AM—Arrived, steamship Arizona, Seabury, New York for Hong Kong via Suez Canal.

GREYTOWN, Nic, Dec 15—Sailed, brig Allarata, Wallace, New York.

GEORGETOWN, PEI, Dec 21—Arrived, schr Glenwood (Br), Anderson, Savannah (and commenced ldg for Newfoundland).

HAMBURG, Jan 9—Arrived, steamship Thuringia (NG), Ehlers, New York.

HONG KONG, Nov 5—Sailed, ship Osceola, Walden, New York (before reported in port Nov 16).

Arrived at do previous to Dec 13, ship Sonora, Paine, San Francisco via Honolulu, for Manila soon.

HAVANA, Jan 1—Arrived, bark Cardenas, Sundberg, New York; 2d, brig British Queen (Br), Rawlings, Annapolis; bark James E Ward, Park, New York; 5th, schr Jas Young, Wilson, Wilmington, NC; 6th, steamship Cuba, Dukehart, Baltimore via Key West; brig Lady Monck (Br), Barrow, Pensacola; schr H Curtis, Curtis, Wilmington, NC.

Arrived at do Jan 12, steamship City of Merida, Deaken, Vera Cruz, to sail for New York same day).

HALIFAX, Jan 10—Arrived, schr Arrow (Br), McDonald, New York.

IQUIQUE, Dec 2—In port ship National (Fr), Soret, to load for New York.

KINGSTON, Ja, Dec 17—Arrived, bark Joshua Loring, Loring, Trinidad (and sailed 19th for New York), bark Leaper, Donne, Philadelphia; schr C Merritt, New York.

Sailed 19th, schr Chimo, Philadelphia.

In port Dec 24, ship Bonaventura (Br), for New Orleans, ldg; schrs Compton, for New York, ldg; C Merritt, unc; W Jones, for New York, ldg; Conservative, for do, do.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 28—Sailed, Alice Buck, Pendleton, Genoa (was reported cleared 24th for Boston and New York).

MESSINA, Dec 17—Arrived, Springbok, Nash, Gibraltar; 16th, Sandy Hook, Wallo, Licata; 20th, Daniel Webster, Flinn, Boston.

Sailed 20th, Andros, Taylor, New York; Heroine, Mayo, do; 21st, Clara Pickens, Rogers, do.

MARSEILLES, Dec 17—Arrived, Moses Williamson, Lake, Singapore.

MALAGA, Dec 21—Arrived, brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, Denia.

MELBOURNE, Nov 7—In port ships Springfield, Dwight, unc; P Pendleton, Pendleton, do; brigs Nellie Hastings, Hall, and Protege, Knowles, do; schr Maggie Johnson, Dayton, do.

Sailed Nov 5, bark Columbia, Mayhew, Newcastle and San Francisco.

MATANZAS, Jan 3—Arrived, schr Catharine W May, Henderson, Philadelphia; 5th, brigs Novelty, Havener, Boston; Ida L Ray, Bradford, Apalachicola; schr W F Cushing, Savannah.

NEWCASTLE, NSW, Oct 24—Sailed, bark Envoy, Berry, Hong Kong.

NAVASSA, Dec 22—In port brig Iza, to load for Wilmington, to sail about Jan 1; schr Eli, to load for Wilmington, to sail in 4 days.

Sailed 23d, brig Lewis Clark, for Baltimore.

PANAMA, Dec 27—In port ship Valley Forge, Carney, from New York, disg.

SINGAPORE, Nov 22—In port barks Agincourt (Br), Rambin, for Padang and New York; Napier (Br), Sinclair, for Boston; Lizzie Williams, Henry, for do, to sail 23d; Metis, Smith, for Java.

SANTA MARTHA, Dec 22—Arrived, schr Frank Treat, Barker, New York (to return to Savanilla and Carthagena).

ST JOHNS, NF, Jan 12—Put in, steamship Anglia, Craig, from New York for Glasgow.

VALPARAISO, Dec 2—In port ship Vermont, Higgins, for Callao, disg; bark Isaac Hall, Colcord, for do, do; schr Aleida (Dutch), Lubberinch, from Antwerp for San Francisco, arrived 1st.

Sailed Nov 18, ships Sabino, Paine, Mejillones; 19th, J H Stetson, Stetson, do—both to load for United Kingdom.

WELLINGTON, NZ, Oct 31—Sailed, Charles Brewer, Grant, Newcastle, NSW.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Jan 11—Cleared, steamship Saxon, Bogge, Philadelphia; schr E & L Marts, Marts, Charleston.

Sailed—Wind NW to SSW and SW, steamship Saxon; bark Azelio.

12th—Arrived, steamship Ontario, Townsend, Liverpool; barks Chinsserin (Br), from Iquique; Ocean Eagle, Waterhouse, Pensacola; brigs Josephine, do; Mary Leblanc, St Marc.

Below—Bark Warren Hallett, from Cape de Verde.

BALTIMORE, Jan 11—Below, in Annapolis roads, barks Lapwing, hence for Rio Janeiro; Gussie Truman, from Rotterdam, bound up; and off the Kokin, schrs Daul Holmes and Maria Pierson, both bound up.

Cleared—Steamships Blackstone, Loveland, Boston via Norfolk; Leipzig (NG), Jenger, Bremen (and sailed); bark Young Eagle (Br), Dick, Dublin; brig D C Chapman, Knight, Matanzas; schrs Wm T Emerson, Dorr, and Clara, Conklin, New York; J W Roberts, Thompson, Belfast; Ella, Grindall, Providence.

BRUNSWICK, Ga, Dec 25—Arrived, schrs Abbie Bursley, Lovell, New York; 30th, Kenduskeag, Wyatt, Bangor; 31st, Hamburg, Smith, New York.

Sailed Dec 30, schrs Altavela; Jan 1, St Croix; 4th, S B Hall.

In port 6th, bark Eos; brig Plover; schr Garland; and the above arrivals.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan 12—Arrived, schr John Temple, Savage, Port Jefferson.

Sailed—Schrs Escort, Balford, and Isaac McKeen, McRitchie, do.

CHARLESTON, Jan 11—Arrived, bark Howard, from Philadelphia; brig M C Roosevelt, Savannah.

Sailed—Barks Blomidon (Br), Cowan, Liverpool; Ciscar, for Barcelona; Joven Beatriz, do.

12th—Arrived, schrs Willie Martin, New York; Lizzie Carr, Belfast.

Sailed—Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan 11—Sailed, bark Seraphina, for New York.

Put in—Schr Virginia, from Virginia for New York, in distress.

12th—Passed out, steamship Leipzig, for Bremen; ship Ocean, for do; barks J Steele, for Rotterdam; Manitou, for West Indies; brig Atrolo, for do.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan 10, PM—Arrived, schr Adelbert, Farnham, Richmond (and sailed 11th for Boston).

Sailed—Barks Ocean Eagle, Chinsserin, Saml E Spring; brigs Josephine, Mary Leblanc, Geo Burnham; schrs William, Idella Small, L T Knight, Montebello, R Leach.

11th, AM—Arrived, brig Alberti, Harriman, Shields, E, for Boston; schrs John Griffith, Coombs, Port au Platte via Newport (and sailed for Boston); Statesman, Nutter, Elizabethport do (and sailed).

JACKSONVILLE, Jan 7—Arrived, schr Maid of the Mist, Smith, New York.

MOBILE, Jan 7—Arrived, ship Lizzie Fennell, Mahoney, Havana; brig Ignacito (Sp), Tamasa, Matanzas.

MOSQUITO INLET, Dec 29—In port schr Laura H Jones, Cousins, for Boston, ready for sea.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 7—Arrived, brigs Eolo, Corinne, Cette; Marie Angela, Scout, Havana; schr Challenger, Woodville, Utilla. Below, coming up, ship Good Hunter, Freeman, from Antwerp (before reported arrived 5th) barks Marblehead, Collins, from Boston; Peabody, Sumbald, from Cardiff; brig Maria Rosa, Montaro, from Havana; schrs J B Ingraham, Packard, from New York; E B Emery, Clayton, from Philadelphia via Key West.

Cleared—Steamship Bienville, Baker, New York; ship Riverside, Randall, Bremen; barks Maggie McNeil, Smith; Sea (Br), Bonner, and Nova Scotian (Br), Hatfield, Liverpool; brig Margaret, Johnson, Charleston; schrs Salvador (Br), Simpson, Vera Cruz; Anna Lyons, Kemp, Boston.

12th—Arrived, steamship Achilles, Colburn, Philadelphia.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, Jan 7—Arrived, brig J H Barnes, Wyman, Turks Island.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan 7—Arrived, ship Helene, Raschen, Bremen.

Sailed—Ship Alexander McNeil; brig Helena M Rawley; schrs Florence N Turner, and Gertrude Hawes.

NEWBERN, Jan 8—Arrived, steamship E S Terry, Bearse, New York.

In Hatteras Inlet 4th, schr Thos E French, from Washington, NC, for New York.

NORFOLK, Jan 10—Arrived, schrs Mary Jane Russell, Smith, New York; Eunice P Newcomb, Newcomb, Tangier Sound for New York, with bowsprit sprung; Isabella H Pearce, Pearce, Boston.

NEWPORT, Jan 10, PM—Sailed, schr Lizzie Mills, Armstrong, New York (not Bangor).

11th, 9 AM—Arrived, schr Mary J Mead, Thrasher, New York for Taunton.

NEW LONDON, Jan 10—Arrived, schr S J Gilmore, McDonald, Darien, Ga, for Norwich.

NEW HAVEN, Jan 11—Arrived, schr Connecticut, Stephenson, Elizabethport; sloop Caroline Ross, Ross, do.

Cleared—Brig Thos Turull, for Porto Rico; schr Annie Belle, do.

PENSACOLA, Jan 6—Arrived, ships Calista Haws (Br), Minchin, Kingston; Conference (Br), Williams, Waterford; Tweedsdale (Br), McHicken, Port Glasgow; bark Clennel, Allen, Cienfuegos; Augusta C Small (Br), O'Brien, do; 7th, Eugene, Terry, Indianola; Starlight, Robinson, New York.

Cleared 6th, schrs Electric, Murray, Indianola; A L Butler, Butler, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 11—Arrived, steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence.

Cleared—Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston; brig Hermes (Br), Lees, Laguayra and Porto Cabello; schr Thos Clyde, Chain, Trinidad de Cuba.

LEWES, Jan 11, AM—One schooner going in. Vessels in harbor unchanged. Wind S, steady.

PM—Nothing passing in to-day. In harbor, schr Eagle, for Baltimore, lost anchor; schr A J Raymond, lost anchor; schr Lottie, from Philadelphia for Boston; schr White Sea, for do, returned, and tugs America and Hudson. The Ledge lightship was towed in harbor by the Hudson. The bay is reported covered with ice. Wind SSE, cloudy, and heavy haze to seaward.

PORTLAND, Jan 10—Cleared, bark Mary E Libby, Libby, Havana (not New York); schrs J G Craig, Maxwell, Baltimore; Nellie Chase, Upton, New York.

Sailed—Bark Mary E Libby; brig John Sanderson, and others.

[illegible]—Cleared, brig J B Brown, Bain, Matanzas; schr Onward, Bunker, Ponce, PR.

PROVIDENCE, Jan 11—Sailed, schrs Wetanga, Means, [illegible] Rose, Newbern, NC; J W Hall, Washington, NC; L A Rose, [illegible] Powell, Baltimore.

Sailed—Schr D W Saunders, Murray, Newbern, NC.

RICHMOND, Jan 10—Arrived, steamships G B Upton, Roberts, and Saratoga, Couch, New York.

Cleared—Schr J F Farland, Collum, Rio Janeiro.

SAVANNAH, Jan 7—Cleared, bark Geo Durkee (Br), Leslie, Liverpool.

Sailed—Bark Douglas Castle (Br), Lindergreen, Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, NC, Jan 6—Arrived, schrs Ella Rodsdon, Nickerson, Navassa Island; F Merwin, Pierce, New York.

9th—Cleared, schr Eva Adele, Eaton, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A.—THE LOTTERY INJUNCTION CASE—A CARD from "One Who Knows."

To THE EDITOR OF THE ST. LOUIS TIMES:—

Happening to be in the city for several weeks my attention has been arrested by the frequent articles which have appeared in your city papers touching an injunction obtained by Ben Wood, of New York, against Messrs. Murray, Miller & Co., managers of the Missouri State Lottery.

I am informed that Wood has solemnly sworn that he is a large owner in this franchise. I am more than surprised at this because the writer, being well acquainted with all the parties for many years, and also intimate with all their lottery rights, happens to know, of his own knowledge, what Wood's claim amounts to, and which, upon an elimination of the facts, will turn out to be as follows:—

On the 15th of October, 1863, Wood, by his deed, duly executed, conveyed to three trustees, Messrs. Murray, Simmons and Davis, every right in any lottery franchise, in the United States, in which he was interested, for the term of ten years. The business went on for several years, when, in June, 1866, I became fully cognizant of a deed from Wood to Mr. Z. E. Simmons, of New York, by which he sold to Mr. Simmons all his interest in said franchise and the business thereunder, for the large sum of $276,250, the receipt whereof is thereby acknowledged, the intention, as expressed, being to convey only thirty-one and a fourth per cent of these franchises, and which is declared to mean every right and interest in any lottery grant, and the business thereunder whatever.

Mr. Simmons then took possession of the property and control of the business until the fall of 1868, when by a subsequent arrangement he was to sell back to Wood for the sum of $162,250, to be paid by instalments out of the earnings of the business, passing no title whatever until all the money was paid, which will be seen by a reference to a defeasance in said agreement, which declares that if any one of the payments referred to shall remain unpaid at the time stated and ten days thereafter all the lottery rights and interests intended to be conveyed thereby shall remain with the said Simmons as fully as if the agreement had never been executed. Wood then took control and carried on the business successfully for over twelve months, but instead of complying with the obligations under the agreement, paid Mr. Simmons but $20,000. This left Mr. Simmons to his only remedy, which was to take possession of his property under the very terms of the agreement itself.

By the affidavit of Mr. Joseph, Mr. Wood's cashier, he swears that in a little over one year he paid to Mr. Wood over $168,000, and says the reason why he cannot give in detail the particular sums and the particular times was that Wood took possession of all the books and schedule of accounts and destroyed them, and therefore he has not had access thereto. The object in destroying these books and accounts must be left to others to judge. Another of his clerks, Mr. Hinde, cashier in charge of another department of the business, swears that he paid Wood $40,000. It will, therefore, be seen that from June, 1868, till December, 1869, there was paid to Wood the large sum of $208,000, one-half of which was taken out of the business which belonged to Mr. Simmons. And now, in the face of these pregnant facts, he swears that he is the owner of thirty-nine and a half per cent of the Missouri franchise, and by which, I understand, he obtained the present injunction. ONE WHO KNOWS.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN different States. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause. No publicity. No charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. M. HOUSE, Attorney, 180 Broadway.

A GODSEND.—DR. THORP'S NEW SYSTEM, office 16 West Twenty-fourth street—Miracles performed every day. The lame walk; the deaf hear; the dumb speak, and those near their graves raised to perfect health immediately.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN TEAS.—EVERYBODY should call at 250 Greenwich street and see the low prices of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Flour and all kinds of Groceries; one price; cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—PERFECT HEALTH RESTORED to all by DuBARRY'S delicious REVALENTA FOOD, which effectually cures dyspepsia, constipation, consumption, diarrhœa, and all liver, bilious and stomach complaints; copies of 70,000 cures sent free on demand; sold in tins: 1 lb. $1 25, 12 lbs. $10. DuBARRY & CO., 163 William street, New York, and at all druggists and grocers.

STAMMERING POSITIVELY CURED BY DR. WESTON, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

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THE CHAIN GANG.

A Bevy of Sing Sing Cadets Sent to Headquarters by Judge Bedford.

Assassins, Burglars and Garroters in One Sad "Burial Blent."

There was a high old carnival of criminals held in the Court of General Sessions yesterday—City Judge Bedford presiding; not, of course, as one of the docket, but as the awarder at the end of the revelry of the several degrees of demerit of the various candidates for criminal distinction. The proceedings, taken as a whole, give ample assurance to the community that the District Attorney and his able associates are co-operating with Judge Bedford in his earnest endeavors to protect the lives and property of our citizens. Highway robbers, daring housebreakers, reckless assassins, pickpockets and dishonest domestics constituted the procession which marched into the General Sessions yesterday and were arraigned before the City Judge. Had it not been for the merciful view which jurors took of two cases of highway robbery that were on the calendar Judge Bedford would have been able to give an additional check to the system of garroting which seems to be more prevalent recently than it has been for some time past.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT OF A HUSBAND UPON A WIFE.

The most aggravated case on yesterday's calendar was a charge of felonious assault, preferred by Bridget Smith against a man who, above all others, should have protected her from harm. Thomas Smith, her husband, when placed at the bar, pleaded guilty to the main charge. It appears that on the 8th of December officer Maher, of the Thirteenth precinct, heard a cry of "Murder!" proceed from the house No. 26 Willett street, about six o'clock on the evening in question, and upon entering found the woman stabbed in the head with a knife. She told the officer at the time that her husband stabbed her, whereupon he took him into custody. The victim of this fiendish assault was called upon the stand, and told the circumstances to the Judge, at the same time exhibiting a table knife, which the brutal husband had plunged into her forehead, actually breaking the handle of it by the force which was used, and inflicting such a serious wound that it seemed miraculous that instant death did not follow.

Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—"Smith, this poor, defenceless woman says that for some time you have been threatening to take her life, and that on the day in question you plunged the knife here produced into her head to the very hilt. How she survived the injury I do not know. She asked me, to use her language, for God's sake to put you out of the way, for if you got free her life would be imperilled. You look like a regular ruffian, and I shall send you to the State Prison for ten years."

Smith was a hideous, brutal-looking fellow, and had it not been for the direct interposition of Providence he would have expiated his crime upon the gallows. If Mrs. Smith had not survived the awful gash made in her head, Judge Bedford would have been called upon to pass sentence of death in obedience to a verdict of murder in the first degree, which a jury would have rendered, as they did in the cases of Thomas and Sullivan, without leaving their seats.

A YOUTHFUL GARROTER CONVICTED OF ROBBERY, BUT RECOMMENDED TO MERCY BY THE JURY.

Godfrey Jabkir, a young man, was put at the bar charged with the high crime of robbery in the first degree. The complaining witness, Michael Yuhl, positively swore that while he was passing through Clinton street on New Year's morning, with a friend, about one o'clock, they passed a crowd of young fellows, one of whom stabbed his friend. Yuhl went across the street, when the prisoner and two companions asked him if he had lost his hat. He replied, "I don't want to have anything to do with you; let me go;" whereupon the prisoner took him by the neck from behind, put his hand in his pocket and abstracted a pocketbook that contained a small amount of money and a wedding ring. Yuhl immediately gave the alarm and an officer promptly responded and arrested Jabkir. Mr. Yuhl, who appeared to be a respectable man, showed his coat, which was torn when he was assaulted and robbed. A witness was called to prove the defendant's character, after which his counsel placed him upon the stand. Jabkir denied that he robbed the complainant and protested that it was another party who committed the offence. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

The prisoner's counsel moved for a new trial, assigning his reasons for requesting his Honor to set aside the verdict. The City Judge denied the motion, and in passing sentence said that the jury assumed the responsibility of finding a man guilty of highway robbery and recommending him strongly to the mercy of the Court. He would therefore sentence him to the lowest penalty prescribed by the law, which was imprisonment in the State Prison for five years.

ANOTHER HIGHWAYMAN CONVICTED OF AN ATTEMPT TO ROB.

Peter McGurrick, who was tried upon a similar charge, was convicted of an assault with intent to rob Henry Green, who testified that while standing at his own door, in Orchard street, at three o'clock on the morning of the 7th of August, the prisoner pointed a loaded revolver at him, and cried "Money, money!" He called for the police and ran after McGurrick, who was caught by an officer in avenue B. When arrested he denied that he had a revolver, but when searched the deadly weapon was found in his pocket. The prisoner proved his previous good character, which led the jury to take a merciful view of the case. His Honor did so, too, for the prisoner got off with imprisonment in the State Prison for two years.

TWO PROFESSIONAL BURGLARS RECEIVE THEIR GADEISHIP.

David Bland and John Kelly pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. They were indicted for the high crime of burglary in the first degree, and as the prosecution were unable to sustain the main charge, Mr. Tweed was com. elled to take a plea of an attempt to commit that offence. The facts as developed before the magistrate were, that on the night of the 31st of December these prisoners attempted to effect an entrance into the dwelling house of William D. Fincke by forcing the rear door open with a "jimmy." The daughter of Mr. Fincke heard a noise and awakened her father, who, upon looking out of the window, saw the two men running through a gateway. He called "Watch!" and officers Wilson and Smith arrested the prisoners. They searched the burglars and found a bunch of skeleton keys with them, and the "jimmy" near Mr. Fincke's door.

Judge Bedford said that it was a clear case of entering a respectable dwelling house; that the officers caught them in the act, and upon searching them skeleton keys and burglar's tools were found in their possession. This proved that the prisoners were professional burglars, and every legitimate opportunity which he (the City Judge) had he would send burglars, on conviction, to the State Prison for the full term. As Bland and Kelly pleaded guilty he would make a slight difference, and therefore sentenced each of them to the State Prison for nine years.

There is no class of criminals that citizens are more desirous of seeing put out of the way than professional house breakers, for the reason that men who are so reckless as to adopt that branch of the thieving profession invariably carry weapons. When a burglar enters a dwelling house in the nighttime and is discovered he will take the life of the occupants in his efforts to escape arrest. Judge Bedford has given the community an assurance of additional protection by putting two of this dangerous class out of the way for a long time.

LARCENIES.

Thomas Murphy, a young thief, who pleaded guilty to grand larceny, was sent to the State Prison for four years.

A YOUNG JEWESS IN BAD COMPANY.

Martha Stone, a little Jewess, who said she did not know where her parents were, pleaded guilty to stealing on the 23d of November two dresses, worth $105, the property of Dora Lesser.

Patrick Finnigan and George Dagan (youths) pleaded guilty to burglariously entering a vacant house in Clinton place, on the 2d of January, and stealing twenty-five yards of carpet. All these youthful offenders were sent to the House of Refuge.

This ended a day's work in the General Sessions. It would be better that such work was not needed; but, so long as crime prevails an stern necessity demands the infliction of punishment on the wrongdoer, it is well that such punishment comes quick and prompt.

INTERESTING HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Our State Courts as Viewed from a Military Point of View—Attachment for Contempt Against General Neill, of Governor's Island—Judge McCunn Determined to Uphold the Dignity of the State Courts.

An interesting case is under progress of development in the Superior Court, involving the question of the extent and right of jurisdiction of our State courts over the United States military authorities. Three days ago a petition for habeas corpus was presented by Mr. James M. Sheehan, attorney for James Casey, father of John Casey, an alleged minor who enlisted in the United States Army, and at present is at Fort Columbus on Governor's Island. Upon this petition a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge McCunn, of the Superior Court, commanding General Neill, in command of Fort Columbus, to produce the body of said John Casey before the court, to be dealt with according to law. Yesterday an officer appeared to make a return to the writ, but not producing and refusing to produce the body of Casey, Mr. Sheehan objected to the return, and moved to commit General Neill for contempt of court. No proper excuse being made for not producing Casey, Judge McCunn promptly granted the attachment to arrest General Neill. The following order was thereupon issued to Sheriff Brennan, who is authorized to call out the posse comitatus if prevented in executing the order:—

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK TO THE SHERIFF OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK:—It appearing satisfactorily to me on oath that Thomas H. Neill, the officer in command at Fort Columbus, in the port of New York, to whom a writ of habeas corpus was directed and delivered, commanding him to bring before me John Casey, in the said writ named, has refused to obey the said writ according to the command thereof by not producing the said John Casey before me, and also by not making a full and explicit return to such writ within the time limited by law, and no sufficient excuse having been shown for such refusal. These are, therefore, to authorize and command you, in the name of the people of the State of New York, forthwith to arrest the said Thomas H. Neill, and to bring him immediately before me at Part 1 of the Supreme Court in the city of New York, in the said county of New York.

Given under my hand and seal at New York city aforesaid, on the 12th day of January, 1871.

JOHN H. McCUNN, Justice Supreme Court.

This is a test case, and causes great interest in legal circles, the military authorities holding they are not bound to obey any order of the State judges, and still insist we are under martial law in New York. The return of the Sheriff will be anxiously looked for.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Pacific railroads heretofore built having proved successes and realized large fortunes to the fortunate projectors, the Southern Pacific road, to be built on the thirty-second parallel, naturally attracts the attention of the politicians and public speculators. General Fremont has labored manfully to secure the franchise for himself and the circle of friends with which he has been surrounded; but, notwithstanding large expenditures of time and money, he has not yet succeeded in obtaining the coveted prize. He has been unable to reconcile conflicting interests, or to inspire the confidence of capitalists in his management, and will doubtless be compelled to submit to the terms dictated by Marshall O. Roberts and his associate New York millionnaires.

The bill passed last session by the Senate contained the names of 131 corporators, a conglomeration of railroad men, politicians and speculators—North and South—representing the associations known as the Transcontinental, Memphis and El Paso, and the Southern Pacific Railroad Companies. This bill went into the House, was referred to the proper committee, but failed in any action or report previous to adjournment in July last. Recognizing the importance of securing the passage of some bill by the Forty-first Congress, prior to its expiration, inasmuch as the Forty-second Congress has been largely increased in the democratic element, pledged to oppose all further subsidies of public lands, the "black spirits and white, blue spirits and gray" are moving heaven and earth to accommodate jealousies and conflicting interests. So far they have not been successful.

The Marshall O. Roberts party are disinclined to take care of the Fremont men, or to assume any of the contracts or obligations incurred by the great Pathfinder, which run into the millions. The Fremont party insist upon having their share, like the "little pig who went to market" in the nursery rhyme, and the high contracting parties are coquetting and finessing with each other in the most approved style of Bismarckian diplomacy. The House Committee proposes in this dilemma to report an entire new bill, with twenty-one new corporators, which measure it is thought can pass. But the advantage which Mr. Roberts has over General Fremont is that he has the money to pay for the incidental expenses and control of the franchise, while the Pathfinder is, unhappily, impecunious. Appended is a list of names of the Senate bill corporators, with their residences, as far as can be ascertained, and it is asserted that the Marshall O. Roberts party controls the majority of them in his interest, by powers of attorney or otherwise, and will "freeze out" the rest, without remorse or subsidy. This prospect creates intense bitterness, jealousy and antagonism, the Southern members and Senators being unwilling to have Northern speculators and Northern railroad combinations run off with the prize. The Texas men are very much exercised, lest in the skirmish a Southern road may be located on the thirty-third parallel, through the Indian Territory, which will leave them out in the cold.

Here is a list of the corporators of the Southern Pacific Railroad:—John C. Fremont, of California, the Pathfinder; James L. Alcorn, Governor of Mississippi and United States Senator elect; General G. M. Dodge, late member of Congress from Iowa and ex-Chief Engineer Central Pacific Railroad; O. C. French, North Carolina, friend of Senators Pool and Abbott; John D. Caldwell, brother-in-law of Senator Robertson; J. J. Noah, Tennessee, ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue; A. G. Osborn, brother of Senator Osborn, of Florida; Timothy Hurley, Arkansas, friend of Senator Rice; C. C. Pool, North Carolina, brother of Senator Pool; Silas N. Martin, North Carolina; General John N. Corse, of Louisiana, formerly Revenue Collector at Chicago; George E. Wentworth, United States Marshal of Florida; Philip H. Morgan, ex-United States District Attorney, Louisiana; J. Don Cameron, son of Senator Cameron and President Pennsylvania Northern Central Railroad; Marshall O. Roberts, New York merchant and capitalist; James L. Hodges, Arkansas; John Ray, President Northern Louisiana Railroad; W. Vermilye, banker, New York city; E. L. Fancher, capitalist, New York city; Charles F. Livermore, capitalist, New York city; J. H. Oglesby, capitalist, New Orleans; John Whytock, New York; Daniel Drew, capitalist, New York; F. S. Davis, Kentucky, Transcontinental Railroad; Wm. Orton, New York, President Western Union Telegraph; A. C. Babcock, Illinois, Chairman State Republican Committee; Thomas A. Scott, ex-Assistant Secretary of War, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad; S. D. Hoffman, Arkansas; H. Ramsdale, Arkansas; W. H. Jackson, capitalist, Rhode Island; R. C. Parsons, Washington, Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States; Delos W. Emmons, Michigan, friend of Senator Howard; M. A. Southworth, Louisiana; John H. Hall, Missouri; G. C. Kinzey, Arkansas; W. T. Clark, member of Congress from Texas; James Dart, Texas; H. Jacobs, Texas; L. P. Smith, Texas; W. P. Dole, ex-Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington; C. A. Weed, editor New Orleans *Times*; A. P. K. Safford, Governor of Arizona; H. McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Charles Jackson, capitalist, Rhode Island; Elisha Dyer, capitalist, Rhode Island; Alfred Anthony, relative of Senator Anthony, Rhode Island; James Hoey, Adams Express Company; M. W. Benjamin (residence unknown); Henry D. Cooke, firm of Jay Cooke & Co., Washington; Joseph R. West, Administrator of Public Improvements, New Orleans; W. S. Huntington, cashier First National Bank, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Tebbets, Washington, D. C.; C. C. Leondrigge, Arkansas; D. D. Porter, Admiral United States Navy; Max Woodhull, agent of General Fremont, Washington, D. C.; Hiram Price, ex-member of Congress, Davenport, Iowa; M. C. Hunter, railroad engineer for General Fremont; W. T. Walters (residence unknown); John B. Brownlow, Knoxville, Tenn., son of Senator Brownlow; T. A. Morris, residence unknown; Owen Tuller (residence unknown); J. H. Liedler, Alabama, friend of Senator Warner; R. M. Bishop, Cincinnati, Ohio; Sam. Craighead, Dayton, Ohio; D. M. Stanton, New York, President Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad; A. H. Whiting (residence unknown); G. L. Johnson, Arkansas; J. W. Goodland, Arkansas; Powell Clayton, Governor of Arkansas; Sam. Tate, Memphis, late President Memphis and Charleston Railroad; W. Bolton, Mississippi; H. Robinson, Mississippi; George Maney, President Tennessee and Pacific Railroad, Nashville; O. H. Brynam, Alabama; M. Burns, President First National Bank, Nashville; J. C. Goodloe, Alabama; E. G. Barney, railroad builder, New York; Cyrus Busser, merchant, New Orleans; J. W. Forney, editor, Philadelphia; J. Lockwood, Louisiana; E. M. Davis, Paducah, Ky.; N. Patton, Texas, friend of Senator Flanigan; W. Flanigan, Texas, son of Senator Flanigan; G. O'Brien, Texas; G. P. Buell, ex-federal general, engineer Texas Railroad; G. H. Gidding, Transcontinental Railroad; J. J. Newell, Transcontinental Railroad; E. W. Rice, Washington, D. C.; R. H. Shoemaker, railroad contractor, Glendale, Ohio; Samuel Sloan, New York; S. W. Morton, Louisville, Ky.; J. P. Boyman, Louisville, Ky.; L. H. Flournoy, Pontotoc, Miss.; J. J. Hinds, steamboat owner, Decatur, Ala.; G. R. Weeks, Ky.; J. T. Ludling, Chief Justice of Louisiana; B. C. Gilbert, Florida, brother of Senator Gilbert; B. D. Williams, Superintendent Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Memphis; Thomas Alcott, Transcontinental Railroad; G. A. Fosdick, Louisiana; Harry Hays, New Orleans; F. S. Forbes, Boston; John S. Sprague, Minnesota, Railroad Engineer; L. E. Marsh, New York; A. W. Beckwith, Chicago; J. C. Stanton, Chattanooga Railroad; Cyrus H. Baldwin, South Carolina; A. J. Hamilton, ex-Governor of Texas; Rush R. Sloan, Sandusky, Ohio; Silas C. Colgrove, Indiana; Samuel D. Jones, Opelika, Ala.; N. H. Pecker, New York; Wm. N. Leed, New York; R. F. Allen, banker, Des Moines, Iowa; J. R. Chaves, delegate from New Mexico; Augustus Kountze, banker, Omaha; John N. Goodwin, ex-Governor of Arizona; General W. S. Rosecrans, San Francisco; Michael Hahn, ex-Governor of Louisiana; H. C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana; J. S. Williams, Louisiana; G. M. Spencer, Mississippi; L. J. Higbee, New Orleans; W. C. Kimball, San Diego, Cal.

THE FLACE-SEAVER SUIT—CORRECTION.

A Card.

An article appeared in the HERALD of the 7th inst. relative to the suit of Charles Flace against me, which, either through mistake or otherwise, was entirely incorrect. It stated that "Messrs. Douglass & McLean had never heard of the defendant." Without time or space to enter into the case fully I merely wished to correct that statement. The proposition was made to me by Mr. McLean, with whom I was then negotiating for a sale of a large amount of railway supplies, and subsequently acceded to by Mr. Douglass in his office at Port Jervis. I went four times up to Johnstown on that business, rode over and examined the line with Mr. Maier, the engineer, and on the third visit met the above named gentlemen by appointment, and again went over the line, returning together to Albany. It was a verbal arrangement, which afterwards fell through. At the time of the trial I was unavoidably absent, and did not even know that it was to take place.

FREDERICK A. SEAVER.

UTAH.

A Political Trick to Prop Up Brigham Young and Preserve Polygamy.

The Exposure of the Fraud—Senator Wilson Warned—Two Congressmen Try to Deceive the Senator—Brigham Young the Author of Senator Wilson's Bill—Interesting Items.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 3, 1871.

THE GENTILES INDIGNANT.

When the Associated Press despatches announced that the Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, had introduced into the Senate a bill for the admission of Utah into the Union as a State, with a clause forever forbidding the practice of polygamy, conditional to the admission of that State, the people here, both "saints" and sinners, laughed at the honorable Senator, and jocosely bandied that gentleman's name with more mirthful remarks than he would have serenely listened to; but within the last few days there has been an unlooked for sequel to the humorous beginning.

It was remarked when the announcement was made in the despatches that the Mormon papers, contrary to their usual habit, had allowed the Senator to pass without a roasting over their terrible hell, and consigned him to eternal infamy for daring to even hint that polygamy could be swapped off for a State constitution and admission into the Union. That was an unaccountable silence then, but for the last forty-eight hours it has received a lucid interpretation and again furnishes to the country the deep cunning of the man who has ruled this Territory with a rod of iron for the last twenty years. Poor Brigham feels painfully his power departing and the sceptre shakes in his hand. He has tried a daring plan, been discovered, and will read in this, as in every movement that he makes to maintain his despotism over free American citizens, that there is a "Providence in the affairs of men" and that

"MENE, TEKEL,"

is written on his wall. His day is drawing to a close and the handwriting is everywhere visible.

The high standing of the Massachusetts Senator was guarantee that no wrong purpose would guide his hand in inditing a document for the admission of Utah into the Union, and that if he erred in the supposition that Brigham Young would accept the proffered association of sovereign States and abandon his polygamy it was but the error of an intellect that had never come in contact with the fanaticism that holds high carnival in these mountain valleys. But the mail in due course comes along, bearing the precious "amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Wilson to the bill (House Representatives, 1,089) in aid of the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah and for other purposes," &c., and

THE CAT LEAPS OUT OF THE BAG.

The honorable Senator turns out in a different *rôle*. The *Globe* reports him saying that he had asked the "amendment" to be printed, so that it might be before them, and he did so "by request of a member of the House of Representatives." Exactly! The "member" was clever, deuced clever! I venture to affirm that the member never informed the Senator of the importance of that favor to him; but a gentleman writing to the Corinne *Reporter*, from Washington, tells the story. A Congressman approached that writer as the representative of the Gentile City in Utah, and suggested a division of the offices of the new State if he would advocate the passage of Senator Wilson's "amendment" to the Cullom bill!

We cannot here believe that the Hon. Henry Wilson was aware of this when the member requested him to present in the Senate such an amendment. We doubt that the honorable Senator ever looked at it, or, if he did, it must have been but a hurried and cursory glance. The amendment is the scheme of Brigham Young for a renewed lease of power. He dictated and instructed his delegate to pass it through Congress, if it were possible at this session, as an offset to the Cullom bill now reposing in the Senate, and the reward for that service to the Congressman who should bring Utah into the Union was the second Senatorship of the State of Deseret! Gentlemen here who personally know Senator Wilson are indignant at the abuse of his courtesy in introducing that amendment into the Senate, and avow that he neither could know anything of the purpose of the amendment nor be a party to any such injury to the people of Utah and the nation at large.

A number of gentlemen met yesterday to hear the amendment read, as it only reached here the day before, and the effrontery of its propositions at first amazed every one present; but the first surprise over, it was accepted as harmonious with the history of the man who projected it.

THE AMENDMENT ITSELF

abounds with claptrap and cunning, and is designed to perpetuate polygamy and the hierarchical institutions of Brigham Young, instead of restraining, contracting or abolishing them. It does more. It aims at an extension of the proposed State over the most valuable portion of Wyoming Territory and clothes the said Mormon leaders with virtuous purposes and determinations that are truly laughable. Here is the first sweet morsel that attracts my attention:—

That perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested in person or property on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

In the year of grace 1871, in the republic of the United States, in the freest government upon which the Sun shines, a Congressman has the unblushing effrontery to ask a senator of Senator Wilson's history to present such contemptible twaddle to that august assembly as an inducement to give Brigham Young the governorship of a State. What days we live in!

Critically looked at, that very section of the amendment, put there as "a tub to the whale," is tacitly admitting that the very contrary has been and is the bitter experience in Utah. Let me into the Union, says Brigham, and I will behave myself hereafter; I will tolerate religious sentiment that is opposed to mine; I shall not molest in person or property any person "on account of his or her mode of religious worship." Kind Brigham, what a lovely penitent he makes! His sudden conversion is dangerous. "See him, Joseph, he bows too low," said the wily Richelieu of the obsequious traitor in his house. This humility is deceit. Can the man who once said in the delirium of his fanaticism rather than he would see apostates flourish in this place he would unsheath his bowie knife and lay judgment to the line have changed his nature in an hour? Little more than a year back he delivered over the brethren who doubted his infallibility to "the buffetings of Satan," and ordered every Mormon merchant to hoist over his door "an all-seeing eye," and commanded the faithful to buy there and nowhere else upon pain of disfellowship from his church. He is now going to be good, and there is to be no more midnight ruffianism and destruction of property.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF POLYGAMY

is a snare. There is no such measure entertained by Brigham Young. It is a falsehood, and the perusal of the amendment is the evidence of the fact. Here is the section:—

That after the adoption of said constitution of said State all persons shall be forever prohibited from contracting any bigamous, polygamous or plural marriages, or relations of concubinage, or contracting, or commencing to live or cohabit with one woman or more (other than his lawful wife) as his wife or wives.

Brigham Young is not a fool. He never will subscribe to this in good faith. Never! That section conveys a clear renunciation of polygamy "forever!" Mark that, "forever," and then read a portion of another section, so far removed from contiguity with that section as to enable the ordinary reader to quietly conclude that polygamy is abolished "forever." Here is the passage:—

That said constitution shall provide by an article forever irrevocable, without the consent of the Congress of the United States, &c.

There! That means as plain as language can tell it that as soon as the Mormon leaders got their State into running operation, their Senators and representative would claim for the "State of Utah," or the "State of Deseret," which the Brigham Young State would be called if he succeeded, the right to regulate its own domestic affairs, and, knowing as they do the sensitiveness of the nation on the question of the sovereignty of the State, they will practice polygamy all the same, and run its risks. Wily Brigham, trembling Hooper and clever Fitch have tried to glamour the Senate with the appearance of the abolition of polygamy forever; but the amendment only says:—

All persons shall be forever prohibited from contracting any bigamous or plural marriages, &c.

How is it be "prohibited?" The United States Congress in 1862 passed an anti-polygamic law, attaching thereto a fine of not more than $500 and imprisonment for not longer than five years. Brigham Young has said a thousand times—and all his elders have echoed him for the last eight years—that the act was unconstitutional, that no human legislature could deal with his faith and conscience and prescribe him in family relations. That God had given a revelation commanding polygamy, and that he would take all the wives he wanted, and Congress might go to hell. This has been and is still the commonest language in Utah. If, then, it was unconstitutional for Congress to pass a law punishing polygamy, and that Senators and Congressmen were all deserving of hell, fire and brimstone for passing it, how can the proposed convention in Utah pass such a law in good faith? It is all moonshine. The Cullom bill provides the mode of trial, the character of testimony and the punishment for the violation of the anti-polygamic law, but this amendment that is presented as an offset to it prohibits polygamy, but makes not a single provision for the punishment of the violator of the law.

BRIGHAM'S POSITION.

In the march of events the Mormon leader sees clearly that his reign is over unless he saves himself now. No monarch in the Old World ever swayed a heavier sceptre than Brigham Young has done here. A man of no education, and of fierce vindictiveness, he never was known to forgive any man that ever crossed his plans or dared to dispute his word. There is nothing like him in the present age where the word Christianity is named. He claims to be the vicegerent of Jesus Christ, and there is not a trait of his character that even looks in that direction. If he had labored with incessant heroism to be the antipodes of the Great Master he could not have been more successful. The poor people whom he governs quail before him. He has pictured to them Moses and imbued them with all the abject servility of the poor Israelites in the wilderness. He has succeeded in making himself the Alpha and Omega of all things, and to-day there is but one man in Utah—in all Mormondom. He has apostles around him, but they are only figure heads. Not one of them dare utter an independent word. He has them in his grasp. He has given them wives till poverty is woven around them like a garment. They are in Utah and can go nowhere else, if they desired it. His bishops and leading men are all in the same boat; they are helplessly involved in slavery, and their very abjectness is his strength. This is the secret of his power and his influence. What can they do? This is the unanimity of Utah.

Another phase of life states him in the face. The Gentiles are becoming a power in the land. If he can now only get Utah made a State he is saved. He wants the State Convention at an early day, for the rapid increase of an outside population will turn the tide with the ballot box and settle his case forever. He sees it; he comprehends it fully; hence his consent to this play upon words and the seeming renunciation of polygamy in the amendment. The leading men are all interested and are willing to do anything that Brigham suggests. But what greater evidence need be asked of the objections of the Mormon people than this same amendment? If the Senate ever deigns to give a reading they will there see that it is not the people, but Brigham, who wants to get into the Union. The delegate is but a servile instrument, with an ambition for the Senate, and the people here know nothing of the offer to the Congressman of Nevada of a seat in the Senate chamber but through correspondence from Washington, and from this when it returns to them in the HERALD. Brigham spends no money if he can help it. But the Senatorship is nothing to him. He cannot occupy it; his leading men are all polygamists and cannot get within the halls of Congress. He, therefore, bids off the people's gift to him who will work for the continuance of his power.

I have here reflected the sentiments and experience of the most enlightened men in this community, and it is believed that Senator Wilson and the Senate will give due consideration to the facts set forth, and that Utah will remain a Territory until the country is settled and developed by a loyal and intelligent people, who will seek admission into the Union as true American citizens.

THE COAL MINERS.

A Misunderstanding—Suspension General—How Long It Will Last—Effects and Results.

WILKESBARRE, Jan. 11, 1871.

Owing to a misunderstanding of the edict from from the general council, the miners in this section did not suspend yesterday generally. A large number of the men understood the order to mean that they should leave work after the 10th, and consequently gained a day's work over those who ceased to labor on the 10th. Agreeably to the mandate of the council, some people have been inclined to construe this simple mistake into a division among the miners upon the question of suspension. As all the mines in this quarter have been abandoned to-day all doubt as to the unity of the men in the movement is unmistakably removed. There is no doubting the appearance of things; the miners are deeply in earnest and will refuse to work until the price of coal goes up to a satisfactory figure to them. Suspension is general, and general idleness, general dulness and general depression in all kinds of business will commence throughout the coal regions.

How long this state of affairs will continue is the question which interests all classes of people here and elsewhere. A well informed coal operator told me this morning that about six weeks would be the period, and I presume that he had the data upon which to base his prediction, being possessed of the secrets of the mine owners. Subsequently I was not a little astonished when an intelligent miner replied to my interrogatory as to how long the men would remain idle, that about the 1st of March would see work resumed. The coincidence was striking, and would indicate that both operators and miners have a "dead sure thing" for a rise in coal and a depletion of the surplus stock which now crowds the market, and yet I do not suppose that there is any collusion between the two interests, although each is to receive equal benefit from suspension. Each denies that there is any secret understanding in the matter, and I do not see any cause to doubt either.

There has been a virtual suspension of mining in Luzerne county for several weeks past. The three great companies which control the coal trade of the country commenced a movement to reduce wages, which had the effect to drive the men from work, and as an effect of that determination to curtail expenses the miners' union ordered a general suspension throughout the coal producing regions. It may be remarked as something singular that the apparent convulsion and embarrassment of this great interest is viewed with the greatest complacency by mine owners and laborers. In short, it is a state of things which appears to give the greatest satisfaction to all the parties concerned, except the poor consumers, who are at the mercy of those who produce the black diamonds; the owners will reap a rich harvest in the present and the miners have prospective benefits in a certain increase of wages.

PROPOSALS.

POST OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870. WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. January 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast iron columns, bedplates, &c., and wrought iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted and put in place complete within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams, as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent, until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum $25,000 that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or District Attorney of the district where he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be endorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET MONUMENTS. Town Survey Commission of Kings county. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent of Survey, 345 Fulton street, Brooklyn, until February 1, 1871, for the delivery of Granite Street Monuments, not exceeding 4,500 in all, as may be directed, 3 feet 6 inches long, with 7 inch square heads, to be delivered as required for location on the public roads of New Utrecht, Gravesend, Flatbush and Flatlands, according to the specifications on file in said office. The Commissioners reserve the right to accept or reject any proposal received.

JOHN L. RYDER, Secretary T. S. Commission.

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A

TELEGRAM CARTOON,

OUT TO-DAY.

TWO CENTS.

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WILL CONTAIN,

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MORE NEWS OF ALL KINDS

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DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, 30 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, near Broadway, extract teeth under gas, and insert Sets on fine gold at $40, Platina $30 and Vulcanite $12 upwards. Teeth filled in the best manner. Sample work exhibited.

NO PAIN.—TEETH EXTRACTED. LAUGHING GAS $1 Full teeth $8, each additional. Dr. A. J. COLBY, Dentist, 42 East Fourteenth street, three doors west of Union square.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, 14 YEARS. Benumbing application. Gas administered. Beautiful teeth, $12. Set, $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. Sets repaired. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand st., near Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEGANT designs, from $8, $12, $15, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 635 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, OF THE latest imported patterns; Monuments, Headstones at reduced prices. A. KLABER, steam marble works, 136 and 138 Thirteenth street, near Third avenue, New York.

BILLIARDS.

A FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLE, AT 16 CORTLANDT street; must be sold; what will you give for it? Call and see.

WANTED—A BILLIARD TABLE, ANY ONE HAVING a carrom table of Phelan & Collender's make, to sell and willing to sell cheap, will find a purchaser by addressing, with full particulars, SEYMOUR, Herald office.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER, BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. (Established 1847.) Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street; Leeds Art Galleries, 817 and 819 Broadway. Auction Notice. Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER will give their personal attention, as customary for the past 24 years, to sales of Household Furniture, at the residences of families declining housekeeping, and at their spacious salesrooms, 95 Chambers street, extending through to 77 Reade street; also to stocks of Merchandise at owners' stores, and Works of Art, Libraries, &c., at their galleries as above. ALLEN B. MINER. HENRY D. MINER.

SATURDAY, January 14, At 10½ o'clock, at the Salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets, genteel Household Furniture, rosewood Pianos, &c.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post Office. Household Furniture, Pianos, Office Furniture, &c. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell, on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture of every description.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. Large Library of Standard and Miscellaneous Works, in French, German, English, and comprising some 1,200 volumes. 200 Canaries, fine singers. 75 Velocipedes, new and very fine. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, Books, Canaries, Velocipedes.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER. This day (FRIDAY), Jan 13, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street, Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Tinned Ware, Tea Trays, &c., &c., in lots to suit city and country trade. Also, Screws.—45 cases Gimlet Screws, well assorted. Also, American Cutlery.—75 gross Table Cutlery, 200 dozen Carvers, Butcher Knives, &c., &c. Catalogues on morning of sale. R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, Office 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. BY JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. Regular sale of Horses and Carriages this day, Friday, at 12 o'clock. For full description see under head of Horses and Carriages.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER, Salesroom 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets. THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. WALDRON & COOKE will sell, as above, 10,000 PAIRS SKATES, including Monitor, Douglas Patent, Ankle Support, Norwich Clipper, Monitor Clipper, Our Ladies' Blondin, Patent Full and Half Rocker, Boston Club and other favorites. Skates for ladies and gents sold in lots to suit purchasers. 600 dozen Ladies' Garters, 10 dozen patent Mopps, 300 dozen Bit Braces, 100 dozen Hames Fastener. On SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, including Parlor and Chamber Suits in rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany; Bookcases, Buffets, Hall Stands, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Lounges, Easy Chairs; Spring Beds, Mattresses, Blankets, Comforters, Fancy Goods, Plate, Cutlery, Kitchen Articles, &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—113 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street, near Sixth avenue.—Large and positive sale this day (Friday), commencing at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant and costly Household Furniture, many rare and costly Works of Art contained in above brown stone mansion, viz.:—Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker, four rich Parlor Suits, rep Suits, Etagere, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Lace Curtains, Turkish and Reclining Chairs, Lounges, Centre Tables, &c. Also Bedroom Suits; Basement, Kitchen and Dining Room Furniture. Sale positive, rain or shine. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION. EDWIN NICHOLS & CO., Auctioneers. Over 500 lots magnificent and costly Household Furniture, Works of Art, Bronzes, Paintings, Statuary, Beautiful Parlor Suits, latest styles, Magnificent four round corner rosewood 7⅓ octave Pianoforte. This (FRIDAY) morning, Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between Fifth avenue and University place—Pompadour and other styles Parlor Suits, Cabinets, Bois de Rose; Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Extension Table, Buffet, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, Servants' and Kitchen Furniture.

AUCTION NOTICE.—A. A. SCHULZ, AUCTIONEER. $20,000 worth of magnificent Household Furniture, public auction, 500 lots by catalogue, on this day (Friday), at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, commencing at 10½ o'clock—Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour style, covered satin brocatel; Etageres, Bookcase, marqueterie Cabinet, Tables, Jardinieres, Canterbury; Brocatel, Lace Curtains, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; Extension Table, Sideboard, Silverware, Glassware, Chinaware, Linen; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, Counterpanes, Basement, Kitchen Furniture, Furniture servants' apartments.

AT REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 111 Broadway, by STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer, sales of realty at his stand or upon the premises; also Furniture at private dwellings.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER. Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street. Several Parlor Suits in brocatel, one haircloth; rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, curled hair and other Mattresses, China Toilets Sets, Glassware, Stoves, Office Furniture, Bookcases, &c. To be peremptorily sold and worthy the attention of dealers and others.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—POSITIVEly sells this day, together, in lots, commencing 1 o'clock, at 69 Essex street, contents Oyster and Dining Saloon, Tables, Chairs, fine Stove and Oyster Range, fine Counters, Mirror, Tablecloths, Crockery, Glassware, Cooking Utensils, &c. Goods immediately removed.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER—SELLS this day, 10½ o'clock, at 471 Greenwich street, corner Watts, entire Stock, Fixtures and Household Furniture of Family Retail Grocery.

BY J. W. CAMPBELL, JR., AUCTIONEER.—WILL sell on to-morrow, in lots, entire elegant Fixtures of prominent Family Retail Corner Liquor Store. If not sold, privately this day.

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.

Highly important sale of American Artists' Oil Paintings, by EDWARD SCHENCK, on THIS DAY, January 13, at No. 60 Liberty street, commencing each day at 12 o'clock, comprising about 150 of the choicest samples of our most eminent artists, among which will be found—

W. T. Richards,	Casilear,
William M. Hart,	Cropsey,
Coleman,	James M. Hart,
Sonntag,	Van Beest,
Beade,	Kensett,
Van Elten,	Granch,
Le Croix,	J. B. Bristol,
Edward Gay,	Pyne,
Mathews,	Julie M. Beers,
J. Fairman,	C. C. Griswold,
J. O. Eaton,	H. Martin,
Wiles,	Rondell,
L. Lang,	William M. Brown

and many others. Also a superior specimen by Robbe, De Beul and Genisson.

The above are now on exhibition at No. 60 Liberty street, with catalogues, and beyond a doubt are the finest collection of American artists' works heretofore exhibited.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER—MORTGAGE SALE. SATURDAY, Jan. 14. Large assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction, this day, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the southwest corner of Bleecker and Bank streets, under and by virtue of an execution, the effects of a Pianoforte Action Manufactory. JOHN H. HILLIER, Marshal.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL mortgage, I will sell this Friday, Jan. 13, at 11 o'clock, at 37 Fulton street, the Contents of a music store, consisting of Guitars, Violins, Flutes, &c. JACOB SEEBACHER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE. BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell on Friday, Jan. 13, at 10 A. M., at salesroom No. 9 Beach street, lot of English Mustard in barrels, barrels of Molasses, barrels Cider Vinegar, Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure, boxes Candles, Stove Polish, chests of Green and Black Tea, large Ice Cream Freezer and Ice Breaker, empty Barrels, &c.; also 16 casks Stock Ale. By order of Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE OF SALOON AND HOUSEHOLD Furniture.—S. HERMAN, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Friday), January 13, at 11 o'clock, at 13 Bowery, Saloon and Household Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Round and Square Tables; also Bedsteads, Mattresses, Bedding, &c.; two Parlor Suits, Carpets, Looking Glasses, Mirrors, Bureaus, Washstands, Clocks, Stoves, &c.; also one fine English Beer Pump, one fine Billiard Table, Counters, Fixtures, &c. EMIL LIPPMAN, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE—BAKERY. R. FIELD, Auctioneer, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, at 484 Pearl street, the Contents and Fixtures of a bakery. By order of George F. Martens, Attorney for Mortgagee.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE—WILLIAM S. INGRAHAM, 57 New Bowery, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 400 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Dresses, Remnants, Balmorals, Bedding, Shawls, Quilts, Sacques, Coats, Pants, Vests, Boots, Shoes, Watches, Jewelry, Furs, &c. By order H. Solomon, 125 New Canal street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at the new salesroom, 321 Bowery, near Grand street, 500 lots of men's and women's Clothing; Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Underclothing, Quilts and Blankets, Bedding, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order H. McAlernan, Eighth avenue.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE THIS DAY, JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 10 New Bowery, at 11 o'clock, 200 lots Men's Clothing; at 12 o'clock, 300 lots Women's Clothing. By order of Mrs. Annes, 279 Stanton street.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS DAY (Friday), January 13, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of a first class Liquor Store, to be removed for convenience of sale, consisting of 18 bbls. choice old Bourbon, Pipes and Casks of Gin, Brandies, Port and Sherry Wines and Claret Wines; also 45 Cases Brandies, Whiskeys, Rum, baskets Champagne, &c.; also a large lot of Liquors in bottles; Glasses, Counters and Shelving; one four pull English Beer Pump; also one Desk and one Safe. By order of H. AARON, City Marshal.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, all the Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, &c., of a large house; also 2 Parlor Suits, French Plate Pier and Mantel Glasses, lace and other Curtains, Oilcloths, 75 or more Carpets, Black walnut and enamelled Chamber Suits, Hair and other Mattresses, Linen Sheets, Lounges, Easy, Rocking and other Chairs, Wardrobes, Bookcases, China, Glass, Silver Ware, &c., Express Wagon, &c.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER.—ADMINISTRATOR'S sale of Household Furniture, &c., this day at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, belonging to the estate of James Mara, deceased. By order of JOHN ADAMS, Administrator.

SALES AT AUCTION.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell on Saturday, 14th instant, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Fixtures and Furniture of the first class restaurant at 252 Eighth avenue, near Twenty-third street, consisting in part of fine walnut Counters and Chairs, Tables, Table Linen, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Castors, Cutlery and Crockery, Copper Boiler, large Range, Carpets, Oilcloth. WILLIAM ABBOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage I will sell on this day, at 10½ o'clock, the entire Stock and Fixtures of the grocery store 21 Mulberry street. Barrels of crushed and soft Sugars, Teas, Flour, Soap, Starch, Spices, fine Counters, Shelving, Scales. Five years' Lease will be offered separately. WILLIAM ABBOTT, Attorney for Mortgagee.

FOR SALE.

A—FIRST CLASS CHEAP CASH GROCERY STORE for sale in a desirable neighborhood; good reasons for selling. Inquire at 326 Second avenue.

A GOOD PAYING, WELL LOCATED BUSINESS, WITH long Lease, for sale. Call, between 3 and 5 P. M., at 356 Fourth avenue.

A.—FOR SALE—CORNER LIQUOR STORES, OPPOsite ferries and on the avenues; also Bakeries, Confectioneries, splendid Restaurants, Groceries, Fish, Meat and Oyster Markets; first class Furnishing Goods and Tailoring Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FIRST CLASS A1 CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR sale—Location unsurpassed; unquestionably rare chance. Apply immediately at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—WELL ESTABlished; excellent business location; splendid chance to make money; must sell. Apply at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, THE LEASE, FIXTURES and Stock of first class Tea and Coffee Store, on Grand street, doing a flourishing business; sold on account of owner retiring from business. F. OLIVER CARTER, 56 Wall street, basement.

COAL YARD.—FOR SALE, THE BUSINESS, LEASE and Fixtures of a first class yard, located centrally, on east side of town, very near the river; is almost entirely covered with water tight sheds. Address B., box 2,611 Post office.

COAL AND WOOD YARD FOR SALE VERY LOW—Doing a good business; established twenty years; or would exchange. This is an opportunity seldom offered. Address COAL, Morrisania Post office.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—IT makes a fine sample room. 445 Fourth avenue.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, CHEAP—SITUATED in a fine growing town in New Jersey, doing fair business; low rent; price $900; good chance for a physician. Address OPIUM, Herald office, for three days.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED ALE AND WINE Vaults, 209 Mercer street. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—A HUMAN HAIR GOODS MANUFACTORY, in best activity, as the proprietor has acquired another business. Call at 82 Grand street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF FELT AND MELTON Cutting, in small and large pieces. 134 Church street, first floor.

FOR SALE—A NEW PATENT OF A CIGAR MACHINE. Address R. N., box 147 Herald office.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND GOOD WILL OF A nicely located Boarding House, now filled with good paying boarders; will be sold cheap. Call at 84 Macdougal street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BOARDING HOUSE 23 Spring street, near Bowery; five years' lease of whole house, with extension; good barroom. Particulars at 23 Spring street, or at BEER'S Agency, 18 Centre street.

FOR SALE—A WELL PAYING DISTILLERY STORE, west side, doing a good business and well located, in a thickly populated neighborhood; price $550. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 225 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A PROFITABLE MANUFACTURING Business, paying from $2,000 to $5,000 per year: small capital required. Apply, after 9 A. M., at 348 Pearl street, second floor.

FOR SALE—A FANCY GOODS, NEWSPAPER AND Confectionery Store; also a Route of 300 Papers, Stock, Fixtures and Furniture; will be sold together or separately; good lease and low rent; in a first class neighborhood, near Central Park; possession immediate. Address C. M., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS DRESS AND CLOAK establishment, with fixtures and stock, having the best class of customers and paying a handsome profit. Lease of premises given. Address box 2,559 Post office.

FOR SALE—FRUIT STORE AND RESTAURANT, SITUated in one of the best depots, doing an extensive paying business; owner having two other places cannot attend to all. Apply to H. C. DEXTER, No. 9 Broad street.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED AND BEST paying private boarding houses in the city; rent low; part of purchase money taken in board; sickness cause of selling. Address T. & E., Herald office.

FOR SALE—AN OYSTER SALOON; NOW DOING A good business; poor health of proprietor reason for selling. Apply Saturday evening, January 14, to JOHN DOUGHTY, 322 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE, DOing a good business, well located, long lease and cheap rent; price $2,000. Apply at 139 West Broadway, in the store.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF sickness of the proprietor; is one of the best stores in Williamsburg. Inquire at 187 Broadway, corner of Sixth street, Williamsburg.

HOTEL FOR SALE—ON A PROMINENT CORNER, UP town, on a leading avenue; good Lease, cheap rent and doing good business; well furnished; price $5,500. Apply immediately to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 225 Bowery.

MUST BE SOLD IMMEDIATELY—ON ACCOUNT OF the proprietor leaving the city, a corner Liquor Store; one year's lease from May 1, 1871; will be sold at a bargain. Address F. J. S., Herald office, for one week.

NOW IF EVER.—I WILL SELL MY DRUG STORE, ON Main street, Hartford, Conn., for $2,500 cash—less than half its value; reason, poor health. For more particular information address box 157 Westfield (Mass.) Post office.

SOAP MAKING.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale or lease his Factory, with Fixtures, including steam, &c., complete. To those seeking this business a very rare opportunity is offered, as it has been established some sixty years. JAMES CONOLLY, 146 Eldridge street.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE LARGE, TWO MEdium and one small size Safe of Herring's, Wilder's, Marvin's and Lillie's make. S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

$750 WILL PURCHASE A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE and Lunch Room, situated in one of the best business thoroughfares in New York. Address X SAMPLE ROOM, Herald office.

$1,600 WILL BUY A FIRST CLASS DINING AND Lunch Room; cause of sale, sickness. All particulars at the premises, 54 Pine street, basement.

MACHINERY.

AT CHARLES PLACE & CO.'S, 60 VESEY STREET—Second hand Lathes, Planers, Drilling, Shaping, Milling Machines; Woodworking Machinery, Engines and Machinists' Tools generally.

AT MIDDLETON & ROAKE'S, CORNER OF WATER and Dover—Stationary, Portable and Hoisting Engines; Boilers, Pumps, Blowers, Ericsson Caloric, Shafting, Pulleys, Piping, Belting, &c., new and second hand.

FOR SALE—A 40-HORSE ROOT ENGINE, IN COMplete order; or will exchange for small Engine and Boiler. Can be seen running at 20 and 22 Worth street. D. H. YOUNGS.

FOR SALE—ONE PORTABLE ENGINE, 13 HORSE power; two Cylinders, two Hoisting Drums, 18 inches diameter, attached to boiler, and Turn Table, all complete, in good working order. Also two 50 feet Derricks. Address HENRY BUSH, Railroad Hotel, Bergen, Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE—A SIX-HORSE POWER ENGINE, WITH Boiler and Sheet Iron Tank, 5x5 feet; cheap. Inquire, from 10 till 12, at 324 North Second st., Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND (500 POUND) SELLER'S Steam Hammer, suitable for machine forging. Atlantic Steel Works, corner Imlay and Bowne streets, near Hamilton ferry, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW TUBULAR BOILER, 15 to 20 horse power; terms easy. Address C. D. TYLER, 259 Broadway or box 2,855 Post office.

HOADLEY'S PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. Four to sixty horse power. Send for circulars. J. C. HOADLEY & CO., 45 Cortlandt street.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND FOX LATHE, NO. 1, with back gear and screw cutting attachment. Address 115 Centre street.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND ANDREWS oscillating Double Engine, eight or ten horse power. Address, stating lowest cash price, STEAM, Herald office.

COAL AND WOOD.

COKE $5 PER CHALDRON—CHEAPEST FUEL IN the city; delivered immediately in any part of the city. Orders by mail promptly attended to. CRAISER & BURNS, 452 West Eighteenth street.

CLOTHING.

AT 833 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—H. HERZ pays highest price for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Herz.

A LARGE ORDER—$10,000 WORTH OF CAST OFF Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry wanted, for the Western and California trade. Ladies and gentlemen having any of the above articles to dispose of can receive 50 per cent more in cash than elsewhere by calling on or addressing E. MINTZ, 432 Fourth avenue, near Twenty-ninth street. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Mintz.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street (formerly 252 Bowery).—Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

ASTROLOGY.

DR. AND MRS. BROUGHTON ARE THE GREATEST living astrologers of the age. Office 491 Broome street.

MADAME ROSA, GREAT NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, reveals your whole life, from the cradle to the grave. 432 Canal street, near Hudson. Fee, $1.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYant, tells the past, present and future; shows likeness of husband. 150 West Forty-first street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MADAME LE COMTE—SPIRITUALLY INSPIRED medical and business Trance Medium; Magnetic; consultations in French and English spoken. 22 West Washington square, corner of Waverley place.

THE ORIGINAL MADAME BYRON, MEDICAL AND Spiritual Clairvoyant, 329 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Ladies, $1.

YOUR FUTURE.—IT IS YOUR DUTY TO KNOW IT.—Consult Madame SINGH, Clairvoyant. Fee refunded if not pleased. Second Lanes at my rooms. 193 Thompson street, near Bleecker.

136 THIRD AVENUE.—MADAME WIDGES, MEDIcal, business Clairvoyant, tells all; reveals the unknown; the liames for all diseases.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

2 ASTOR PLACE, IN THE DYER'S.—A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands her duties thoroughly; no objection to assist in washing; four years' unexceptionable city reference.

11 UNION COURT, UNIVERSITY PLACE, BETWEEN 11th and 12th sts., third floor.—A Scotch Presbyterian woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; soups, meats, game, pastries and jellies; also good bread and biscuit baker; Christian family preferred.

20 EAST 12TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A COMPETENT person in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer; can be well recommended.

57 WEST 18TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., third floor, rear.—As first class cook in a private boarding house; understands all kinds family cooking and baking; best city references.

60 LAIGHT ST., FRONT BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook; understands all kinds of game, meats, soups, pastry, &c.; good reference.

109 WEST 15TH ST., REAR, ROOM NO. 1.—AS GOOD cook; thoroughly understands her business; unquestionable reference.

119 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., rear house.—A competent young woman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, game, poultry, &c.; best references.

134 EAST 18TH ST.—TWO SISTERS; ONE AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress, in the same family; will go a short distance in the country.

136 WEST 35TH ST.—A SCOTCH GIRL, LATELY landed, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; an excellent bread and biscuit baker.

137 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs., fourth floor.—As first class cook; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; references will bear strict investigation.

149 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.—AS FIRST class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; good city reference.

155 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—As first class cook; understands fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and pastry; good city reference. Call for two days, from 9 till 5.

155 WEST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., top floor.—A young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family; excellent city reference.

166 5TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first rate cook; thoroughly understands her business; will be found trustworthy; first class reference. Inquire in the drug store.

169 WEST 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL as cook and to do the plain washing; has most unexceptionable city references.

181 LUDLOW ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS; ONE AS cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Recommendation from their last place. Call for two days.

204 EAST 26TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A COMPETENT girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; excellent city references.

210 WEST 19TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good baker; best reference.

313 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron in a small private family; best city reference. Ring the top bell.

415 WEST 16TH ST., IN THE STORE.—AN AMERICAN woman to cook, wash and iron; best reference given.

421 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class cook, in a private family; best city reference. Call for two days.

224 EAST 25TH ST.—AS PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer.

241 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as plain cook; will be found willing and obliging and trustworthy; good city reference.

447 WEST 46TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG Swedish woman to cook, wash and iron; or would do general housework in a private family; good city references. Call for two days.

458 4TH AV.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN; ONE AS good plain cook and to do the washing and ironing in a small private family; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference from their last place.

488 6TH AV., ROOM 18.—TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one as good cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a private boarding house; best reference from last place.

A FIRST CLASS FRENCH AND GERMAN COOK wishes a situation in a first class house; understands her business thoroughly; also all kinds of pastries; has first class references. Address M. M., box 112 Herald office.

Chambermaids, &c.

5 PACIFIC PLACE (29TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avs.).—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; would assist with growing children; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

65 MOTT ST., NEAR CANAL, ROOM NO. 1.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; will assist at washing.

72 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO chamberwork and sewing; thoroughly understands her business; good reference.

104 5TH AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16TH ST.—A respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; best city references.

119 EAST 4TH ST.—A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS chambermaid or laundress. Call or address.

124 WEST 49TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress in a private family, or chambermaid and to assist in waiting in a private boarding house; unexceptionable reference from last employer.

147 WEST 33TH ST.—A GIRL, 14 YEARS OLD, TO assist in light chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; good reference from last employer. Call for two days.

151 WEST 39TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV., THIRD floor.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress and to assist at washing and ironing.

201 EAST 34TH ST., 3D AV., THIRD FLOOR.—A respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; best city reference.

214 WEST 27TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT ROOM 16.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent city reference.

220 WEST 15TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable woman as chambermaid and to assist in washing or to take care of a growing child; best city reference from last place.

259 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding house; best city reference.

261 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid; can take care of children and do plain sewing; can operate a sewing machine; good reference. Call for two days.

306 EAST 24TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork or as nurse in a private family; best city reference.

318 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do housework in a small family; city reference. Call for two days.

327 EAST 34TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing. Good city reference.

336 EAST 23D ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls in a small private family; one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook, washer and ironer. Call for two days.

339 WEST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to assist with children; is willing and obliging; best city reference can be given.

407 WEST 25TH ST.—TO DO HOUSEWORK IN A small private family, or do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing.

409 WEST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; good city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

52 4TH AV., CORNER OF DEAN ST., BROOKLYN.—A good seamstress (German) wants some sewing to do in a respectable family, by the day or week.

75 EAST 52D ST.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day, in private families; evening dresses and walking suits cut, fitted and trimmed in the latest styles. Address DRESSMAKER.

84 LUDLOW ST., CORNER OF BROOME.—A HIGHLY respectable Swedish girl, lately landed, as seamstress; willing to assist in light chamberwork; is willing, neat and obliging; understands how to operate on family sewing machines.

157 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND 3d avs.—A lady wishes to obtain engagements by the day for a good seamstress and dressmaker who cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses, suits, &c., perfectly; understands all kinds of family sewing and operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address ADVERTISER.

208 WEST 41ST ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has one of her own if required. Can be seen for two days.

213 EAST 25TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as seamstress in a respectable family; can cut and fit; good city reference.

218 WEST 25TH ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, wishes a few more engagements by day or week; best reference.

231 EAST 33D ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more engagements by the day or week; can cut and fit for ladies and children and trim in the latest style; can show some work; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Ring the third bell.

241 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A steady young woman, accustomed to dressmaking, as seamstress; cuts and fits and trims in the latest styles; does all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go by the day or week; the best city reference.

244 WEST 26TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS A good cutter and fitter, wishes to go out by the day, week or month; can operate on two machines. Call or address.

304 EAST 39TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., SECOND floor.—A widow lady, from England, as seamstress in a gentleman's family; thoroughly understands whole dry work; a comfortable home of more consequence than salary.

306 EAST 24TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress, or as chambermaid and to do light up stairs work; no objection to leave the city; first class reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

337 EAST 12TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Winter and Spring Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

416 19TH ST.—A LADY HAVING PLENTY OF LEISURE time wishes some sewing or light employment. Call on or address Mrs. L.

421 WEST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS seamstress; understands all kinds of cutting and fitting; best city reference. Call for two days.

480 HUDSON ST.—A LADY WISHES EMPLOYMENT as daily seamstress; can cut and make up ladies and children's dresses and undergarments; can also operate on two different machines. Address Miss TALTON.

697 7TH AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS.—A competent dressmaker will go out by the day or take work home. Call or address. Best reference.

697 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 4.—AN AMERICAN girl wishes a few engagements in families by the day, week or month; is a good plain dressmaker; understands family sewing by machine or hand. $1 to $1 50 per day.

822 7TH AV., CORNER OF 54TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A Norwegian girl to go out by the week, month or day as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing and buttonhole making and needlework, and is an experienced operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

1,040 3D AV.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a few more customers in first class families, to go out by the day as dressmaker; thoroughly understands her business in cutting and fitting all kinds of ladies' dresses, and can operate on several machines. Address Miss H. D.

AN AMERICAN LADY AS SEAMSTRESS IN A HOTEL or institution, or would go out by the day as dressmaker; can cut and fit nicely and operate on several machines; best reference. Address Mrs. M. R., New York Post office.

FIRST CLASS ENGLISH DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERSTANDS cutting, fitting and children's clothes, desires a situation in a private family, by the day, week or month; good city reference. Address box 1,674 Post office.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR, EVENING DRESSES AND walking suits made up at the lowest price; dressmakers to go out by the day; also operating by day. 109 West Thirty-third street. Mrs. TRACY.

WANTED—THE WORK OF AN ESTABLISHMENT, by a person capable of taking the entire charge of ladies' suits, wrappers and undergarments. Address Mrs. WOOD, 23 East 15th st.

TWEEDLEDEE AND TWEEDLEDUM,

A

TELEGRAM CARTOON,

OUT TO-DAY.

TWO CENTS.

THE

EVENING TELEGRAM

WILL CONTAIN,

IN

ADDITION TO THIS

REMARKABLE PICTURE

OF

DISTINGUISHED, DISINTERESTED GENEROSITY,

MORE NEWS OF ALL KINDS

THAN ALL THE OTHER

EVENING PAPERS COMBINED.

LOOK OUT FOR THE

TELEGRAM CARTOON

TO-DAY.

General Housework, &c.

8 CLARKSON ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework; is a good cook; good city reference; no objection to a large family.

15 LITTLE 12TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; references if required.

22 JAY ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; no objection to the country; would do chamberwork; good city reference. Call for two days.

63 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do general housework, where she can have her girl, 12 years old, with her; best city references.

111 WEST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference. Call two days.

172½ DIVISION ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family.

187 WEST HOUSTON ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a private family.

212 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, to do general housework, or as chambermaid and waitress.

307 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., grocery store.—A young girl to do general housework; a good plain cook, washer and ironer; city or country.

445 WEST 49TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., third floor, rear room.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

445 WEST 51ST ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman to do general housework; is a first rate washer and ironer; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days.

789 7TH AV., BETWEEN 51ST AND 52D STS.—A young girl to do housework in a small family. Call for two days.

1,445 2D AV., CORNER OF 59TH ST., SECOND floor, front room.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small private family. Good city reference. Call from 11 to 3.

Housekeepers, &c.

182 6TH AV.—A YOUNG LADY, REFINED AND accomplished, 18 years old, a stranger in the city, as housekeeper; in a widower's or bachelor's family preferred; no objection to travel. None but first class parties need answer. Ring the first bell.

269 SOUTH 1ST ST., WILLIAMSBURG.—A MIDDLE aged American woman as housekeeper for a family or to take care of a house for a party of gentlemen, or would take two children to nurse at her own house, or to attend an invalid at home, or would take two girls to board. Call on or address Mrs. THOMAS.

303 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER OF HUDSON ST.—A thoroughly competent English lady as housekeeper in a hotel; has held such position in one of the first hotels in the city; reference from last employer. Call on or address M. R. G.

336½ BLEECKER ST., BETWEEN CHARLES AND West 10th.—A Vermont lady as housekeeper; willing to make herself useful. Call or address.

413 EAST 50TH ST.—A FULLY COMPETENT AND trustworthy person as housekeeper; would oversee children if desired; is an expert dressmaker; best references. Call or address C.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN HOUSEHOLD duties and the care of children desires a place in a gentleman's family as housekeeper; best city references given. Address G. B., Herald office.

HOUSEKEEPER'S POSITION WANTED—IN A HOTEL preferred, by an American woman with a practical knowledge of the same. Address L. B., Uptown Advertisement office, 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, A POSITION as housekeeper, who can give the best references from several most respectable families. Address E. S., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

Laundresses, &c.

16½ DOWNING ST., DOWNING PLACE, NO. 4, IN rear.—A girl as laundress and to assist with chamberwork. Call for two days.

123 WEST 15TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE woman desires to take in washing at her residence or go out by the day; city reference. Mrs. SLOANE.

126 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting; good city reference from last place.

184 LUDLOW ST., SECOND FLOOR, REAR.—A first class laundress wishes the washing and ironing of gentlemen and families, to do at her own house; best city reference.

213 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNDRESS; speaks French and German.

240 EAST 47TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO go out by the day to wash and iron or do any other kind of work; city reference.

252 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress; understands her business perfectly; best city reference. Can be seen until suited.

303 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR 2D AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A respectable woman to take in families' or gentlemen's washing at her own house; is a good shirt ironer; good reference.

309 EAST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A competent laundress, with good reference, wishes gentlemen's or families' washing by the week, or dozen, or piece. Call on or address Mrs. HOUVRER.

317 EAST 24TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, REAR.—A respectable woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing at her own house; fluting and pulling neatly done; terms moderate. Reference.

332 EAST 33D ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A respectable person who can be well recommended wants gentlemen's washing, or would do fine washing for a small family. Address A. G.

408 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as laundress, or would do cooking, washing and ironing.

560 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS LAUNDRESS in a respectable private family; no objection to assist in chamberwork. Good reference.

620 EAST 11TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a few gentlemen's or ladies' washing to do at her house; willing to do fluting. Call or address WASHERWOMAN.

654 2D AV., BETWEEN 35TH AND 36TH STS., TOP floor, back room.—As laundress and to assist in chamberwork; is fully competent, and has excellent city reference. Call for two days.

Nurses, &c.

33 MONROE ST., FOURTH FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young married woman as infant to wet nurse at her own house; has lately lost her baby.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

215 EAST 35TH ST., 3D FLOOR.—AN ENGLISH monthly nurse is open to engagements after the 10th of February; first class references.

224 WEST 30TH ST.—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to growing children; five years' excellent reference. Call for two days.

247 LEXINGTON AV.—A MIDDLE AGED, RESPECTABLE woman to take care of a baby and sew; is capable of raising an infant with a bottle. Can be seen at present employer's. City reference.

281 ELIZABETH ST., NEAR BLEECKER.—A RESPECTABLE married woman as wet nurse; her own baby is only four weeks old; or would nurse a child at her own house; good reference; call for one week. Mrs. AYERS.

292 1ST AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHILDREN'S nurse; city reference.

312 WEST 36TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs., third floor.—A young German girl, 15 years of age, as nurse in an American family. Call for two days.

321 EAST 31ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, 16 YEARS old, to attend children and make herself useful.

425 EAST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as wet nurse; is healthy and has the best medical reference.

344 53D ST.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, WHO has lost her baby, three weeks old, would go out to wet nurse. Call for two days.

443 EAST 10TH ST.—A GIRL TO TAKE CHARGE OF a baby from birth. Call on or address N. D.

455 3D AV., IN THE FANCY STORE.—A RESPECTABLE young married woman as wet nurse; has a fresh breast of milk.

488 6TH AV., ROOM 18.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as infant's nurse; would take charge from birth; or would mind young children and do fine sewing; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference.

507 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, who lost her infant, to wet nurse a baby at her own residence; cleanly and sober. Call two days.

776 3D AV., CORNER 48TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as wet nurse; a young baby preferred; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

1,369 3D AV., 78TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE married woman, who has lost her own baby, wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own residence.

1,549 DEAN ST., BETWEEN UTICA AND SCHENECTADY avs., Brooklyn.—A French lady as governess and to take care of children. Apply until Monday.

Waitresses, &c.

123 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., in the rear.—A respectable girl as first class waitress in a private family; best city reference can be given.

218 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first class waitress; best city reference.

Miscellaneous.

29 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, CORNER OF Waverley place.—A lone lady in a club house, hotel or any public business where the services of an experienced business woman are required. Call on or address for one week Mrs. ACKER.

54 EAST 12TH ST.—A WIDOW OF INTEGRITY AND pleasing address would fill any position of trust; no objection to travel; satisfactory references given to parties who will appoint an interview. Address Mrs. M. HARWOOD.

90 MYRTLE AV., BROOKLYN, IN THE DRY GOODS store.—A highly respectable young lady wishes employment by the week at any respectable business where she can earn a living; first class references if required. Can be seen for one week.

118 CHRYSTIE ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl who is willing to do any kind of light work in a private family. Call for two days.

219 EAST 37TH ST., TOP FLOOR, EAST SIDE.—Housework and washing done at 10 cents per hour. Call after 5 o'clock.

285 WEST 11TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS RESIDENT or daily governess; teaches English, music and drawing; understands dressmaking; salary moderate. Address GOVERNESS.

A YOUNG LADY OF PREPOSSESSING APPEARANCE, and with good musical qualifications, desires a situation as governess or housekeeper in a widower's family. Address M. J. M., Herald office.

A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER OR INSTRUCTRESS is wanted by an orphan of high culture. Only those of wealth may address STRANGER, Herald office.

A LADY AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS TO young children, or as lady's companion; no objection to the country; is a good sewer. Address S. A., Jersey City Post office.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, WHOSE MORNINGS ARE engaged, desires pupils for the afternoon in English, French, German, Latin and Music; refers to present employers. Address Miss H. H., box 147 Herald office.

AN ORPHAN YOUNG LADY, BEING DESIROUS OF a good, refined home, would teach children or act as companion to a lady, for a moderate salary; is a good reader and musician; best references. Address, stating terms, Y., 607 North 35th st., West Philadelphia, Pa.

A YOUNG LADY GRADUATE, WHO HAS HAD CONSIDERABLE experience in teaching, desires a position either in a school or family; acquirements, the highest English branches, French and music. The best references and testimonials can be given. Address P. S., box 226 Herald office.

A LADY, WHO WRITES A CLEAR, RAPID HAND, desires copying to do at home. Address G. M., box 206 Herald office.

OCCUPATION AS TEACHER OF ENGLISH, FRENCH (in which the advertiser is well versed) and Latin is solicited by a lady largely experienced, and whose testimonials are highly encomiastic; salary disregarded, but a comfortable and refined home, for a brief period, is absolutely a sine qua non. Failing to secure the above, would assume the duties of an amanuensis or of lady's companion, for a small remuneration. Unquestionable references. Address at once H. GLIDDON, corner Broadway and Gates av., Brooklyn.

PIANO AND SINGING.—AN ENGLISH LADY WHO has trained pupils for the first European masters has some time unoccupied. Highest references. Address MORI, box 115 Herald office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY POSSESSING facility in teaching has some hours disengaged. Trains carefully and instructs fully. English literature, French, music. Address EDUCATOR, box 115 Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN, AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND IRISH GIRLS, with excellent references, for families, hotels and boarding houses, at 237 Bowery.

WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN SERVANTS—FOR all positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at German Bureau, 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GOOD GIRL WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; references required; wages $15. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock this day, at 775 Lexington av.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
want operators on Wheeler & Wilson's machines for white goods, who will be paid by the piece at prices which will enable experts to earn $10 per week and upwards. Apply, with references, at 9th st. entrance.
Broadway and 10th st.

AN ELDERLY LADY DESIRES A PLEASANT YOUNG person as companion. Apply at 29 West Washington square, corner of Waverley place.

A FIRST CLASS CHAMBERMAID TO ASSIST WITH the washing and ironing wanted, at 16 West 28th st., basement door. References required.

WANTED—TWO GENTEEL GIRLS TO ATTEND lunch counter at BEARDSLEY'S, 36 Liberty st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, FOR A PRIVATE BOARDING house. Call at 237 West 22d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL to do general housework, washing and ironing for a small family. Apply at 142 East 22d st., near Lexington av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE COOKING, WASHING and ironing in a small family; must be a good baker and have city reference. Call at 53 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED.—WE WILL GIVE PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT at good wages to 20 intelligent, energetic young ladies and gentlemen who are willing to work. Apply to room 16, 62 William street.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON AS LAUNDRESS and chambermaid for a small private family. Apply from 9 until 10 at 12 West 18th st.; a Protestant preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS COOKING, washing, ironing, &c. City reference required. Call at 337 East 45th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED PERSON to take charge of a house in the country. Address, with particulars, R. G., box 231 Post office.

WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS FLOWER branchers. JOHNSON, BURNS & CO., 457 and 459 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ALSO TO ASSIST AT washing and ironing. Unexceptionable references required. Call at 57 West 35th st., between 9 and 12.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; A good cook, washer and ironer, and can bring good city reference. Apply at 124 East 20th st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron in a small family. Call at 57 East 12th street.

WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, A LADY WHO CAN furnish $1,500 to $2,000; good security given and a pleasant home. Address, stating where to call, J. H. BUNTING, Herald office.

WANTED—THIS DAY, GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework, cooks and nurses. Those having good references only need apply, at No. 4 Union square.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST CLASS cook; English or Scotch. Apply at 57 West 19th st., between hours of 11 and 1.

WANTED—A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS AND ASSISTANT chambermaid; also to take care of a little girl; must understand hand and machine sewing. Apply for one day, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., at 163 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

24½ SULLIVAN ST.—A COLORED MAN AND WIFE; man as waiter or to make himself useful; wife as plain cook in a private family; no objections to the country.

314 4TH AV.—SITUATION WANTED BY A COMPETENT Frenchman; speaks English perfectly; unexceptionable city reference. Call or address.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business. Address M. D., box 202 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO WORK.—REFERENCE—H. B. Claflin & Co. Save spell. Call on or address EWING, 59 Varick st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS WAITER; understands his business; well recommended from Dublin. Address T. H., box 225 Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS WAITER, IN PRIVATE family, by a colored man, with five years' experience. Inquire at A. H. Sayer's drug store, corner 6th av. and 45th street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS WAITER by an English Protestant, aged 27, with the best recommendations; town or country. Call on or address W. D., 102 East 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION WHERE THERE IS SOMETHING for a man to work for. I have had five years' general experience in the largest retail dry goods store in this city. Address K. K. K., Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG MEN, 17 and 13 years old, in any respectable business; are willing to make themselves generally useful; reside with their parents; have the best city reference. Address P. R., Herald office, for two days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER WANTS A SITUATION; undoubted references from last employer; salary moderate. Address BOOKKEEPER, Herald office.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT FIVE SILK SALESMEN, thorough experts; none others need apply, personally or by letter. Broadway and 10th st.

A DRUGGIST, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, WANTS a situation as clerk; highest testimonials; city or country. Address R. G. R., Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN OF 17 YEARS DESIRES A SITUATION as assistant bookkeeper; salary $3 per week; good city reference. Call on his parents or address HOWARD, 28 Charles st.

A MERCHANT OF MANY YEARS' BUSINESS EXPERIENCE in Europe and America desires to associate himself with an already established house; would prefer to represent the concern in Europe; highest commercial references given. Address box 3,533 Post office, appointing an interview.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR SOUTHERN trade wanted, by an importing fancy goods house; a trade with milliners as well as fancy goods houses desirable; also experienced men for near by trade. Address C., box 203 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, QUICK AT FIGURES, AND A GOOD writer; salary $20 a month, with advance on merit; also a youth, a rapid writer, to make up the mail in a newspaper office. Address, with reference, box 1,663 Post office.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper or salesman in some wholesale house in this city or elsewhere; business optional. Reference given from last employers in regard to character and ability. Address box 114 Herald office.

CLERK WANTED—MUST BE QUICK AND CORRECT at figures; salary $50 per month, commencing, and advance on merit. Address, stating age, business experience and references as to habits, ability, &c., W. R., station E.

CHEMIST WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT CHEMIST will find employment for a few weeks by addressing box 5,185 Post office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—A COMPETENT PERSON may apply at 244 10th av., corner 27th st. A German who speaks English preferred. Reference required.

SALESMAN, WITH A GOOD WESTERN CONNECTION, can find a first rate opening in a wholesale lace and embroidery house by addressing DENTELLE, box 175 Herald office.

TO APOTHECARIES, DRUGGISTS, &C.—WANTED, BY a young man, a situation in the above business; has had nearly six years' experience. Address F. J. B., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE FANCY GOODS house, a young man to keep books and enter goods. Address, stating reference and salary expected, J. E., box 156 Herald office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS RECEIVED A collegiate education or part thereof, for a position as salesman in a book establishment, at a salary. 117 Nassau st., office 21.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS AS SALESMAN for the city and near-by trade. Those having experience can address, giving references, F. L. CO., Herald office.

WOOLLENS.—WANTED, ONE OR TWO THOROUGH workers, to sell medium and fine woollens; liberal arrangements with the right parties. Applicants will state age, former position, &c. Address box 5,537 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR A CASH HOSIERY and notion jobbing house; must be thoroughly posted. Address box 1,835 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A small drug store; must be smart and honest; can study medicine if desirous. Address or call upon Dr. E. V. STRYKER, Westfield, N. J.

WANTED—BY A STUDENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE Law School, a situation, in a lawyer's office, to learn the office routine. Address 455 Hudson st., city.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, A GOOD WRITER AND somewhat acquainted with insurance business. Address box 924 Post office.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A WHOLESALE BOOT and shoe house, by a young man who is well acquainted with the trade in the Western part of New York State; also with the trade in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. Best references given. Address SHOES, Herald office, and where an interview may be had.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN AND packer, in a crockery and glass ware store; must understand the business thoroughly; only a moderate compensation can be paid; state salary required and send references. Address box 135 Zanesville, Ohio.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTANT) WANTS A SITUATION as coachman; can milk; will make himself useful; is an Englishman; good reference. Address E. A., box 227 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—IN CITY OR country, by a single Irishman; ten years' experience, and on all occasions found willing and obliging. The best reference. Call on or address J. K., 45 West 39th st., in feed store.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to be generally useful; unexceptionable city reference. Address COACHMAN, box 227 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE young man who thoroughly understands his business; sober and honest; best of city references. Address for two days A. C. RYDER & CO., 18 and 20 Henry st., Brooklyn.

COLORED MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom; can give good city reference from his last employer. Call for one day at 133 West 30th st., front house.

GARDENER WANTED.—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS the business in all its branches thoroughly can find a good, permanent situation on a gentleman's place, within fifty miles of New York, by addressing R. P., Herald office, giving references, wages expected and all other necessary particulars.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as coachman and gardener; willing to go any part of the country; good country reference. Address 15 John st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman and plain gardener; no objection to city or country; is willing to make himself useful; good references. Address T. R., box 105 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a steady sober single man; is good city driver; will be found willing and obliging; first class city reference. Address M. S., box 206 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION as gardener or farmer; good reference. Address J. B., 67 Nassau st., Fleming's seed store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GARDENER OR coachman, by a single man; is willing to make himself useful; best of references. Address M. C., box 110 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY A young man, who has had experience in the care of horses; good references given as to character, sobriety, &c. Inquire at 27 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A MAN who has six years' reference from his last employer. Address J. H., box 215 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener; can milk; is a careful driver in city; reliable, honest and temperate; refers to his present employer. Address E. H., box 227 Herald office.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN (SINGLE), first class, with good recommendations. Address B., box 189 Herald office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN GARDENER (single man); experienced in all branches of horticulture; best references given. Address JULIUS SERLBERGER, English Neighborhood, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single young man; is willing and obliging; has best city references; prefers the country. Can be seen at 156 East 25th st., in private stable.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT INTELLIGENT, WELL educated cash and stock boys, who will, in time, be promoted to the position of salesmen. Apply, with references, before 9 A. M. Broadway and 10th st.

A YOUNG MAN IN AN OFFICE—WHO CAN SHOW A good school education (Protestant), and give good references or security; salary at first $20 per month. Address box 145 Herald office.

AGENTS.—MEN WANTED EVERYWHERE TO SELL the most attractive article ever offered; no patent humbug. 13 Dey street, up stairs, front room.
PEABODY & CO.

ATTENTION, AGENTS.—YOU CAN MAKE $1 PER hour selling that great novelty the "Mechanical Paradox." Apply at 205 Broadway, room 15. Also a general agent wanted.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE FOR WALKER'S Pocket Clothes Rack, which everybody wants and anybody can sell. Price 50 cents.
A. J. WALKER, 249 Pearl st.

BOY WANTED—IN A FACTORY AND STORE, TO PUT up and carry bundles and do other necessary work. One who can be recommended for his honesty, industry and willingness, aged 14 to 16, may address W. L. N., stating residence and wages required, Herald office.

ERRAND BOY—IN BROADWAY TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT; salary $120 per year. Address, in own handwriting, M. L. & R., Herald office.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY for this favorite branch of the service, unmarried able bodied men. Further information given at Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG, ABLE-BODIED MAN, AT 41 West 26th st. Call before 9 A. M.

WANTED—A BOY IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE. Address, stating salary, box 2,117 Post office.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF ELOCUTION. Address A. E., Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD WAITER IN A RESTAURANT; one who understands his business. Apply at 289 Spring st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A BARTENDER. ADDRESS, WITH name and references, box 127 Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER FOR A WELL selling work, just published; first class remuneration. Address H. H., box 152 Herald office.

WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE DOWN town, a smart boy, who writes a good hand. Address, with references, C. O. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN AN OFFICE, understanding thoroughly the French and English languages and having a fine handwriting; references required. Address box 3,767 Post office.

WANTED—A BOY, 14 YEARS OLD, IN AN OFFICE, who is strictly honest and smart. Address, in own handwriting, O. B. C., Herald office.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A MANUFACTORY, near 27th st., two American boys about 16 years of age, who reside with their parents and write well; salary $3 per week. Address, enclosing references, WARWICK, box 183 Herald office.

THE TRADES.

ENGRAVER WANTED.—A GOOD LETTERER. APPLY to GEO. HEGEMAN, with Ball, Black & Co., Broadway.

FIRST CLASS JOB COMPOSITOR WANTED—AT SEARS BROS.', 82 Liberty st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AN ENGINEER TO RUN A stationary engine. Address T. J. L., Engineer, box 192 Herald office.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER WILLING TO MAKE himself useful; one with city reference. Apply in store, 730 3d av., between 45th and 46th sts.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DEMOISELLE FRANCAISE (PROTESTANTE) désire se placer comme femme de chambre ou compagne de jeunes dames, ayant de très bons renseignements des familles où elle a servie, ayant de l'expérience et pouvant se rendre utile dans tous les ouvrages manuels. Adresser K. H., 237 Est 25d st., 2d av.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE, NOUVELLEMENT ARRIVÉE, sachant parfaitement coudre, mais ne parlant pas l'anglais, désire se placer comme bonne d'enfants. Adresser S. B., Herald office pendant trois jours.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A STORE AND BASEMENT TO LEASE, 1,248 BROADWAY, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets; 22 feet front, 75 feet deep, story 14 feet high, plate glass windows and large yard; possession immediately. Apply on premises, or to EDMUND HURRY, 44 Nassau street.

A STORE AND LOFTS TO LET—IN BEST BLOCK IN Canal street, near Broadway; separate entrances for wholesale and retail trade; moderate rent; desirable location. Address B., box 159 Herald office.

A NEW FIVE STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front Store, 25x75 feet, in Spring street, not far from Broadway, to lease, for $4,750.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 103 Broadway.

BROADWAY BASEMENT—CORNER OF TWENTY-SECOND street, under Madison Park Hotel, commodious and elegantly fitted up, at a low rent, to a good tenant. Apply in hotel office.

HALF OF A SPLENDID OFFICE TO LET—FRONT office, first floor, up stairs. No. 325 Broadway, corner Worth street, Moffatt Building. C. E. COLLINS & CO.

MERCER STREET STORE, 155, TO LET FOR MANUFACTURING or business purposes; four stories and basement; size 25x80 feet; will be let low and divided to suit. Apply to WM. L. BURKE, 661 Broadway.

NO. 542 PEARL STREET—STORE, BASEMENT AND cellar, 25x100; also 12 Lots on West Sixty-eighth street, adjoining Hudson River Railroad.
ALEXANDER KNOX, 542 Pearl street.

STEAM POWER.—THE SECOND LOFT OF PREMISES 125 Macdougal street, 70x23; rent moderate; well lighted. Apply on premises to FRANCIS W. COOPER.

TO LET OR LEASE—A TWO STORY SHOP, WITH cellar 25x100; with steam engine and boiler. 26 Willet street.

TO LET—THE TWO WELL LIGHTED FLOORS, WITH all improvements, 202 Chatham square; suitable for any kind of business; rent very reasonable.

TO LET—BULKHEAD, 170 FEET ON HARLEM RIVER, with 250 feet on Second avenue. Apply to E. KETCHUM, 83 Nassau street.

TO LET—SUITABLE FOR A LIGHT MANUFACTURING business, first and third Floors of building 52 Grove street. Inquire on the premises, or at 321 Bleecker street.

TO LET—THE STORE, BASEMENT AND LOFTS 74 Franklin street, second store from Broadway; will be let together or separately, from February 1. Inquire of DAVID MORRISON & SON, 853 Broadway.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—TWO LARGE Floors, 25x100; also Basement and First Floor; good accommodations; extra light.
JAMES DILLON, Agent, 256 West Twenty-seventh st.

TO LEASE—BUILDING 661 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Bond street; size 25x200 feet; divided to suit; best location on the street for any first class business. Apply on the premises to WM. L. BURKE.

TO COAL DEALERS.—COAL YARD, 50X187, NO. 263 West Twenty-fifth street, to let from May 1 prox. Apply to J. W. HAMERSLEY, 255 Fifth avenue, from 10 to 11 A. M.

TO LEASE—THE NEW FIVE STORY AND BASEMENT Buildings, 155 and 157 Crosby street, near Bleecker; size 50x88; suitable for mercantile or mechanical purposes; would alter to suit business.
J. C. BAILEY, 206 Fifth street, near Bowery.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A THREE STORY brick Building, with store; fine basement; 25x75; dwelling above; on the west side of Third avenue, and near A. T. Stewart's store; possession of store and basement Feb. 1; free of rent until May. H. MERRITT, 55 Third avenue.

TO LET—TWO HANDSOME DWELLING HOUSES, about 200 feet east of Broadway, and in the vicinity of Wallack's, Academy of Music, &c.; contains 25 rooms, laundries, kitchens, good cellars, yards, &c.; suitable for a club house, first class boarding house for professionals, or a small hotel. For permits apply to H. MERRITT, 55 Third avenue.

TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—TO LEASE, ON liberal terms, a desirable Property on Broadway, near Union square, together with an "L" on a side street, being 51 feet front by 102 feet in depth on Broadway and 24x85 on side street. Possession May 1, 1871. Full particulars of WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street.

TO PEARL BUTTON MAKERS.—TO LET, A ROOM, with power and machinery enough for 20 hands, at Vineland, N. J.; rent $32 per month. Address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

14TH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND SIXTH avenue.—Large House, 25x80, for a term of years, at low rent. HEBBERD & DOTY, 25 East Fourteenth street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP FURNISHED HOUSE, in West Fifty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; would be let at a very reasonable rate; possession immediately. Apply to H. HOPPOCK, 63 Dey street.

A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN stone House to let, furnished, on Twenty-first street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; has just been newly painted and thoroughly overhauled, and is in perfect order.
H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE IN Thirty-third street, near Fifth avenue; one on Thirty-eighth street and other localities, furnished and unfurnished. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

Unfurnished.

A.—TO LEASE, NOS. 25 AND 23 UNION SQUARE, east side, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A.—TO LET, THE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE 207 East Broadway, in complete order; all modern improvements. J. C. BAILEY, 206 Fifth st., near Bowery.

A BIJOU RESIDENCE, HIGH STOOP, WITHIN FIVE minutes' walk of New York Hotel, newly and handsomely furnished; rent $1,050 annually; hot and cold water on each floor; gas throughout. Tenant must purchase Furniture; about $2,000 required; suitable for a newly married couple or small family. Address N., box 4,452 Post office.

A.—TO LET OR LEASE, WITH CARPETS, CHANDELIERS and gas fixtures, the first story high stoop brown stone and brick Dwelling, No. 55 West Ninth street, 22.6x55x100; seen without permit from 8 to 10 A. M.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A DESIRABLE, FURNISHED, MEDIUM SIZED, modern Dwelling to let reasonably; possession; West Thirty-second street.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

TO LET—THE HOUSE 145 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH street; 15 rooms; rent $125 month; possession immediately. Inquire of T. J. GIBBONS, 109 Bleecker street.

TO LET—A BROWN STONE THREE STORY AND basement House, No. 227 East Forty-eighth street; rent $1,100; possession immediately. Apply to CHAS. H. PARSONS, 73 Maiden lane. Commission allowed to agents.

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE, BROWN STONE TRIMMINGS, three story, high stoop, 125 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue; all modern improvements; immediate possession. Apply to CHATHAM & ANDERSON, 24 Jackson street.

TO LET—A NICE THREE STORY BROWN STONE House, in 125th street, near Third avenue. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, 299 Greenwich street.

TO LET—HOUSE IN LEWIS STREET, NEAR SEVENTH street. $25 per month.
To let, House in 54th street, near 3d avenue, $50 per month.
To let, House in 101st street, near 2d avenue, $25 per month.
Apply to A. M. FANNING, 40 East Fourth st., near Bowery.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—ON PARLOR floor, to gentlemen, in a private German family. 320 East Fourteenth street, near Second avenue.

A PARLOR FLOOR, WITH NEW CARPETS, TO GENTLEMEN or gentleman and wife. 128 East Twenty-second street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. References exchanged.

A CHOICE OF DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping, on second and third floors; water and gas; terms moderate. 222 West Eleventh street, near Greenwich street.

A LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, ON first floor; small Room on second floor; private family; terms low; unexceptionable location, one block west of Broadway. 104 West Twenty-ninth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—INQUIRE AT 336 Fourth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR GENTLEMEN only. Tenth street, one door west of Broadway.
OVERTON & BLAIR'S Restaurant.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT 63 SOUTH WASHINGTON square, corner South Fifth avenue, to gentlemen only; reference required; terms moderate.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM, also single Room, for gentlemen, without board, in the new first class house 598 Seventh avenue, junction of Broadway and Forty-first street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NEATLY FURNISHED front Room, first floor, with gas, hot and cold water. 16 Dominick street.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN PRIVATE house 239 West Eleventh street, a handsomely furnished front Room, in perfect order, with Breakfast if desired, at moderate terms.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN WITHOUT BOARD, A hall Room, furnished; house heated. 223 West Fifteenth street.

TO LET—AT NO. 8 HORATIO STREET, ONE LARGE front Room, on second floor, furnished, suitable for housekeeping, with closet; water on same floor; price $7 per week.

TO LET—TO SMALL FAMILIES, GENTEEL FURNISHED Apartments for light housekeeping; three Rooms, $9 to $4 per week; Floors, $6 to $7. Inquire of A. C. GREENLEAF, 451 Broadway.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NEATLY FURNISHED front Room and Sleeping Room, on the first floor, with gas and cooking stove. 226 West Thirteenth street.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED, ON SECOND FLOOR, large Front and Hall Room adjoining if required; large closets, bath, gas, hot and cold water. 125 West Twentieth street.

$5 50 WEEKLY.—GOOD SIZED, WELL FURNISHED Room, suitable for housekeeping; hot and cold water; bath and gas included. 416 West Thirty-third street.

13 BOND STREET, OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL Hotel.—Suit of furnished Rooms; also front and back Parlors elegantly furnished, will be rented to gentlemen only. Best references given and required; no meals.

46 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.
Handsomely furnished Rooms on third floor, en suite or singly; references exchanged.

167 WAVERLEY PLACE, BETWEEN WEST TENTH and Charles streets.—Four Rooms, nicely furnished, on first floor, for housekeeping; water, gas and water closet; rent moderate to a responsible party.

211 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, first floor, front; fire, water, gas; to let, to gentlemen, without board; neighborhood fine; cars and stages convenient.

607 HUDSON STREET, OPPOSITE ABINGDON square.—To let, nicely furnished Rooms; fire and gas; $3 and upwards.

642 SIXTH AVENUE.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED Parlor and Bedroom on first floor, with every accommodation for light housekeeping; terms very moderate.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR OF HOUSE 432 SIXTH AVENUE; immediate possession. Inquire at 260 West Fortieth street.

TO LET—IN WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, A PARLOR Floor and Basement; seven rooms; all improvements; rent very cheap. Apply to SIDNEY HOLBOROW, 556 Ninth avenue.

TO LET—IN A BROWN STONE HOUSE, A FOURTH Floor; all improvements; five rooms. Apply on the premises, 214 East Fortieth street. Rent $25 per month.

29 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—A HANDSOME back Parlor to let, suitable for a party of gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; also a few single Rooms.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A MAN OF LIMITED INCOME WANTS A COMFORTABLY furnished Bedroom, at not over $15 per month, to a neat family wishing to reduce expenses he will be a desirable lodger. Address ECONOMY, Herald office.

A FAMILY, RECENTLY RETURNED FROM ABROAD, desires a Flat or Part of an unfurnished House, in a private family; choice location. Address EVERETT LIBRARY, 548 Sixth avenue.

OFFICE WANTED—IN THE VICINITY OF THE HAT trade, near the corner of Mercer, Grand, Broome or Canal street. $300 a year will be paid. Address S. H. B. CO., 27 Mercer street.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.—WANTED TO RENT, A GOOD Gallery, with or without Apparatus; preferred if there are family Rooms adjoining. Address WM. LAWLOR, 119 Waverley place.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A House or Part of a House of about five Rooms; would prefer a Floor over a store where the balance of the house would be used for business; rent not over $20 or $25 a month and guaranteed; location beyond Vanderbilt avenue and between Myrtle and Fulton avenues, Brooklyn. Address FULTON, box 165 Herald office.

WANTED—A STORE OR BUILDING SUITABLE FOR the music business, between Bond and Twenty-third streets, one block east or west of Broadway. Address ERNST REINKING, 217 Sixth street.

WANTED—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, FOR gentleman and wife, without board, with fire and gas; between Twenty-third and Thirty-eighth streets, west of Eighth avenue. State terms, which must be low. Address R. M. T., box 2,5 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, THREE OR FOUR unfurnished Rooms or a Floor in a private family, suitable for light housekeeping. Address, stating terms, location and convenience, W. H., Herald office.

WANTED—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR single gentlemen, between Tenth and Twenty-fourth streets. Address G. T. K., Herald office.

WANTED—A SUIT OF ROOMS, ADAPTED FOR A private club, centrally located; one with restaurant and bar accommodations preferred. Address P. ROSENHEIM, 116 Church street.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND TWO SONS, Sitting Room, two Bedrooms and bathroom, between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Fourteenth and Fortieth streets. Address STANHOPE, Herald office.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED Rooms, in a private family, for housekeeping, for a man and wife; terms from $25 to $30 a month. Address B. F. H., Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR PURCHASE A HOUSE, west of Broadway and below Thirty-fourth street. Inquisitive owners need not answer. Address KING, Herald office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWO OR THREE FURNISHED Rooms, for housekeeping; location west side, below Fourteenth street. Address, with full particulars, J. H., box 144 Herald office.

WANTED TO LEASE—FROM 15 TO 25 ACRES OF good Meadow Land, with house, barn, &c.; must be convenient to city and low rent. Apply at No. 4 East Houston st., whip store.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TEN OR MORE YEARS, one or two Lots, cheap; improved; on or near Third avenue, between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets. Address D. L. MORTON, station E, Eighth avenue.

WANTED TO RENT—SEVERAL DWELLINGS, WITH or without Stores, in good business locations. Owners apply at the office 55 Fourth avenue, near Tenth street.

WANTED TO RENT—THREE LARGE LOFTS, FOR manufacturing purposes. Address letter box 4,849 New York Post office.

WANTED TO RENT—IN A FIRST CLASS LOCATION up town, a House, furnished or unfurnished; best reference and security given. Address J. NAYLOR, Herald office.

1 OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—FOR light housekeeping in a respectable house by agreeable man and wife; Fifteenth ward preferred. Address, with terms, which must be very low, WILLIAM, Herald office.

RESTAURANTS.

THOMAS' RESTAURANT, 23 WEST FOURTH STREET, near Broadway.—(European plan.) Elegant dining rooms for private parties. Also large rooms for clubs. Prices moderate. Open till 12 P. M.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 129 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROFESSOR of midwifery (25 years' practice), guarantees certain and speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Residence 129 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 161 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A CURE GUARANTEED BY DR. AND MADAME ESTELLA at one interview. Their French Pills are infallible. Furnished Rooms before and during confinement. 365 Seventh avenue, near Fortieth street.

A CURE GUARANTEED BY DR. AND MME. WILLETT, at one interview.—Their French pills are infallible. Elegant rooms for ladies during confinement. 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 112 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief, sure and safe. Notice—No pay until perfectly satisfied. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, Laurens street. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONSULTED on private diseases; 24 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantees certain relief to married ladies; female restorative, $5; electrically applied. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

NO PAY UNTIL CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms provided before and during confinement. 144 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

NO CHARGE.—ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, STRICTURE, skin disorders scientifically treated. Manhood restored; 30 years' practice.
DR. DEHAUT, 146 Bleecker street.

STAMMERING POSITIVELY CURED BY DR. WESTON, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS IN private family; comforts of home offered; private table if desired; moderate terms. 278 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Calvary church. References.

1 DOOR FROM FIFTH AVENUE.—A SPLENDID PARlor on first floor; also a large front Room, for family or single gentlemen, with Board; house first class; terms moderate. Apply at No. 2 West Forty third street.

2D FLOOR ENTIRE, OR IN SUITS.—WITH OR WITHout private table; everything strictly first class. 53 West Thirty-third street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

2D AVENUE, 126, NEAR EIGHTH STREET.—A PRIvate family will accommodate a few desirable parties with first class Board; delightful location; house, surroundings, &c., first class. Reference.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 161.—A FEW ROOMS JUST VAcated; price from $8 to $25 per week; breakfast if desired.

5TH AVENUE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ENTIRE Floor, en suite or singly, with Board; private table if desired, in the first class house 16 Fifth avenue. References exchanged.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK FOR DESIRABLE FURnished Rooms, with good Board. Apply at 189 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

$6 PER WEEK FOR FURNISHED ROOMS AND Board, for single gentlemen; also large Rooms for families. Table Board $4 50. New No. 135 Bleecker street, three blocks from Broadway.

$7 TO $10 PER WEEK.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH first class Board, at 176 Bleecker street; a free literary and debating society for the boarders in the house.

8TH STREET, 139, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Rooms suitable for gentlemen and wives; also single Rooms for gentlemen, with or without Board. Opposite Mercantile Library.

14TH STREET, 215, WEST.—AN ELEGANT SUIT OF Rooms to let, with all modern improvements; also two single Rooms; house and table strictly first class; references exchanged.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—Large, pleasant Room, third floor; also two Rooms on fourth floor, with first class Board. Unexceptionable location. References.

19 IRVING PLACE.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICEly furnished, with Board, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. References.

22 EAST TENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AVEnue and University place.—Desirable furnished Rooms for one or two gentlemen, with or without Board; also a single Room.

22D STREET.—COMFORTABLE, WELL FURNISHED Rooms, with all conveniences, in private dwelling 358 West Twenty-second street. Rent low to desirable occupants.

23D STREET, 405 WEST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished second story Room; also one or two upper Rooms, with Board, suitable for married couples; terms moderate; references exchanged.

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TWO OR three handsomely furnished Rooms or First Floor to let, with or without Board; also one or two single Rooms; moderate terms.

30TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A HANDsomely furnished Second Floor to let, with Board. Parties desiring superior accommodations apply at Everett Library, 588 Sixth avenue.

35 GRAMERCY PARK, EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—Desirable furnished Suites and several single Rooms to let, with or without Board, at very moderate terms. All modern improvements.

41 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Madison avenues.—A family or a party of gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished Parlor Floor, consisting of three rooms, with Board, in a small family. References.

42 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A SELECT FAMIly will let a handsome Room, with Board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; best reference required.

42 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.
Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board.
References exchanged.

43D STREET, 244, WEST.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR families or gentlemen, with Board, at reduced prices, one block from Broadway; a Parlor, with Extension; private table if desired.

45 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—PLEASANT ROOMS and excellent table, on reasonable terms. References.

47 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—PARLOR AND Bedroom on third floor; private bath, &c.; also two Hall Rooms to let, with first class Board.

48 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANT AND newly furnished large back Room, with plenty of closets, second floor, with or without private table; terms moderate; references exchanged.

55 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A SINGLE Room to let, to a gentleman, with first class Board.

57 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—AN ELEGANT Suit of Rooms on second floor to rent, with Board; vacated by party leaving unexpectedly for California. References exchanged.

61 EAST FOURTH STREET.
Table Board,
$4 50 per week.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to families or single gentlemen; first class table; references required.

64 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished; first class Board; private table if desired; will let Rooms singly or en suite; also hall Rooms: family small.

67 WEST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—WELL FURnished Rooms, with first class Board, at low rates; Sixth avenue cars within three doors.

74 CLINTON PLACE, SECOND DOOR WEST OF Fifth avenue.—A large, handsomely furnished Room to let, with Board. References exchanged.

103 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TWO HANDsomely furnished back Rooms on second floor; also two single Rooms on third floor, with Board. References required.

105 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, SECOND DOOR from Fourth avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, without board; also Basement, suitable for office. Terms reasonable. Convenient to cars and stages.

108 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, on second floor, suitable for a party of gentlemen; also a hall Bedroom, with or without Board.

110 MACDOUGAL STREET, NEAR BLEECKER.—Furnished Rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping, to let, to respectable small families.

116 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.—LARGE ROOM and Bedroom to let, together or separately, with good Board. References exchanged.

133 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Rooms to let, with Board, in a French professor's family, where there is every facility for studying and speaking French; good table; reference required.

138 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; terms reasonable.

147 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with or without Board.

167 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with Room and Board in a small private family.

233 THIRTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN SECOND and Third avenues, about two blocks from Broadway.—A strictly private family can accommodate two or three gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with a pleasant front Room and Board.

237 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—THREE CONnecting Rooms, on second floor, together or separately, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; superior Board and reasonable terms; references.

241 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET.—TWO NICELY furnished hall Rooms, with Board.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—A GENTLEman and wife or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with Board in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be had.

316 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—A SMALL, strictly private family will let, with Board, a pleasant well furnished Room, with closet, hot and cold water, gas, &c., to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

325 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—NICELY furnished Rooms, with good Board, to families or single gentlemen; Room suitable for doctor's office; house recently changed hands; terms moderate.

331 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—ONE OR two pleasant and comfortably furnished Rooms may be obtained, with Board, in a family where few boarders are taken. Location desirable.

A LADY, WITH TWO IN THE FAMILY, WOULD LET to a gentleman and wife a pleasant Suit of Apartments, consisting of parlor and bedroom, with Board for the wife only. The location is very desirable, being in the vicinity of Broadway and Sixth avenue. Address MILLER, Herald office.

A VERY PLEASANT SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM to let, with Board; also a single Room, with hot and cold water. 55 Perry street, near Fourth.

ANY LADY WISHING A RETIRED HOME PREVIOUS to and during confinement with a lady living alone, may address for one week Mrs. L. W. PAGE, box 245 Williamsburg Post office.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant accepted, by Dr. and Madame WEST, 151 West Fortieth street, near Broadway.

A LADY CAN HAVE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, before and during confinement, at Dr. and Madame ESTELLA'S, 585 Seventh avenue, near Forty-second st.

NICELY FURNISHED FRONT BEDROOM, WITH fire and gas, $4 50 per week; Breakfast if desired. Inquire at 32 Charles street, near Fourth street.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO single gentlemen, a furnished front Room, with Board. Inquire at 250 West Eleventh street.

TO LET—WITH SUPERIOR BOARD OR UNEXCEPtionable private table, a Suit of exceedingly attractive and very desirable Apartments on second floor; also Rooms on third floor; house 26 feet wide; location unexceptionable; Twenty-third street. Apply to C. S. PECK, 347 Broadway.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A FAMILY, CONSISTING OF A GENTLEMAN, three ladies, a nurse and infant, wish permanently three well furnished Rooms, with first class table, between Tenth and Thirtieth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, and full particulars, M. M. E., Herald office. References exchanged.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN (GERMAN) WANTS A CONvenient Room, with Board, in a private German family; terms not to exceed $10; location from Fourteenth to Thirty-fourth street, between Lexington and Sixth avenues. Address R. E., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE. Location between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, Third and Sixth avenues. Terms not over $25 a week. Address LINCOLN, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY WANTS BOARD FOR herself and two children, 6 and 9 years old, in a respectable family; terms must be moderate; one room only, with fire and gas. The best reference given. Address TEACHER, box 131 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; A large, pleasant Room, with fire and gas; good table; above Twelfth street and between Third and Seventh avenues; price not to exceed $20 per week. Address L. M., Herald office.

LADY WANTS, WITHOUT BOARD, A LARGE, HANDsomely furnished Room, containing hot and cold water. Terms (including grate fire, gas and attendance) $6 to $7 weekly. Address CARROLLTON, Herald office.

WANTED—A FRONT ROOM, FURNISHED, ON SECond or third floor, with Board, for gentleman and wife; house and neighborhood must be first class and terms reasonable. Address A. G., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, OR one large Sitting Room and Bedroom, with breakfast, for two single gentlemen; location not above Fourteenth street; references exchanged. Address W. K., Herald office.

WANTED—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, IN A NICELY furnished house, for a gentleman and his wife, between Fourth and Sixth avenues, with or without Meals. Must have good reference and state lowest terms. Address L. L. A., Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOM FOR SELF AND wife; price about $20. Address X. X. Y., Herald office.

WANTED—IN HARLEM, ROOM AND FIRST CLASS Board for gentleman and wife; room must be sunny, well furnished, hot and cold water, ample closets. Address HOMELESS, station L.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with Board for four adults and three children; west side, not above Thirty-fourth street; price not to exceed $60 per week. Address J. R. S., box 82 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 (NEW NO.) CRANBERRY STREET, SECOND house from Plymouth church, five minutes' walk from Wall or Fulton street ferry.—To let, well furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRE BOARD IN A PRIVATE family. Address C. B. V. B., 53 Mercer street, N. Y.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. ADdress with terms W. M., box 818 New York Post office.

HOTELS.

A.—WASHINGTON PLACE HOTEL AND RESTAUrant, one door from Broadway, just opened, newly and elegantly furnished; families can obtain Rooms en suite and desirable single rooms at the lowest rates. Nos. 4 and 6 Washington place.

A SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, FIFTH AVENUE AND Twenty-second street.—A very pleasant Suit just vacant; superior table at boarding house rates; references required. J. W. WADSWORTH, proprietor.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER Bayard street.—200 light rooms, neatly furnished; 50 and 60 cents per night; $3 and $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

SUMMIT HOTEL (NEW HOUSE), CORNER CANAL and Bowery.—On European plan; Rooms by the day, week or month; all rooms heated with steam.
B. BREDER, Proprietor.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A PRINTED LIST OF $7,107,500 IMPROVED EAST side Property, at prices really marked down, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY,
Auctioneer and Agent, 111 Broadway.

A NEW FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House, 25x53, No. 16 East Forty-sixth street, with rosewood doors, marble mantels and hall, with every improvement, cheap for cash; open daily.
JOHN C. GRAFF, 229 Broadway.

A PLOT OF TWO OR FOUR LOTS, BETWEEN SEVenty-ninth and Ninetieth streets and Second and Fourth avenues, wanted immediately; all cash will be paid.
C. J. CLARKE, 262 Broadway.

A MADISON AVENUE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE at a sacrifice, for half cash, 20x60x85, four story brown stone, finished in the most beautiful manner. Apply to owner, 542 Madison avenue, near Fifty-third street.

FOR SALE—THE FINE BRICK HOUSE 85 CANAL street, between Forsyth and Eldridge streets, at a moderate price. Inquire of ISAAC MARX, on the premises, or of PHILIP SCHAFFER, 91 Canal street, from 5 to 8 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY FRONT AND REAR Houses and Lot, 25x100, No. 49 Ludlow street; terms easy. Apply to JOHN STINSON, No. 338 Broome street, corner of Bowery, third floor, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PLOT OF GROUND 159 East Sixteenth street, between Irving place and Third avenue, 40 feet front, 92 feet deep. Apply to owner on premises.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FRAME HOUSE, WITH stable and three lots of ground, south side 127th street, between Second and Third avenues.
E. KETCHAM, 88 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE PLOTS OF LOTS for churches, hotels, institutions, &c., on and near 5th and Madison avenues, above 40th street.
W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT LOW PRICES, HOUSES ON THIRTYfifth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Forty-fourth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Fifty second streets, near Fifth avenue; also Fifth, Madison and Lexington avenues.
WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue.

$7,000 FOR FRAME COTTAGE AND LOT ON which it stands, on Eightieth street, near Third avenue; water and gas and other improvements in the house; must be sold.
ALBERT BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine street.

West Side.

A PRINTED LIST OF $2,785,000 IMPROVED WEST side Property, at prices marked down to conform to the market, distributed gratuitously; mailed free.
STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A MODERN FOUR STORY, HIGH STOOP, COMplete, brown stone Dwelling for sale low; possession; Thirty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue; 21.6x55, lot 100 feet.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A VERY FINE PIECE OF PROPERTY AT FORT Washington for sale; suitable for an institution.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

A.—BUILDING LOTS, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues, on Fiftieth street, for sale low; excavated; Columbia lease. Also a printed list of Stores and Dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT—WEST Thirty-second street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; fine location; house in good order; can be bought very reasonably; also several others on west side; good investments in Store and Tenement Property.
SMITH & MEAD, 422 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT 524 SIXTH AVENUE, northeast corner Twenty-fourth street; in an excellent location for any business. Apply to WILLIAM M. GILES, 169 Sixth avenue, corner Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FOUR STORY BRICK DWELLing, with Store attached, on Forty-second street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. Apply to JOHN MCGLAVE, 44 Pine street.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN FIFTYeighth and Fifty-ninth streets, a full sized Lot; one on Fifty-ninth street, adjoining, in the rear. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS ON PRINCE street, about 20 feet east of Laurens street or New Fifth avenue; 18x45x75. Apply to J. W. RICHARDSON or W. A. CROCKER, No. 7 Pine street, room No. 8.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF EIGHTH avenue and Thirty-eighth street; 40x77. Apply to WILLIAM G. FLAMMER, 356 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE STORY BROWN STONE; fine location; $22,000. Also four story brown stone; good location; $20,000. By J. & R. RUSSELL, Jr., 55 West Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE—ONLY $6,000 CASH. BALANCE LONG time, the cheapest 25 foot House up town; finely located on Fifty-fourth street, near the Park.
S. IRELAND, 261 Broadway.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A DESIRABLE 3 STORY high stoop House, 20x40x100, 41st street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

$30,000.—A LARGE FACTORY AND DOCK property, on the North river, near the city, to exchange for city of Brooklyn or Jersey City, or State property. Address PROPERTY, Herald office.

Miscellaneous.

A PRINTED LIST OF $5,916,000 UNIMPROVED CITY Realty, at prices really marked down, distributed gratuitously; mailed free. STANLEY DAY, Auctioneer and Agent, 111 Broadway, Trinity building, basement.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE PARCELS:—Two Lots northeast corner Third avenue and Twenty-third street, suitable location for a bank; also four Lots northwest corner Third avenue and Ninety-sixth street, seven Lots northeast corner Third avenue and Ninety-sixth street, five Lots northeast corner First avenue and Seventy-first street; also two of the most desirable Water Fronts on the East river north of Sixty-second street, containing about 25 lots each. Apply to owner, ROBERT IRWIN, 330 Bowery, from 10 to 3.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A 12 YEAR LORILlard Lease, near the Desbrosses street ferry; store and tenement property, paying 25 per cent. Apply to E. G. FARNER, St. John House, corner of Canal and Washington sts.

FOR SALE—YEARLY INCOME OF $2,091; PRICE $11,500; one of $3,000, price $2,400; one of $6,000, price $5,000.
WEISNER & LLOYD,
29 Broadway, offices 14 and 15, first floor.

PRINCIPALS PROMPTLY SUPPLIED ON FIRST class property to any amount without bonus. First, Second and Leasehold Mortgages purchased at regular rates.
D. C. HYDE, 42 Pine street.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, LOTS and Buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes; well located, near the river; also a Grist Mill; also Tobacco Machinery. Apply at KELSEY'S Stores, Brooklyn.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY LOT FOR SALE—18 well located. Apply to WM. LOCKWOOD, 274 Pearl street, New York.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, A 2½ STORY FACTORY; size, 25x70, on lot 25x100; well lighted, with 15 horse engine and boiler; immediate possession.
SEELEY & STEVENS, 32 Burling slip, New York.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A PRINTED LIST OF $5,475,000 WESTCHESTER REalty—At prices marked down to conform to the tone of the market, distributed gratuitously; mailed free.
STANLEY DAY, 111 Broadway.

A GOOD FARM—73 ACRES, HOUSE, NUMEROUS outbuildings, abundance fruit, stream water, truck, handsomely located; 30 miles via Northern railroad; to be exchanged [illegible].
CHARLES W. WARD, [illegible] street.

A GROCERY STORE AND DWELLING, STABLE AND two Lots; a bargain; fine location, at Morrisania; price $4,500; terms easy. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED TO RENT.—A LARGE, comfortable House, furnished or unfurnished, situated on high ground, remote from all ponds, and with from twenty to twenty five acres of land attached; must have large stable room, and be within twenty-five miles of New York on lines of New Haven or Hudson River Railroads. Address BELL, box 218 Herald office.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—BRICK AND BROWN STONE, IN materials, appointments and finish strictly first class city Houses. J. M. McEEKER, 69 Liberty street, New York; or owner, 156 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J.

FARMS—WORTH FROM $7,000 TO $15,000, FOR WELL rented city Property; also Tenements for the finest place in Westchester. JAYNE & CO., 111 Broadway, room 85.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A PRIVATE RESIdence, built expressly for owner; house 25x32, lot 101x145; three minutes from depot; price $8,500; terms easy. Apply to J. W. RICHARDSON or W. A. CROCKER, No. 7 Pine street, room No. 8.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A FARM AT West Albany, with 100 acres of arable land; house in fair order; also 767 Acres in Bedford county, Pa.; four miles from nearest station; also Lots in Albany.
EUGENE CHEVALLIER, 81 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—$3,200—DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME two story Cottage, West New Brighton, in perfect order; plenty of fruit, flowers, shrubbery; surroundings unexceptionable; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A SILK MILL, AT HUDson City, with Engine, Boiler, Belting, Shafting, &c.; Dye House, Vats, Tubs, &c., well adapted for manufacturing of silk. Inquire at 56 Lispenard street, up stairs.

LOTS FOR SALE IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF Norwood, 21 miles from Chambers street ferry; price $30 each, $10 down, balance $5 per month. Inquire at 112 Broadway, of R. L. WILLIAMS, or at 205 Hudson street.

LARGE HOUSE, 11 ACRES SUPERIOR LAND, ABUNDance fruit, good water, outhouses, close by depot, in Connecticut; 20 minutes' ride from Norwalk, Danbury road; perfect gem of a place. O. H. PIERSON,
No. 5 Pine street, New York.

TO LET—A NICE COTTAGE, AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J., 25 minutes per Erie Railroad. Apply to owner,
THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 Greenwich street.

WHITE PLAINS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHed, two story Cottage House, five minutes from depot.
TRAVER & ESLER, 58 Liberty street.

$25 PER WEEK.—FURNISHED HOUSE, 13 ROOMS, billiard table, piano, &c., at Paterson, one hour from city. Apply at 351 Broadway.
OSBORNE & CHEESMAN CO.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A STONE FLOUR MILL, DESIRABLY LOCATED ON the Mississippi river, will be sold or exchanged for a stock of Dry Goods or good Western Lands. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Herald office.

A SNUG, COSEY FARM, 11 ACRES, GOOD IMPROVEments, 22 miles in New Jersey, $6,500; may be exchanged. Several lots of Merchandise to exchange.
OSMON REED, 195 Fulton street.

A FARM OF 100 ACRES, ONE HOUR FROM CITY, equity $20,000; 25 acres, equity $10,000; 30 acres, equity $15,000; for city or Brooklyn Houses.
R. K. McHARG, 162 Broadway.

BROADWAY, WEST SIDE, ABOVE CANAL STREET.—For sale or exchange for Houses or Lots, a first class modern double Store, 5 story and basement; fine investment. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HIGH stoop House, splendid neighborhood, renting for $225 monthly, will be exchanged for a small House or Tenement well rented in city. Address box 2,595 New York Post office.

ELIZABETH.—EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN OR NEW York Property, a first class modern Residence, near depot and on one of the best avenues.
J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—A FIRST CLASS CITY HOUSE, IN FINE location, encumbrance light, for a Residence in Elizabeth or good Country Seat or Farm. J. O. HOYT, 171 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED real estate, 4½ miles from Norfolk, Va., one of the earliest fruit and truck farms in that section. It contains 140 acres, well stocked with the choicest fruit and with the earliest Wilson strawberries. Inquire of G. A. BRADBROOK, 175 West Forty-fifth street, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—RYE, WESTCHESTER county, six acres, fine large house, outbuildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c.; 10 minutes' walk from depot.
TRAVER & ESLER, 58 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR HOUSE IN CITY, Brooklyn, or Newark, a beautiful and valuable Farm, 120 acres, one hour and a quarter from Liberty street. New Jersey Central Railroad; good buildings; barn, house, four acres timber, pasture, living water; all cultivated. Call from 10 to 12. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine street, New York.

I HAVE 100 FARMS AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES, 1 to 200 acres, with splendid buildings, 10 to 30 miles from New York, for sale or to exchange.
A. SERGEANT, 21 Wall street.

LANDS IN EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE OR City Real Estate. Send for our Catalogue of Lands.
NEW YORK SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY,
56 Broadway. General Land Agents (Incorporated 1869).

TO EXCHANGE—AT YONKERS, A FINE NEW HOUSE, containing 15 rooms, on a fine avenue, ten minutes from depot; equity $7,000. A. B. HOYT, Yonkers.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR UNIMPROVED LOTS IN NEW Jersey, with a builder's loan, three handsome Cottages, four city Lots, 20 miles from the city. Address BUILDER, box 129 Herald office.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—WANTED, TO PURchase or lease, for a term of years, a Building Site of about four city lots, located between Twenty-third and Fortieth streets and Lexington and Sixth avenues. Address box 5,304 Post office.

WANTED—THREE HOUSES IN NEW YORK CITY, in exchange for first class brown stone Residence, full size, in city, and fine Country Seat and Farm in Westchester county. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON,
91 Cedar street.

115 ACRE FARM, NEAR PATERSON, CLEAR OF encumbrance, for House (tenement preferred) in New York or Brooklyn.
JAYNE & CO., 111 Broadway, room 85.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, WITH modern improvements and in good locality. Address, with price and full particulars, A. H., 214 Franklin street.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN A DESIRAble location, a Dwelling, situated between Third and Sixth avenues and Eighth and Sixteenth streets; moderate rent. Address, stating price and full particulars, G., box 5,274 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—ONE BLOCK OF LAND in Brooklyn, between Myrtle, Bedford, Fulton and Washington avenues. For sale, Block on west side of Lexington avenue, 200x150 feet; terms easy. Money to loan, on first and second mortgages. Principals only need apply.
WALLACE BROS., Counsellors at Law,
62 William street, room 15.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A THREE STORY HOUSE, between Sixth and Ninth avenues, Thirteenth and Fiftieth streets. Address, with full particulars, size, price, &c., R. O. F., Herald office.

TWEEDLEDEE AND TWEEDLEDUM,
A
TELEGRAM CARTOON,
OUT TO-DAY.
TWO CENTS.
THE
EVENING TELEGRAM
WILL CONTAIN,
IN
ADDITION TO THIS
REMARKABLE PICTURE
OF
DISTINGUISHED, DISINTERESTED GENEROSITY,
MORE NEWS OF ALL KINDS
THAN ALL THE OTHER
EVENING PAPERS COMBINED.
LOOK OUT FOR THE
TELEGRAM CARTOON
TO-DAY.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or bought. Pawnbrokers' Tickets bought at 77 Bleecker street.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE, 187 AND 189 GRAND street—Cash paid for Diamonds, Watches, Gold and Silver. Loans negotiated on the same.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 836 BROADWAY.—MONEY loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry; more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential; same bought and sold. N. B.—Sealskin Sacques [illegible].

AT THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE OFFICE IN the city.—Money to loan on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. ISAACS, 37 Thirteenth street, near Wallack's theatre.

AT FRUSKI & WOLFE'S, 596 BROADWAY, UP STAIRS, room No. 3, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Silks and Life Policies. Business strictly private.

AT 775—LOANS TO ANY AMOUNT ON DIAMONDS, Emeralds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Pianos, Velvets, Laces, Valuables, &c., or bought. Utmost value paid. J. H. BARRINGER,
775 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT HYMANS, 458 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silver Ware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building).—For ten established 15 years—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, or makes advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other Securities negotiable for.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER Ware bought and sold, and money loaned on them.
G. C. ALLEN, 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c. Same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale.
A. C. DENIS.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE,
Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway. Begins at 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.

, Were a stranger of refinement, coming to New York, to ask us where he would probably feel most at home for amusement and happiness for an evening we should say unhesitatingly, and sans invidiousness, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, seeing SARATOGA.
—New York Herald.

"SARATOGA!"
THE
BRILLIANT
LOCAL
COMEDY,
EVERY
NIGHT
UNTIL
FURTHER
NOTICE.
"SARATOGA"
MATINEE
EVERY
SATURDAY,
AT
HALF-PAST ONE.

, Seats and Boxes secured 12 days in advance. The great success of SARATOGA compels the postponement for the present of Mr. BOUCICAULT'S powerful new drama.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW BURLESQUE.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE NEW BURLESQUE.
Farewell nights of the brilliant engagement of
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE,
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE,
whose stay in New York must shortly terminate in order to fulfil their country engagements.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1871, second night of the grand spectacular burlesque extravaganza, in two acts, specially written for the troupe and entitled
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON,
ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON,
OR THE SEVEN CHAMPIONS OF CHRISTENDOM,
supported by Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and a most powerful and complete burlesque organization.
Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE,
TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.
TO-DAY, AT 2 P. M.
The popular Comedian, Mr.
JOHNNY THOMPSON,
in the great sensation play entitled
"ON HAND;" or, TRUE TO THE LAST.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
FRIDAY, Jan. 13,
LES BRIGANDS,
with the following unequalled cast:—
FIORELLA, Act 1st..........Mlle. LEA SILLY
FIORELLA, Act 2d..........Mlle. AIMEE
FIORELLA, Act 3d..........Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTO..........Mlle. PERSINI
FALSACAPPA..........M. GAUSINS
FOUR PRIME DONNE
IN THE SAME CAST.
SATURDAY MATINEE—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA DUCHESSE..........Mlle. CELINE MONTALAND
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
BARBE BLEUE.
MONDAY, JANUARY 16, will be produced, with new scenery, costumes, appointments, &c., Offenbach's charming opera,
LA PERICHOLE.
LA PERICHOLE..........MLLE. AIMEE
PEQUILLO..........M. GAUSINS
THIRD NINTH REGIMENT BAND CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 15.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
This evening at 8, Saturday matinee at 2,
the elegant new comedy, entitled
KIND TO A FAULT,
and the ever-popular burlesque of
ALADDIN.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 14.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MISS LINA EDWIN.
MONDAY, Jan. 16, first appearance at this theatre of the popular comedian,
Mr. FRANK DREW,
who will appear in his great specialty of
MAZEPPA.

CARD.
MISS LINA EDWIN
has the honor to announce her
FIRST BENEFIT IN NEW YORK,
NEXT SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 14,
on which occasion
A GREAT BILL
WILL BE PRESENTED.
KIND TO A FAULT.
Mrs. DREWETT..........Miss LINA EDWIN
ALADDIN. ALADDIN.
Scenes from
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD.
LITTLE JACK..........Miss LINA EDWIN
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.
Last nights of
THE GREAT COMIC TRICK PANTOMIME,
BA, BA, BLACK SHEEP,
BA, BA, BLACK SHEEP.
Clown, JOHNY WILD. Harlequin, FRANK KERNS.
Mlle. GRACIE, the Female Gymnast.
TONY PASTOR AND ALL THE STARS
in a grand festival olio. See programs.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

MARIE SEEBACH AT THE STADT THEATRE.
To-night—Goethe's sublime creation, FAUST.
Seebach in her unique and world-renowned role, Marguerite.
To-morrow, Deborah. Monday, Romeo and Juliet.

MUSIC, SWEET MUSIC.—STRICTLY PRIVATE LESsons, Piano, Violin, Guitar, Singing, Organ, Harmony; 592 Sixth avenue, corner Thirty-fifth street; American Normal Musical Conservatory, established 1854. No classes.

THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER.
The Sensation to be exhibited by TONY PASTOR,
At TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, MONDAY NEXT.

DEW DROP INN AT 556 BROADWAY, AND BEHOLD the finest looking ladies, dressed in gorgeous costumes; from 6 till 12 P. M. Admission free. N. B.—See photographs in doorway.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS.
A large and constantly
increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

THE BALL SEASON.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL,
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT,
will be given in
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1871.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS,
admitting gentleman and ladies.
JAMES F. WENMAN, President.
146 Pearl street.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer,
129 Fulton street.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary,
No. 1 William street.
Dress Circle and Proscenium Boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL BALL
of the
NEW YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
at IRVING HALL,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1871.
Tickets $2,
admitting a gentleman and two ladies.

GRAND INVITATION BALL OF THE KNIGHTS OF ST. Patrick will take place at Academy of Music, Tuesday, Jan 17. Boxes can be rented by application to Mr. R. V. BARNETT, No. 4 Pine street, basement.

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 5 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

A SPLENDID SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, overstrung and carved legs, only few months in use; cheap; must be sold, as the owner will leave the city. For particulars call at No. 79 Fourth avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF PIANOFORTES, OUR OWN and other first class make, for cash or instalments, at very low prices; also Pianos to let and taken in exchange.
JOHN C. BARNES, 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A ROSEWOOD PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER, $160; also seven octave, four round corners, carved legs, carved mouldings, &c., at a sacrifice.
PEEK & SON, 146 Bleecker street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING will sell magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, made order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed, used five months, cost $700, for $350; Parlor Furniture, covered brocatel; Paintings, Bronzes, Silverware, Chamber, Dining Furniture. Call before purchasing elsewhere. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A FINE DOUBLE ROUND 7⅓ OCTAVE STEINWAY Piano for $350; one large double round 7⅓ Arion Piano for $290; can be seen at LYNCH & GOMIEN'S Piano Wareroom, 562 Broadway.

A CHICKERING PIANOFORTE, $250; SEVEN OCtave, four round corners, carved legs, full iron frame, a great bargain for cash. J. RIDDLE,
35 Amity street, near Broadway.

A SEVEN OCTAVE OVERSTRUNG, AS GOOD AS NEW, for $275; Steedman & Hollyer. 35 West Sixteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW CARVED DOUBLE ROUND seven octave Piano, with elegant stitch Cover included, $500; cash wanted. DECKER & BROTHER, 36 Bleecker street, one block east of Broadway.

A BARGAIN IN A PIANO.—A SPLENDID ROSEwood, round corner, 7⅓ octave Piano; overstrung; all modern improvements; best city makers; worth $800, for $300. J. ABBOTT, 65 Varick street.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN $300, WORTH $600, beautiful rosewood 7 octave parlor grand Pianoforte, nearly new; rich, powerful tone; including Stool. 29 Third street.

BEFORE YOU BUY ELSEWHERE CALL AT PRIVATE RESIdence 118 West Twenty-seventh street, and examine their magnificent 7⅓ octave rosewood Pianoforte, made by celebrated city makers; in use six months; cost $600, for $260; Stool and Cover; also Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS FOR THE HOLIdays, of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

$12 MONTHLY.—A BEAUTIFUL NEW 7 OCTAVE rosewood Piano; overstrung bass, carved legs, mouldings, &c.; fully warranted; cash $275; must be removed. R. CABLE, 319 West Thirty-ninth street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILver Jewelry, Bar Gold and Silver Plate, at 76 Chatham street; Diamonds, Pearls, antique Coins and Medals bought. New and second hand Watches bought and sold at bargains.
A. BARNARD & SON, 76 Chatham street.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear in Bulwer's historical play of
"RICHELIEU,"
produced in a very superior manner, with the addition to the regular company of
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
who has been specially engaged.
FIRST MATINEE OF
"RICHELIEU"
on SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, at 1½ o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 14,
Robson's romantic drama of
LOVE AND LOYALTY,
with
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as Edward Marston
(for the first time in New York).
Mr. E. W. Sheridan..........as..........Lord Verney
Mr. A. W. Fenno..........as..........Master Vermont
Mr. R. Pateman..........as..........Master Wilderpate
Mr. A. Pitou..........as..........Feuton
Mr. N. Decker..........as..........Gainwell
Mr. Howson..........as..........Anthony
Miss Teresa Selden..........as..........Juliet
(Her first appearance at this Theatre.)
Miss Pateman..........as..........Margaret
Both plays will be carefully presented, with NEW SCENERY by CHAS. WITHAM and MINARD LEWIS; COSTUMES by JOYCE; FURNITURE by DEUEL; MACHINERY by DUNNE and Assistants; MUSIC by MOLLENHAUER.
Under the Stage Direction of
MR. D. W. WALLER.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the Theatre, or at its Branch Ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s Music Store, 711 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
THIS EVENING
as
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
LAST PERFORMANCE BUT ONE
SATURDAY, JANUARY 14,
with the Company, costumes, &c., from
BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Box sheet open. Seats secured at the Academy or at Rullman's, 114 Broadway, New York.

BOWERY THEATRE.
ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS.
TWO NEW DRAMAS.
GREAT HIT OF WATTS PHILLIPS'
new drama of a
GOLDEN FETTER.

Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD in his own drama of the GALLEY SLAVE; or the Blind Boy and his Dog.	Mr. FRANK DREW will appear as TOM TIT in the drama of a GOLDEN FETTER.
The Dog..........by..........Carlo	New Scenery, &c.

FRIDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MR. FRANK DREW.
SATURDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BLANCHARD.
A NEW AND GORGEOUS PANTOMIME
has been in active preparation for several months.

BOWERY THEATRE.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF MR. FRANK DREW.
Mr. EDWIN BLANCHARD,
with his celebrated Dog, CARLO.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION. FOUR GREAT PIECES.

SHANDY M'GUIRE. Mr. FRANK DREW as Shandy.	Watchman and His Dog. Mr. Edwin Blanchard, with his Dog, Carlo.
New Comedy, A. S. S. Mr. Drew as Hunter.	P. P.; or, Man and Tiger. Mr. Drew as Bob.

To-morrow evening, Benefit of Mr. Edwin Blanchard.

514 THEATRE COMIQUE.
THEATRE COMIQUE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.
BUTLER & GILMORE..........Managers
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE.
THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.
THE FIRE FIEND. THE FIRE FIEND.
THE FIRE FIEND. THE FIRE FIEND.
THE FIRE FIEND. THE FIRE FIEND.
THE GREAT LAURIES.
BAD DICKEY. BAD DICKEY.
BAD DICKEY. BAD DICKEY.
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
WM. ARLINGTON, LEW RATTLER,
J. C. STEWART. GEO. H. COES.
GO SEE THE IMMENSE BILL OF NOVELTIES.
LADIES AND CHILDREN SCREAM WITH DELIGHT.
Doors open at 6¾, curtain rises at 7¾. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
LAST NIGHTS OF
WAR.
TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY), SATURDAY AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
WAR.
This play, notwithstanding its great success, must be
WITHDRAWN
after this week, in consequence of the production of
VARIOUS NOVELTIES.
It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE
MONDAY NEXT, JANUARY 16,
IN TWO COMEDIES,
to be acted for the
FIRST TIME IN TEN YEARS,
Planche's
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
and Boucicault's
USED UP.
THE HEIR AT LAW.
This fine comedy of Colman's having been represented twice only during the present season, many applications at the box office have been received for its repetition. Due notice will therefore be given of
ITS NEXT PERFORMANCE.
BOX BOOK OPEN.

WALLACK'S.
LAST
WAR
MATINEE,
SATURDAY, JANUARY 14.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 13.
BENEFIT OF MR. LEFFINGWELL.
Victim of Circumstances and The Gushing Clorinda.
SATURDAY, LEFFINGWELL MATINEE AT 2 P. M.

DAN BRYANT'S, TWENTY-THIRD STREET.
THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY. NEW
23d street and Sixth avenue, near Booth's Theatre. OPERA
23d street. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. HOUSE.
Crowded nightly. Two hours' fun. Immense success of

CLODOCHE CAN CAN.	BLACK BRIGANDS.
CLODOCHE CAN CAN.	BLACK BRIGANDS.
CLODOCHE CAN CAN.	BLACK BRIGANDS.
CLODOCHE CAN CAN.	BLACK BRIGANDS.

DANIEL IN THE BRYANTS' DEN.
Little Mac as the Mischievous Monkey.
YOU KNOW HOW IT IS YOURSELF?
THE COOPERS. CHARCOAL PETE. THE ECHO.
Messrs. Dempster, Norman, Stanley, D'Alberte, Foster, Carter, Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed, J. W. McAndrews, Geo. Warren, Tommy Sully, W. H. Brockway, Little Mac, Dan Bryant.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE
SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1871,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Bryant's Minstrels. 23d street. Every Night at 8.

DAN BRYANT'S, THE PALACE OF MINSTRELSY, Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Twenty-third street, nearly opposite Booth's theatre. SPECIAL FAMILY MATINEE on SATURDAY, January 14, at 2 o'clock.	TWENTY-THIRD STREET. New OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Twenty-third st.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock. MATINEE.

STEINWAY HALL—TUESDAY, JANUARY 17,
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT, CONCERT, CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE BENEVOLENT FUND OF THE ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY,
on which occasion the following eminent vocal and instrumental artists will appear:—
Madame ANNA BISHOP, Soprano;
Mr. W. CANDIDUS, Tenor;
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone;
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Piano;
Mr. A. TOULMIN, Harp;
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organ;
in a grand miscellaneous programme and choice selections of "The Songs and Ballads of the Welsh Bards."
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Conductor.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR,
(no reservation of seats) can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; the Theatre Ticket Office, 114 Broadway; Brentano's, Union square; all the principal music stores and of the members of the society.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE
R. M. HOOLEY, Sole Proprietor.
The great combination,
HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
CHING CHOW HI.
LEON AS PRINCESS FE AN NICH TON.

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Broadway.
(Established 1815.)
We are fearfully and wonderfully made.
The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit.

POPULAR CONCERTS.
SATURDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M.
ASSOCIATION HALL.
Mme. FABIAN HOFFMAN.
Mlle. FERNANDA TEDESKA.
Miss LINA RUCKHARDT.
Mr. CHARLES WARNER.
ANTONIO L. MORA.
Admission, 25c.

STEINWAY HALL.—MISS MARIE KREBS' FIRST Pianoforte recital will take place on Saturday, January 14, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M. Season tickets, $4; single do., $1 50. For sale at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820, and G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Steinway Hall.

THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER,
AT TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE
ON MONDAY NEXT. SEE IT

DEW DROP INN AT 556 BROADWAY, AND BEHOLD the finest looking ladies, dressed in gorgeous costumes; from 6 til 12 P. M. Admission free. N. B.—See photographs in doorway.

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A YOUNG LADY WISHES A FEW MORE MUSIC PUpils. Terms $20 per quarter. Lessons to be given at pupil's residence. Address Miss KENT, Flushing (L. I.) Post office.

AN EXPERIENCED MUSIC MASTER WILL GIVE INstruction on the piano at pupil's residence for $10 per quarter. Address M. K., box 138 Herald office.

MADAME ANNIE BUTLER IS DESIROUS OF LEAVing the choir where she has sung since her return from Italy, and will accept another engagement in New York or Brooklyn. Address box 3,647 New York Post office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. JOSH HART
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. AS
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. MOSE,
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. THE OLD
GLOBE, 728 BROADWAY. FIREMAN.
Thousands of ladies and gentlemen
delighted with the new local drama,
NEW YORK AS IT WAS AND IS.
NEW YORK AS IT WAS AND IS.
NEW YORK AS IT WAS AND IS.
OR THE SKATING POND BY MOONLIGHT,
pronounced by press and public to be the best local drama ever produced in New York.
Every scene new. The effects all new.
All the stars, new and old, appear.
MISS BESSIE SUDLOW.
MLLE. MILLIE TURNOUR.
MISS ADA WRAY.
J. A. SHARPLEY. WALLACE and WOOD. HUNTER.
JOHN HART. ADD RYMAN. MASTER BARNEY.
J. H. MILBURN.
Costa's grand ballet of fifty young ladies.
Over 100 artists appear every night.
The Central Park Skating Scene is the best ever produced on the American stage.
MR. JOSH HART as the old fireman, MOSE.
MISS BESSIE SUDLOW as LIZE.
Monday next five new stars appear.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
15TH WEEK. 15TH WEEK.
THIS EVENING, (FIRDAY),
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH PERFORMANCE.

G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME, WEE WILLIE WINKIE.	This popular pantomime, the work of the greatest humorist of the age—Mr. Geo. L. Fox—has attracted and still continues to attract THOUSANDS of spectators at each representation. WEE WILLIE WINKIE EVERY EVENING AND WED. and SAT. MATINEE.

THE OLYMPIC HOTEL AND CAFE, adjoining the theatre, is now open for public favor.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION
of the
GRAND DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE AGE.
THE THEATRE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME
by the
FASHION AND ELITE OF THE CITY.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
will be presented Charles Barras' celebrated drama of the
BLACK CROOK,
with entire NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MUSIC;
and the LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS
that ever appeared in America.
TIME TABLE OF THE GRAND FEATURES OF THE BLACK CROOK.
8 o'clock—CURTAIN RISES.
8:5—Ballet de Sabot.
8:12—Ballet des Fleurs, Mlle. Adrian as Flora.
8:35—Grand Incantation Scene.
9:10—The Grotto of Stalacta, with Miss Markham's song.
9:18—Grand Ballet des Ferns, Mariette Bonfanti.
9:30—Grand Developing Scene from the Grotto to the Fern Lake of Silver Sheen, with the Crystal Cascade.
9:50—Illuminated Gold Terrace.
9:53—The Pas de Deux, Bonfanti and Novissimo.
10—Pas de Follie.
10:5—Nautch Girls' Dance.
10:8—The Parisienne Matelot Dance.
10:11—The Wonderful Majiltons.
10:25—The Great Skaters, Moe and Goodrich.
10:35—The Amazonian March.
11 o'clock—The Dazzling Transformation Scene of the
PALACE OF DEW DROPS.
Curtain falls at 5 minutes after 11 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
FIFTH BLACK CROOK MATINEE, SATURDAY,
AT 1½.
FIFTH BLACK CROOK MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 1½.
FIFTH BLACK CROOK MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 1½.
EVERYTHING SAME AS AT NIGHT.
RESERVED ORCHESTRA CHAIRS..........$1
FAMILY CIRCLE..........50c.

BLACK CROOK MATINEE,
SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MATINEE. BLACK CROOK. MATINEE.
WITH SAME SPLENDOR AS AT NIGHT.
RESERVED ORCHESTRA CHAIRS $1.
FAMILY CIRCLE 50 CENTS.

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L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
WILLIAM DUTTON
IN GRACEFUL HORSEMANSHIP.
CINDERELLA,
CINDERELLA,
LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
BAREBACK HORSEMANSHIP.
ACCOMPLISHED FEATS BY THE LEADING STARS OF THE ARENA.
The entire CIRCUS TROUPE in brilliant, daring feats.

A.—HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.
MEMBERS OF THE DRAMATIC PROFESSION are hereby respectfully notified that a performance will be given at the Academy of Music, on Saturday, January 21, Afternoon and Evening, for the benefit of the widow and children of
THE LATE GEORGE HOLLAND.
Artists who are willing to give their professional services in aid of this project—honoring the memory of the dead comedian and practically benefiting those who were dearest to him in life—are invited to signify the fact, without delay, by sending their names to Mr. James Schonberg, at Wallack's theatre, who will act as stage manager on the occasion of the
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

Hon. A. Oakey Hall,	H. G. Stebbins,
Hy. A. Vail,	Wm. R. Travers,
Wm. A. Seaver,	Leonard Jerome,
John A. Duff,	John Hoey,
S. Mackinzie Elliott, M. D.,	J. Gran,
J. Lester Wallack,	J. H. Magonigle,
Jas. E. Hayes,	H. B. Witty,
George Wood,	Dr. S. R. Elliott,
James Fisk, Jr.,	D. C. Kingsland,
Miss Lina Edwin,	Edwin Booth,
Messrs. Birch, Backus and Bernard,	Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer,
A. Henderson,	Augustin Daly,
Henry Sedley,	Mrs. F. B. Conway,
A. C. Wheeler,	Dan Bryant,
G. W. Hows,	L. Lent,
Whitelaw Reid,	John Gilbert,
John R. Thompson,	Theo. Moss,
William Winter,	William Davidge,
C. W. Tayleure,	Dan'l H. Harkins,
William Stuart,	James Lewis,
John Brougham,	George L. Fox,
Bayard Taylor,	Harry Beckett,
Barney Williams,	Aug. W. Fenno,
William R. Freligh,	Josh. A. Booth,
Tony Pastor,	L. J. Vincent,
	James Schonberg.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
585 Broadway.
IMMENSE HIT. GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

Billy Birch,	The	Billy West,
D. S. Wambold,	Burlesque	Johnny Queen,
W. Bernard,	Opera,	Rollin Howard,
Charley Backus,	Les Brigands.	J. F. Oberist,
Billy Emmett,	Caroineers	W. Dwyer,
G. W. Rockefeller,	March to Hash.	C. Templeton,
C. F. Shattuck,	Duel on Horseback.	C. Lavallee,
H. Marshall,		A. Smidt,
J. Juch,	Real Fun.	F. Adams.

DELIGHTFUL PART SINGING.
The Little Folks Scream at the Comic Scenes.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.
"Carry the News to Mary."
WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S
BROOKLYN MINSTRELS.
WILLIS COBB'S DOGS, GOATS AND MONKEYS.
Off to Chicago, The Mischievous Monkey, Hungry Jake, &c.

IRELAND IN SHADE AND SUNSHINE.
Apollo Hall, every Evening.
The most beautiful Irish scenery in the world.
Mme. FITZPATRICK and BARRY AYLMER in their great Irish farce, PHIL FOLEY'S FROLICS.

BROADWAY UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.
260 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN.
Open 10 to 5.

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TICKETS FOR ALL THEATRES.

HOME AMUSEMENTS.—MAGIC LANTERNS, $3, $4, $8; a real Working Steam Engine, $1; Magic Top, $1; 5,000 Plays, Farces, &c.; Games, Masks, Stationery, &c.
WEMYSS' Bazaar, No. 3 Astor place.

SEE TONY PASTOR IN THE LOCAL IDEA, THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER.
MONDAY next, at TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,
745 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE,
NEW YORK.
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
None to equal it.
SHOULD BE VISITED BY ALL.
"Instructive," Amusing, Scientific and Artistic,
Forming a complete Palace of Wonders. Open daily for gentlemen only. Admission 50 cents.

"LES BRIGANDS."—THOMAS BAKER'S NEW AND popular Music for piano from "Les Brigands," introducing the Whispering and Laughing Choruses, as performed at Wallack's theatre with enthusiastic applause and encores. Galop, 50c.; Waltz, 50c.; Polka, 50c.
W. A. POND & CO., 547 and 235 Broadway.

DEW DROP INN AT 556 BROADWAY, AND BEHOLD the finest looking ladies, dressed in gorgeous costumes; from 6 till 12 P. M. Admission free. N. B.—See photographs in doorway.

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WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original
designs, on hand at the
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97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

DR. JOHN ELLIS' SECOND LECTURE—"THE PASsions," Association Hall, Friday evening, Jan. 13. Admission 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Tract Society, corner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE BY MRS. S. H. DE KROYFT, whose strange mutation of fortune it was to become within the brief space of one month a bride, a widow and blind. Subject, "The Soul of Eve."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1871.
Reserved seats, $1.

THE THIRD OF THE COURSE OF FREE LECTURES at the rooms of the Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association, 285 Hudson street, will be delivered by the Rev. Wm. H. Clark, this evening, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Pitfalls."

THE PAVILLON, 998 BROADWAY, BETWEEN GREAT Jones and Fourth streets.—Grand success of the first Vocal and Instrumental Concerts. Every evening. Mlle. Walters. L. A. STEIN.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue (Reservoir square).
Mr. TRENOR will form new class for the higher dances.
Also new class for beginners, every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday during this month.
Ladies and Children at 4, gentlemen at 8 P. M.
Gentlemen attended by card at their convenience.

A. SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC HALL, 114 East 13th st., and Brevoort Hall, 154 East 54th st. PRIVATE Lessons at any hour, day or evening. Call for circular. Residence, 257 East Tenth street.

J. THOMPSON'S DANCING ACADEMY, 259 BLEECKER street, is now open for the reception of pupils on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Soiree every Monday evening.

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UNITED ITALY.

American Celebration at the Academy of Music.

ITALIA FARA DA SE.

An Immense Gathering at the Academy—Extraordinary Enthusiasm—The Meeting Inside—Impromptu Meeting Outside.

No Union Between Church and State.

Addresses by General Dix, Henry Ward Beecher, William Cullen Bryant, Parke Godwin and Others.

Viva Italia!

The American celebration of the completion of the unity of Italy was held last evening at the Academy of Music, and it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that a larger or more enthusiastic gathering has never collected within those walls. A larger number could not be accomodated with even breathing room. The meeting was announced to take place at eight o'clock, and so great was the rush that at a quarter past seven not a seat or even standing room was available, and hundreds of people were sent away in disappointment. As half-past seven o'clock the scene outside was most exciting and almost indescribable. Gentlemen, with ladies on their arms, came rushing up to the principal entrance in Irving place, where some sixteen hundred people were standing, and presenting their tickets to the first policeman they could see, desired immediate admission. But the building was already crammed to its utmost, and consequently further admission was impossible. A rush was next made to the side entrances, but these were closely guarded by policemen to prevent any one going in who was not provided with a stage ticket. After waiting until eight o'clock the crowd, among whom were a number of clergymen, became extremely clamorous and crowded up to the side doors, threatening their guardians with rough treatment; but to avoid this unpleasantness the men retreated within the doors, and neither prayers nor entreaties could prevail upon them to admit any of the crowd, who stood knocking and growling without. After a short time the entire outside crowd gathered at the front entrance, and Horace Greeley and Chancellor Crosby addressed them on the same subject that was being discussed within doors. Inside the building the meeting was of the most enthusiastic character. Every corner was closely packed by the audience, who were apparently determined to make the utmost of the opportunity afforded them of expressing their sympathy for the cause of Italian unity.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt called the meeting to order and the president, Major General Dix, was called to the chair. D. D. Lord acted as secretary of the meeting. The following gentlemen were named as

VICE PRESIDENTS:—

Charles P. Kirkland, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Charles N. Talbot, Hiram Barney, Cyrus W. Field, William Remsen, Le Grand B. Cannon, G. T. Olyphant, Alfred Post, W. B. Ogden, Gustav Schwab, George William Curtiss, James W. Beekman, Peter Cooper, S. B. Chittenden, Washington M. Vermilye, Horace Greeley, Frederick G. Foster, A. R. Wetmore, L. P. Morton, J. E. Williams, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Frederick J. De Peyster, Cortlandt Palmer, George T. Strong, Otis D. Swan, D. Willis James, F. W. Rhinelander, Theodore W. Riley, Robert J. Livingstone, W. A. Booth, George W. Lane, J. C. Havemeyer, C. V. S. Roosevelt, E. D. Morgan, S. Knapp, Stewart Brown, George P. Putnam, Theodore W. Dwight, Thomas Hall Faile, Nathan Bishop, R. Ogden Doremus, James Brown, William E. Dodge, Jonathan Sturges, Henry G. Stebbins, A. A. Low, Willard Parker, William Orton, Charles Butler, W. H. Aspinwall, W. C. Bryant, Marshall O. Roberts, Jackson S. Schultz, Samuel F. B. Morse, Francis Lieber, W. H. Webb.

The secretary read a large number of letters from prominent men from all parts of the State, expressing sympathy with the cause and excusing themselves from attending, several of which have already appeared in the HERALD; among others was the following from Mr. Hamilton Fish:—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1871.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, New York:—

MY DEAR SIR—It will not be in my power to attend the meeting to celebrate the completion of Italian unity, &c., on the 12th inst. It may be questioned how far the restraints of the official position of one brought into relations with foreign Powers may allow him to take part in the proceedings of a meeting whose objects look to the internal relations of a government with which the United States are on the most friendly relations.

But nothing is more natural than that the people of the United States, who have so recently passed the ordeal of a distressing civil war in the defence and maintenance of their national unity should sympathize with Italy on the completion of that unity which has so long been the aspiration of her statesmen and patriots, and there can be no reason to restrain the expression of joy which every American feels in the advance made in other lands towards the incorporation with their institutions of the principles which we deem to underlie the welfare and the happiness of the great masses which constitute the several nations of the world; and we need not hesitate in giving expression to the gratification which we cannot fail to experience in the adoption, wherever it may be adopted, of liberal constitutional government, securing to the citizen the civil and religious liberty which we believe to be the natural right of man. With great respect, your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Major General DIX next spoke as follows:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—FELLOW CITIZENS—Two hundred and seventy-five years before the Christian era the republic of Rome, after nearly five centuries of conflict, succeeded in extending its dominion over all Italy; and from that epoch may be dated the beginning of its triumphant march to universal empire. After the lapse of more than two thousand years modern Italy, the successor of the ancient, is celebrating a similar event—the union of its entire domain under one political government—and it must [illegible] the cordial wish of every one who is familiar with [illegible] that classic land has suffered during the last [illegible] the ills [illegible] es that this consolidation of its temporal [illegible] few centu[illegible] the beginning of a career worthy of [illegible] power may be [illegible] it succeeds; not in conquest, but [illegible] the empire which [illegible] and liberal institutions. [illegible] in literature and art [illegible]

It is but a few years s[illegible] the territory which now constitutes the kingdom of [illegible] Italy was shared by a multiplicity of separate sover[illegible]ties. Sardinia, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Tw[o] Sicilies, the States of the Church and several other mi[nor] divisions have disappeared, and all are united under one political head [illegible]

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE POLITICA[L] [illegible] ELEMENTS, [illegible] even accomplished almost without bloodshed, [illegible] the new State an honorable rank among the other nations of Europe; and out of this unity have grown the extirpation of jealousies and rivalry, a respectful consideration abroad, and the strength at home which is the fruit of a common sympathy in interest and feeling.

It is only in one quarter in Italy that its unity has encountered opposition and engendered hostile feeling. A small portion of the secular adherents of

THE CHURCH OF ROME

regard the separation of the temporal from the ecclesiastical power as a spoliation and a crime. But, fellow citizens, he who in the vicissitudes of human government has the exercise of temporal sovereignty cast upon him must take it with the responsibilities and hazards incident to it—with the danger of having it wrested from him by foreign conquest, or of being divested of it by the uprising of those who are subjected to it when they feel that their welfare or their freedom will be promoted by the change. It is to this larger popular sovereignty that the temporal power of the Church of Rome has given place. The people of the Papal States have changed their political ruler by an overwhelming majority of votes—I may say, with a unanimity unparalleled in the annals of popular suffrage. At Rome, the seat of the temporal power of the Church, in 40,851 votes there were only forty-six in the negative, and the same unanimity was shown by the vote of the provinces. In all this the people have but exercised a right which we and the friends of free government throughout the world hold to be inalienable. It is needless to add, what all know, that there has been no period within the last quarter of a century when the people of Rome would not have asserted this right, if they had not been restrained by foreign bayonets. We, whose ancestors were borne down during their colonial dependence by the armed hirelings of Great Britain, well know how to appreciate the value of such a deliverance.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT AND THE PAPACY.

The Parliament of Italy is now busy with the measures of legislation, which have become necessary to fix the demarcations of power under the new political *régime*. I have seen a synopsis of the law under discussion. It surrounds the Church with all the safeguards essential to its perfect security and independence in the exercise of its ecclesiastical functions; and it provides for the personal comfort of the Pontiff with the tenderness due to a venerable prelate, who, in his private life, has given to the world an example of simplicity and purity worthy of universal applause. It could not well be otherwise, when the late Roman State has fifteen representatives in the Parliament, and when a vast majority of the body are of the Church's own religious creed.

One of the most striking illustrations of the beneficent influence of the union of the Italian States is the recognition of the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. In every portion of the new State—in the capital as well as the provinces—Romanism and Protestantism may stand side by side, as here and in nearly every country in Europe, and labor to advance the cause of religion without danger of interference or collision. In a word, united Italy presents to us what we consider all that is most precious in human government—a free Church in a free State.

I have referred thus briefly to

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE ITALIAN STATES

that the object of this meeting may be the better understood. It is to cheer them on in their new career of civil and religious freedom by an expression of our sympathy, in which I sincerely believe seven-eighths of all the people of the United States will concur; to re-echo the cry, which resounded throughout the Roman territory when the *plebiscitum* was in progress, "Viva Roma, capitale d'Italia!" to hail the union of the Italian States as the era of a larger and more diffusive charity, under the influence of which religious societies may be willing to give up something of their exclusiveness for the sake of coming into closer communion with each other, and which shall make every man who bears the name of Christian feel at home in any temple dedicated to the service of his Maker.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were next presented by the Rev. Dr. Joseph P. Thompson:—

Whereas the temporal sovereignty of the Popes over the Roman people was the growth of the same circumstances and conditions from which other absolute governments arose during the feudal ages; and whereas this government, having the same origin, must be subject to the same conditions to which any other government subject, and the same obligations by which any other government is bound; and whereas, with the growth of intelligence and of the spirit of liberty, the Roman people, from age to age, have protested against the government of the Pope in civil affairs; now by the voice of heroic leaders, and again by popular revolutions, which have many times driven out the Pope from Rome; and whereas, in 1849, when the Pope had abandoned Rome, leaving the government without a head, a Constituent Assembly, elected by universal suffrage in the Roman States, declared the secular government of the Papacy abolished, and "proclaimed that portion of central Italy, which had hitherto been the patrimony of Popes, a free and independent republic," which was only overthrown, and the subsequent rule of the Pope restored and maintained, by foreign bayonets; therefore

Resolved, That in voting to unite themselves to the constitutional government of Italy the people of Rome have been true to the spirit of their history as manifested against the temporal power of the Popes since the beginning of its encroachment upon popular liberties and rights.

Whereas the temporal government of the Church of Rome had long made itself insupportable to its subjects by a system of policy which in 1849 and 1851 called forth remonstrances from the Powers that restored the Pope, and again, also, repeated and earnest entreaties from the late government of France, and which has been grievously deplored by eminent and saintly Roman Catholic clergymen, as Lacordaire, Rosmini, Gioberti, Dollinger and many others; therefore

Resolved, That we congratulate the Roman people upon their deliverance from this oppressive yoke, and that Austria and France having been led by the course of events to abandon intervention as impolitic and wrong, they now find in the government of Italy a pledge of the enjoyment of political and religious liberty under constitutional forms.

Resolved, That we congratulate them also that this great revolution has been accomplished at so little cost of life, and that they have refrained from any acts of violence towards the representatives of the late government, or the ecclesiastics who were identified with it, and from any disrespect or hindrance whatever to the Pope in his religious character and office.

Resolved, That the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and are instituted to secure the rights of all to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," can admit of no exception in favor of an ecclesiastical government wielding the civil power.

Resolved, That the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, that "whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness," finds, in the rejection of the Papal government by the Roman people and their choice of the free constitutional government of Italy an illustration that should receive the warm approval and admiration of the American people.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as religious liberty is absolutely essential to political liberty, and political liberty to religious liberty, and the separation of Church and State is necessary to the complete independence and the rightful and effective administration of either, we rejoice that the example of the United States in abolishing all religious burdens and restraints has been followed in Austria, Italy and Ireland, and now at last in Rome; that we honor the zealous care with which the government of Italy has guarded the personal liberties and rights of the Pope, and are assured that by the substitution of freedom for force, and of popular rights for princely prerogatives, both State and Church will minister to the highest well being of a now emancipated and united nation.

Resolved, That the principle of national unity which the people of the United States have established at the cost of so much treasure and blood, which has been the aspiration of the mind of Italy as expressed in her literature from Dante to Alfieri and Nicolini, and in the policy of her greatest statesmen from King Arduino to Victor Emmanuel—a principle necessary to the development of the resources and culture of a nation in the higher civilization—gives to the Italian nation, of which the people of Rome are properly an integral part, the right to possess Rome as their capital, with an undivided sovereignty—a measure acquiesced in by all the Powers of Europe—and that the presence in that capital of an essentially hostile power, claiming independent sovereignty, would be incompatible with the independence of the nation and its position among the free peoples of the world.

The reverend doctor enlarged upon the resolutions forcibly and eloquently, and was frequently applauded. At the conclusion of his address the secretary, Mr. D. D. Lord, read the following:—

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF ITALY.

We, citizens of the United States, who have long stood as the vanguard of civil and religious freedom, and whose own unity has been, within a few years so gloriously consummated, hail with a peculiar pleasure the advent of Italy to freedom and unity. Having watched with the keenest sympathy and hope the patient struggle of the Italian people for their emancipation; having shared the admiration of the civilized world for the vigor, devotion and spirit of self-sacrifice by which that struggle has been animated, we now rejoice with them in the final fulfilment of their noble and patriotic desires.

Italy is at last free! Italy is at last one! Her nationality is declared, her government consolidated, and her ancient capital, so long withheld from her grasp, is once more restored to her possession. The city of Rome, so dear to the Italian heart, no longer a rival sovereignty maintained alone by foreign arms, now stands the representative of the whole Italian people, upheld and supported by the free choice of the nation.

In this great achievement we discern not only a solace for the sorrows of the past and the fruition of many noble hopes, but the pledge of the grandest developments in the future. With the rights and liberties of all men amply secured by the guarantees of a constitutional government; with the State forever separated from the Church as the essential guard of all political and religious progress; with the sovereign power to control its own destinies; resting within its own borders and among its own free and equal citizens, we are assured that the people of the Peninsula will receive a new and beneficent impulse in all the elements of national prosperity. We know, from our own experience, how her national resources will be developed; how her industrial energies will be stimulated; how her system of popular education will be enlarged and perfected; how, the need of revolutionary ferments being removed, order and peace will be everywhere established, and how a fresh life of knowledge, of liberty and of faith, infused into her members, will work out a glorious redemption.

In this belief we again congratulate the Italian people on the peaceful triumph of the national cause, and bid them a Godspeed in the career they have so worthily begun.

REV. H. W. BEECHER'S SPEECH.

After a few remarks upon the address by Mr. Parke Godwin, the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was introduced to the meeting. In the course of an eloquent and amusing speech he said they had not met together that evening for the discussion of theology, but for the purpose of expressing their sympathy in the Italian cause. Nor did they attend as private characters, but as a body, a public body, to give expression to their sentiments as Americans, free and independent as they were. It was but right that America, whose institutions were looked upon by other nations with a sense of envy, should raise

THE CRY OF FREEDOM FOR ITALY,

and that their efforts should be seen and recognized by Italy, and, indeed, by all the countries of Europe. Speaking of governments, he said, the worst kind of government was class government, and the government of Rome was notoriously a class government. It was good for the American people that they had thus an opportunity of expressing themselves upon this subject. It was better that the voice of this great nation should be heard across the water. He did not object so much to the Roman Catholics governing Rome—there were many leading Catholics who did not care about that—but it was occupying Rome to the detriment of the people and the arbitrary government that he objected to so strongly. In conclusion, he thanked God for the occupation of Rome by the Italians.

He was followed by Judge Emott, Rev. H. W. Bellows and Rev. William Adams.

W. C. BRYANT'S SPEECH.

Mr. WILLIAM C. BRYANT, on coming forward, said:—We are assembled, my friends, to celebrate a new and signal triumph of liberty and constitutional governm[ent]—not a victory obtained by one religious denomination [over] another, but the successful assertion of rights which are the natural inheritance of every man born into the world—rights of which no man can divest himself and which no possible form of government should be allowed to deny its subjects. A great nation, the Italian nation, while yet acknowledgin[g] allegiance to the Latin Church, has been move[d] to strike the fetters of civil and religious thr[aldom] from the inhabitants of the most intere[sting] city of the World, in the midst of their exultant acclamations. We are assembled to re-echo the acclamations. And yet there are

THOSE WHO PROTEST AGAINST THIS CHANGE—

American citizens, and excellent people among them, who lend their names to a public remonstrance against admitting the people of Rome to the liberties which we enjoy. My friends, is there a single one of these liberties which is not as dear to you as the light of day and the free air of heaven? The liberty of public worship, would you give it up without a mortal struggle? The liberty of discussing openly, in conversation, or by means of the press, in books or in newspapers, every question which interests the welfare of our race—a liberty of which the poor Romans were not allowed even the shadow—this and the liberty of assembling as we now assemble in vast throngs, thousands upon thousands, to give an expression of public opinion the significance of which cannot be mistaken—are not these as dear to you as the crimson current that warms your hearts, and are they not worthy to be defended at the risk of your lives? How is it, then, that any citizen of our own country in the enjoyment of these blessings, and prizing them as he must, can protest against their being conferred upon the Roman people—a people nobly endowed by nature, and worthy of a better lot than the slavery they have endured for so many generations?

WHAT SORT OF PROTESTANTISM IS THIS?

Protestantism in its worst form of misapplication. I should as soon think of protesting against the glorious light of the sun, of protesting against admitting the sweet air of the outer world into a dungeon full of noisome damps and stifling exhalations. I should as soon think of remonstrating with Providence against the return of spring with its verdure and flowers and promise of harvests, after a long and dreary winter. Is it possible that those of our countrymen who lend their names to condemn this act of justice to the Roman people, are aware of what they do? It is now nearly two centuries and a half since Roger Williams established in Rhode Island a commonwealth on the basis of strict religious equality. That was a little light shining upon the world from a distance, and how has been the progress of the nations in taking that commonwealth for an example. Yet, though slow,

THE PROGRESS OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

has been constant; the day of its triumph has arrived; to-night we celebrate its crowning conquest. It was but a little while since that Austria thrust out the priesthood from that partnership in the political power which it had held for centuries. It is not many years since that at Malaga, in Spain, when a heretic died, his corpse was conveyed to the sea beach, amid the hootings of the populace, and that the soil of Spain might not be polluted by his remains, it was buried in the sand at low water mark, where the waves sometimes uncovered it and swept it out to sea to become the prey of sharks. Now, the heretic may erect a temple and pay worship in any part of Spain. Not long since there was no part of Italy in which any worship save that of the Latin Church was permitted. Now, we owe to an eminent Italian statesman the glorious maxim, "A free Church in a free State," and we behold the religious conscience set free from its fetters even in the Eternal City. With the aid of popular education it will remain so forever.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bryant's address the audience became intoxicated, so to speak, with enthusiasm, stamping with their feet and clapping with their hands and cheering most vociferously for several minutes. The band struck up the Italian National Hymn, and the cheering again commenced. There was one thing that required a little better attention on the part of the managers—viz., with reference to the arrangements for the convenience of the press. Several reporters presented their tickets; but were rudely pushed from the doors by those in charge of them, so that they were unable to obtain reports for their respective papers.

The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the president and committee of vice presidents, &c.

THE NEW YORK STATE BANKS.

Report of Superintendent Howell to the Legislature—Banks Abandoning the National System—Suggestions and Information.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 31, 1870.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:—

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1870, the following banking associations have filed original certificates of organization and commenced business under the laws of this State:—Fulton Bank, Brooklyn; Security Bank, New York; Farmers' Bank, Fayetteville; Merchants' Bank, Watertown; German-American Bank, New York; Murray Hill Bank, New York; State Bank of Olean; Carroll Park Bank, Brooklyn (since closed).

Also the following, originally State banks, converted into national banks, have, since the passage of the act authorizing the same, dissolved their connection with that system, and reorganized as banking associations under the laws of this State, sections one and two, chapter 475, Laws of 1867:—Mechanics and Farmers' Bank, Albany; Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, Troy; Bank of Lansingburg, Lansingburg; Bank of North America, New York; Pacific Bank, New York; Grocers' Bank, New York.

Since the close of the fiscal year the following certificates of organization have been filed:—Ninth Ward Bank, New York; Exchange Bank of Lansingburg.

It will thus be seen that the banking system of the State of New York still commends itself to the favorable consideration of the public.

None of these banks, of course, issue circulating notes, the United States tax on such issue being, as was doubtless intended, prohibitory.

From the general complaint of the stringency of the money market and the depressed state of the business interests of the country, and particularly of the rural districts, I think it will be conceded that the national banks have failed to take the place of our State banks in supplying currency and banking facilities generally to the business community. Our State system furnished money enough for the wants of trade and internal commerce, and at points where it was needed. The national system gives us a circulating medium sufficient in amount, but fails to supply it at many points where it is required.

The currency that should be paid out over a hundred bank counters in the interior of the State to assist in buying and sending to market the products of the country, accumulates largely in New York and is used, to a considerable extent, in transactions outside of legitimate business. Could Congress be induced to remove the tax from the circulation of State banks, and thus allow them to renew their former relations with the business interests of the country, such legislation would, I think, be attended with results very beneficial to the people of our State.

Regarding, as I do, the question of a reorganization of our State banks, upon their former footing, as one of great importance to our citizens generally, I respectfully suggest to your honorable body the adoption of such means as, in your judgment, may seem advisable to secure the repeal by Congress of the tax above mentioned.

Should an effort to repeal the prohibitory tax of Congress upon the circulation of State banks be attended with success, some changes in the present law might be found necessary to meet the revival of State banking under conditions somewhat novel; but these need not be anticipated, nor indeed can they be.

I would, however, suggest some slight modifications of the existing provisions of law relative to the organization of banks which do not take out circulation, and which are required to deposit in this department $5,000, merely as a security for their compliance with the law.

Upon the inception of the State banking system the evidence of a paid up capital was always to be found in the deposit of securities to that amount to secure circulation; but under the present order of things there is no evidence before the superintendent, when a certificate is filed, that any capital beyond the $5,000 has been or will be paid in. I think it should be made the duty of the superintendent, before accepting a certificate of organization, to examine or cause to be examined the condition of the proposed institution, or to insist upon satisfactory evidence that the required capital is there.

The attention of the Legislature has been drawn, in previous reports from this department, to another seeming defect in the law, in that it fails to provide any preventive means, beyond making it simply prohibitive, against the reduction of the capital of a bank in the discretion of its stockholders. It is a common thing for banks, since their circulation has been cut off, to report a reduced amount of capital, sometimes even an amount not exceeding the few thousand dollars of circulation still outstanding. If an old bank may do this with impunity, while a new organization must have $100,000 of capital in order to begin business, there is certainly great injustice in such discrimination. Believing that it is not desirable nor expedient to relax the provision which requires $100,000 of capital for an association and $50,000 for an individual bank, and that there should be perfect equality before the law between banks of recent origin and those of long standing, I respectfully submit the subject to the Legislature for such action as will enable the Superintendent to require a full compliance with the law in both fact and form, or to compel the bank neglecting or refusing to comply to close its affairs as a bank and become, what in fact it is when reporting a reduced capital, merely a private banking house.

With these modifications of the law to meet existing conditions, and such action as your honorable body shall see fit to take to secure a revival of our State banking interests, I shall regard the duty of the Legislature, so far as relates to this department, as faithfully accomplished.

The amount of bank notes returned to the department and cancelled during the year was $288,925, of which $212,140 had been issued by banking associations and individual bankers, and $76,785 by incorporated or safety fund banks.

The circulating notes outstanding on the 1st of October were, by the books of this department, $2,253,937, of which $1,474,640 was secured by deposits of bonds and mortgages, stocks and cash, and $779,297 was issued by incorporated or safety fund banks that are not required to make a deposit for the protection of their notes.

The securities of all kinds held by the Superintendent were, on the 1st day of October, [illegible], of which [illegible] were held for banks and $525,375 were held for trust companies.

The names and salaries of the clerks employed in the department at the date of this report will be found in table No. 10, the salaries being fixed at the amount named and [the] amount the additional legislative percentage allowed to deputies and clerks in other departments.

Respectfully submitted.

D. C. HOWELL, Superintendent.

"PATCHING" AND "DARNING."

A Goodly Exhibition of Patchwork—Over 1,300 Garments for the Destitute—Premiums Awarded—A Pair of Stockings With a Hundred Darned Holes.

An entirely novel mode for supplying the poor with warm garments has been brought into existence by Messrs. Orange Judd & Co., publishers of *American Agriculturist* and *Hearth and Home*, who have opened a patching and darning exhibition at their rooms, 245 Broadway. They have issued an appeal to the wives and daughters of the country to contribute patched cast-off clothes for the destitute of the city and have offered premiums to those who excel in the art of putting a patch on. More than 1,300 garments have been sent in for competition, and they represent the value of about $1,300. Nearly all the garments are of woollen fabric and comprise a great variety of clothes for male and female wear. Eighteen ladies have been appointed to award the prizes, which were fifteen dollars, ten dollars, five dollars and subscriptions to certain weekly journals. These were awarded to girls of any age under sixteen years. A second set of the same premiums were given to ladies of any age over sixteen years. The contributors number 453, and are from twenty-eight different States and Territories.

Several interesting specimens have been received, such as a pair of long stockings, with one hundred holes darned, and a very good cloak, marked as follows:—"This cloak is made of four pairs of old pants, one old vest and two old coat linings. It is composed of sixty-eight pieces. I made it in two days and it was worn for three years to public school, and I hope it will keep some other darling warm three years more. Mrs. McParker, Washington, Ind." It was awarded the first prize. The exhibition will be open to the public for three days, after which all the garments will be turned over to the Five Points Mission for distribution.

THE ICE BUSINESS IN NEW JERSEY.

Five ice companies are laying in ice by thousands of tons in Paterson, which would seem to predict a surplus of the article next summer and a great reduction in next year's rates for mint juleps.

WASHINGTON.

Captivating Ways of the Dominicans.

Cabral Looking Out for the Yankee Commissioners.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF UTAH.

Assumption of the Alabama Claims by the Government.

Admiral Porter's Nomination Under Discussion.

Woman Suffragists Again in Council.

Fred Douglass Champion of the Sixteenth Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1871.

The St. Domingo Commission.

With all the statements that have been made about the St. Domingo commission being appointed while the resolution was pending in Congress, it appears that it is not yet completed. There is no doubt the President has offered positions on the commission to quite a number of prominent gentlemen, but most of them have declined. Among those who, it is said, have declined are Henry Ward Beecher, A. E. Borie, George H. Stuart, Bishop Simpson and Frederick Douglass. The President sent for Mr. Douglass yesterday, but that gentleman was in the Senate at the time listening to the debate on the St. Domingo resolution, and he sent word that he would visit the White House to-day, which he did. So far as is known the only persons who have been appointed, and who have accepted, are old Ben Wade and President White, of Cornell University. Wade was the first person selected. The President is now awaiting the reply of another gentleman who has been offered a position on the commission. His name will probably be announced to-morrow. It seems to be settled that General Franz Sigel will be the secretary of the commission. Sigel is well versed in the Spanish language and speaks English about as well as Senator Schurz. Ben Wade will be chairman of the commission.

The Tennessee will remain at New York, the order directing her to proceed to Norfolk having been revoked by the Secretary of the Navy to-day. It is expected that the commission will be ready to sail Monday next.

Captivating Ways of the Dominicans—Cabral Waiting for the Yankee Commissioners.

There are rumors here to the effect that letters recently received from St. Domingo state that Cabral and his band of followers propose to make an attempt to capture the United States Commissioners about to visit St. Domingo. The story is that some of Cabral's band will lay in wait for the Commissioners in an unfrequented part of the country and make prisoners of them. As if something of this kind was anticipated, it is stated that a company of United States marines have been ordered to the Tennessee, and will form a sort of body guard for the Commissioners in their perambulations over the island. It is probable that Baez will also furnish a guard from his army to join the marines.

Assumption of the Alabama Claims by the Government.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs held a session to-day for the purpose of discussing the propriety of appointing a commission to audit the Alabama claims. That part of the President's Message which refers to the Alabama claims, and which recommends the assumption by the United States of all these claims held by private parties, was considered at length, but no conclusion was reached. It is probable that a bill will be reported for the appointment of three commissioners to receive and audit these claims.

Admiral Porter's Nomination Still Hangs Fire.

When the Senate went into executive session to-day the nomination of Admiral Porter was taken up, and a lively discussion followed, in the course of which there were some sharp encounters between the friends and the opponents of Porter. There was nothing new elicited in the discussion. The old stories against Porter were reiterated by those who opposed him. They advocated the passage of the bill to abolish the rank of admiral and vice admiral, and insisted that this was the best way to settle the business. Porter's friends were anxious to press the nomination to a vote, but the other side manifested a disposition to talk, and so no vote was reached. Porter's friends feel confident that whenever a vote is taken he will be confirmed. At all events, those who are opposing him have hitherto been afraid to let the matter come to a vote.

Gayeties of the National Capital—Receptions Among the Notables.

The social flower has now fairly bloomed. The receptions will be numerous and frequent through the winter season until the religious restrictions of Lent circumscribe the field of festivities. The levee at the White House on Tuesday acted as the opening wedge for festivities, and to-day the stream of callers at the several receptions of the principal dignitaries and citizens was unusually large. The diplomatic corps was out in force, although afternoon costumes were *en regle* and gold lace proscribed. Sir Edward and Lady Thornton have issued cards, the first under their new patent of nobility, for parties, the first of which was given this evening. The others are set for the 26th inst. and the 9th of February. There will be no dancing. The reception at the English Minister's to-night was a brilliant affair. It differed from those usually given by the Cabinet Ministers and other dignitaries in that the visiting friends only of the family were invited. Still there was a throng and the spacious parlors of the Legation were unusually crowded. Lady Thornton was elegantly attired in a white tulle dress, with an overdress of blue silk, and fairly sparkled with diamonds. The list of guests comprised nearly all of the distinguished residents of Washington and all of the Cabinet, except Secretaries Belknap and Boutwell. The rooms were profusely decorated with flowers, and in the centre of the main hall a magnificent silver candelabra, holding wax candles and festooned with flowers, was placed, which attracted universal admiration. The reception closed with a generous supper.

Mrs. Grant has been indisposed since the reception on Tuesday, and will not make her appearance for several days. The excessive fatigue of handshaking is attributed as the cause of her illness. The usual Tuesday afternoon receptions at the White House, it is announced, will continue until further notice. The evening levees at which the President is always present, are fixed for the 20th of January and the 3d and 20th of February. A rumor has gone abroad that the marine band, which has always been considered an inseparable adjunct of these occasions, will be dispensed with. In consequence, much disappointment has been manifested, and Mrs. Grant has been urgently entreated to continue the old time custom and retain the band.

General Sherman intends to hold but two receptions this winter. Instead of issuing special cards of invitation he will invite his friends generally, through the papers, to come without the formality of written cards. The days for the reception have not yet been announced.

The French Minister and Mme. Treilhard state that on account of the war in Europe they will hold no receptions this winter.

Mrs. Ross Ray, one of the leaders of fashion in this city, will give a fancy ball on the 14th of February. In the interim she has fixed upon Friday of each week as reception days.

The gentlemen of Washington who move in the upper circles of society will give a series of Germans at different houses once a week until the 18th of February, when a grand ball will be given at Masonic Hall.

Among the young ladies who will make their *entrée* into society this season are Miss Rhodes, Miss Annie Zeilin, Miss Blair, Miss Marian Ramsey, daughter of Senator Ramsey; Miss Kelsey, daughter of Judge Kelsey, of New York, and Miss Fannie Steele. The latter is one of the belles of Georgetown.

Mrs. Pendleton, daughter of William L. Marcy, formerly Secretary of State, will give a party shortly.

Professor Masson proposes giving a French play for the benefit of the French fair now being held at Masonic Hall. Among the ladies who will take part are Miss Minnie Radford, a daughter of Admiral Radford; Miss Kittie Cooke, a daughter of Henry D. Cooke, and Miss Fisher, a daughter of Judge Fisher.

Among the engagements announced are those of Miss Maggie Zeilin, a daughter of General Zeilin, commandant of the Marine corps, to Lieutenant Adams, of the United States Army; Miss Lizzie Pickerell, of Georgetown, to Mr. E. Robinson, of Baltimore; Miss Lizzie Poor, a daughter of Admiral Poor, to Lieutenant Commander Jewell, of the navy; Miss Blanche Kearney, of Georgetown, to Señor Franquelo, attaché of the Spanish Legation.

Woman Suffragists in Council—The Cause Progressing—Fred Douglass Championing the Movement.

The women suffragists continued their Universal Franchise Convention to-day at Lincoln Hall. Senator Warner presided at the morning session, and said he was fully satisfied that the demand of the women for the right of franchise was just, and should be accorded them. Then followed short and spicy addresses from Mrs. Davis, of Rhode Island; Miss Adelaide Murdock, Miss Hazlitt, of Michigan, and a half dozen lesser lights in the firmament of the sixteenth amendment. Wyoming was heard from through an epistle from Esther Morris, Justice of the Peace in that paradise of female voters, in which she pays a tribute to her husband and three sons, all of whom, she states, rendered her efficient service in the discharge of her official duties.

At the evening session the hall was crowded with eager listeners. Mrs. Hooker was as happy as ever in the manner in which she presided. A new and zealous convert to the cause was introduced and gave her name as Mrs. Ellis. She was somewhat confused in her manner, but managed to dish up a short speech on the glory of the approaching political millenium. Some half dozen delegates turned up from Chicago, accompanied by Fernando Jones, who rejoices in the honor of being treasurer of the Northwestern Franchise Association.

Rev. Olympia Brown, the theological adviser of the Convention, made a nervous speech, but Fred Douglass interrupted her and completely turned the tide of popular applause in his favor. Fred Douglass said he was in favor of every citizen enjoying the right to vote, but thought women were the best advocates of the cause themselves, and declined to make any extended remarks.

The evening session of the Convention was equally well attended, although a price of admission was charged. Mrs. Hooker introduced as president Senator Wilson, who, in a neat speech, supported the movement, and hoped the construction lately placed upon the fifteenth amendment would obviate the necessity of passing a sixteenth. The Senator was followed by Mrs. Cora Tappan, who reviewed the objections made against the cause, and said the only tenable one was that which showed women unfit for soldiers. By giving her the ballot warfare would cease. Miss Peckham, Miss Hazlett and the veteran soldier, Susan B. Anthony, came in for a few remarks. The last named lady appointed two assistants to then and there receive contributions, which came in rather slowly. Her announcement that Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull had promised $10,000 in aid of the movement was received with great applause, and that lady during the rest of the evening was the cynosure of all eyes. A meeting of the active women was called for to-morrow morning, and such of the sterner sex as were friendly to the cause were invited to put in an appearance. The Convention then adjourned.

An English Banker's Opinion of American Securities.

Sir John Rose, of the English banking house of Morton, Rose & Co., now on a visit to this country, had a long interview with the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, during which the prospects of the new loan were fully discussed. It is understood that he assured the Secretary of the hearty co-operation of his house, and expressed the opinion that there would be little or no difficulty in placing the four and a half and five per cent bonds there in large amounts is the business was properly carried on.

Arrival of a Cherokee Delegation—The Proposed Indian Confederation.

The Cherokee delegates arrived here last night—namely, Principal Chief Downing, Colonel Adair, Colonel Vann, Captains Smith and Scraper. Their business is to secure the ratification of the treaty sent to the Senate by the President during the latter part of a former session of Congress, providing for the payment of $3,250,000, the price agreed upon under the treaty of 1868 for some twenty million acres of land lying in the southern part of Kansas and west of the ninety-sixth degree of longitude, Indian country. This treaty was favorably reported upon by the Committee on Indian Affairs prior to the expiration of the last session, and is now pending. These delegates also represent in part the new State Territorial government of Ocklohama, being a confederation of the various nations of the Indian territory—namely, the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles and others. It is understood that Commissioner Parker has brought with him the official copy of the new constitution adopted at Ockmulgee by the delegates of these nations, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of 1866, and that the President, in his interview with a delegation of Friends yesterday, expressed himself favorable to this new Territorial government and opposed to the projects of railroad and land speculators, whose interests are sought to be secured through other measures now pending before Congress.

Meeting of the Board of Inspectors of Steam Vessels.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Board of the United States Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels took place to-day in the parlors of Willard's Hotel, and organized by the election of A. S. Bemis, of Buffalo, N. Y., as President and William Rogers, of New Orleans, as Secretary. The Board is composed of the following named persons, representing the ten Supervising districts of the United States, with their places of residence, respectively:—

First District—Samuel Guthrie, San Francisco, Cal.
Second District—Edward A. Ferguson, New York.
Third District—John Menshaw, Baltimore, Md.
Fourth District—Franklin Burnett, St. Louis, Mo.
Fifth District—Charles L. Stephenson, Galena, Ill.
Sixth District—Samuel Houston, Louisville, Ky.
Seventh District—John S. Devenny, Pittsburg, Pa.
Eighth District—Absent.
Ninth District—Asapp S. Bemis, Buffalo, N. Y.
Tenth District—William Rogers, New Orleans, La.

The special business of this board at the annual meeting is to supervise the general details of inspection of steam vessels, their boilers and machinery, and the licensing of the pilots and engineers by the several local boards of inspectors throughout the United States, and to make such general rules and regulations in pursuance of the laws of the Congress for the safety of life and property on board of vessels propelled by steam as they shall deem proper, and report the results of the service for the year to the Secretary of the Treasury. The board will be in session about two weeks.

Duty on Imported Rum, Gin and Whiskey.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the Collector of Customs of New York, relative to the proper rate of duty to be assessed on rum, gin and whiskey imported into the United States since January 1, 1871, says:—

The act of July 14, 1870, imposes a duty of two dollars per proof gallon on brandy and on other spirits manufactured and distilled from grain or other material and "not otherwise provided for." The question presented is as to what the words "not otherwise provided for," in this paragraph, include; and it is the opinion of the department that they apply only to the "other spirits" manufactured or distilled from grain and other material, and that, consequently, brandy of first proof is entitled to entry at two dollars a gallon; but that rum, gin and whiskey being specially provided for by name in the act of March 2, 1865, which imposes thereon fifty cents a gallon in addition to the duties imposed by the act of June 30, 1864, which were "on other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials for first proof two dollars per gallon," are excluded from the said act of July 14, 1870, and are liable to duty at the rate of $2 50 a gallon under the said acts of 1864 and 1865 before mentioned, and you will be governed accordingly in securing the duties at those rates on all entries of rum, gin and whiskey passed at your port since the 1st inst.

Brigham Young's Income Tax.

In the matter of an assessment made against Brigham Young, as trustee of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, it was held by Commissioner Pleasonton that the tithes collected by the said Church from its members were voluntary donations, and, as such, not subject to an income tax; but that the annual gains or increase derived from any portions of such donations invested in similar or financial pursuits were income and subject to the tax. The assessors have been directed to make a new assessment upon the principles above indicated.

The Cincinnati Railroad Bridge.

The House Commerce Committee heard a delegation from the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce to-day against the proposition to erect a bridge across the Ohio river between Cincinnati and Newport. The argument presented was that no parties should be allowed to build a bridge that would interfere with the free navigation of a river.

The New Governor of Utah.

General Silas A. Strickland, who was to-day nominated as Governor of Utah Territory, is at present the United States District Attorney for Nebraska, from which State he hails. He served under General Grant in the Western army during the war and has a good record as a soldier.

Discharge of Navy Yard Workmen.

In addition to the discharges already made of employés from the navy yards throughout the country the Secretary of the Navy is of the opinion that the force will be still further reduced, the amount of work on hand not justifying the retention of as many as are now employed.

Keeping Revenue Officers at Their Posts.

The order of Commissioner Pleasonton forbidding revenue officers to leave their posts has already had the effect of diminishing the visits of this class of officials at the Treasury Building, and it is expected that the accounts of collectors will hereafter be more promptly settled.

Federal Appointments.

The following nominations were made to-day:—

Silas A. Strickland, of Nebraska, as Governor of Utah Territory; Joshua Armitage, Indian Agent for the Blackfeet and neighboring tribes; Wm. O. Goodloe, Pension Agent at Lexington, Ky.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:—Alexander H. Conner, of Indiana, to be Governor of Idaho; Herman Bendell, of New York, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Arizona.

More Class Legislation Called for.

The Labor Congress at a meeting to-day appointed a committee to draft a memorial to Congress looking to better travelling facilities for the colored people through the West and South. A committee was also appointed to ascertain the best possible manner to colonize the colored laboring men on public lands in the West.

Treasury Balances.

The coin balance in the Treasury at the close of business to-day was $101,000,000, currency $25,000,000 and certificates $30,000,000.

LOSS OF THE SAGINAW.

The Wreck—The Working Party from Midway Island on Board—Fitting Out the Gig—Terrible Sufferings on the Way—Attempt to Land—The Disaster to the Boat—Loss of Life When the Boat Landed—Location of Ocean Island.

The HERALD special correspondent at San Francisco sends the following additional particulars relative to the Saginaw's loss:—

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12, 1871.

The United States steamer Saginaw, Commander Sicard, went ashore on Ocean Island at a quarter of three A. M. on the 28th of October. She had left Midway Island on the day previous, taking with her the contractors' party of ninety-three men, who were at work attempting to deepen the channel, but who had abandoned it, deciding the operation to be entirely impracticable. All hands were got on shore safely, and a considerable amount of provisions was also landed. The steamer went to pieces on the 14th of November. The Captain's gig was prepared to go to Honolulu for assistance, and was manned by the following volunteers:—Lieutenant Talbot, Peter Francis, Quartermaster; John Andrews, James Muir and William Halford. The gig left Ocean Island on the 18th of November. After five days out the crew experienced the most terrible sufferings from want of fire and food and from sickness. On Sunday morning, December 18, they sighted the land, and in attempting to enter Hanalei the boat capsized. Andrews and Francis were washed away and never seen afterwards. Lieutenant Talbot, after clinging to the boat for a short time, was also washed off and drowned. Muir was kept in the boat and was a raving maniac. Another sea righted the boat, but unfortunately it was again capsized. Halford and Muir succeeded in landing at Kahili, about five miles from Hanalei. Muir soon after died. Halford succeeded in procuring clothes and food from the natives, after he had secured all the papers, chronometer and other instruments from the boat. The bodies of Lieutenant Talbot and Francis were washed ashore, and were buried at Hanalei.

Halford left Kahili on the schooner Wainona, December 20, arriving at Honolulu on the 24th, and immediately related the circumstances of the steamer's loss to the United States Minister, who at once chartered a schooner and despatched her with provisions to Ocean Island. Upon the matter being laid before the government by the United States Minister, and on his intercession, the Hawaiian steamer Kelonea was immediately despatched.

Ocean Island, upon which the Saginaw was wrecked, lies about fifty-five miles west by north from Midway Island and has no connection with the French Frigate Shoals, which are distant from it fully 600 miles in a southeasterly direction. From Ocean Island to the nearest of the Sandwich Islands is about 1,000 miles.

Hanalei, where the boat was capsized, is a small harbor on the north side of the Island of Kanai, one of the westernmost of the Sandwich group, and Kahili, where Halford and Muir succeeded in getting on shore, is a point on the same island about five miles to the eastward of Hanalei.

The knowledge that over ninety men, in addition to the regular complement of officers and crew of the Saginaw, were on board renders the possibility of the survivors suffering much from hunger before relieved more probable. They have, however, succeeded in landing considerable provisions, and with proper economy and the possibility of catching birds and fish they will be able to subsist for a long time. There is hope that if the steamship China calls at Midway Island Commander Sicard may have been able to let her know of the disaster. If such is the case the whole party are doubtless safe on board of her, and we may hear of them first by way of China.

FRANK BLAIR TO BE SENATOR.

The Democratic Caucus of the Missouri Legislature Nominate Him Unanimously.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 12, 1871.

The democratic Senatorial caucus met in the Assembly Chambers here to-night. The names of Phelps, Glover, Blair and Woodson were presented for the United States Senatorship, to succeed Drake.

Francis P. Blair, Jr., was unanimously nominated on motion of Senator Birch, the proposer of Woodson. The result was received with intense enthusiasm. Blair got fifty-five out of ninety-one votes on the first ballot.

He was conducted to the Speaker's chair and made a short speech. He pitched into the great monopolies of the East which are sucking the lifeblood out of the West; it was the first duty of the State to stop this and to secure their rights to the people of the South. As the democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot is about fourteen there is no reasonable doubt of Blair's election.

RULLOFF, THE MURDERER, SENTENCED.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1871.

The Rulloff murder trial was ended this afternoon by a denial of the motion for a stay of proceedings, and the sentence of the court was pronounced by Judge Hogeboom, which was that Rulloff be hanged on the 3d day of March, in the Court House yard of this city. Great crowds surrounded the Court House. The accused made no speech to the court, but heard his sentence in sullen silence.

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CONGRESS.

The Philadelphia Centenary Celebration Resolution Passed in the Senate.

Amusing Tilt Between Senators Cameron and Conkling.

Women Remonstrating Against Woman Suffrage.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM BILL.

Senator Morton Reviewing Ex-Secretary Cox's Policy.

Treasury Leaks Stopped by the House.

Consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1871.

THE PHILADELPHIA INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The House bill for an international exposition at Philadelphia in 1876 was received.

Mr. SCOTT, (rep.) of Pa., moved to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., thought the Committee on Manufactures a more appropriate reference, as the bill looked to an exposition of manufactures. There were other considerations, particularly as to the selection of a place of exhibition, which were entitled to weight. He moved to refer it to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. SCOTT replied his only anxiety was that the bill should have a fair consideration. The exhibition was not limited to manufactures, but would include the arts and sciences. If the reference was to be dictated by the claims of different places he suggested that it ought to go to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., advocating his colleague's motion, remarked that Pennsylvania, unlike New York, was not continually grabbing at everything that was offered and trying to pick up that which was not. For years there had not been an office, no matter how small, which New York had not obtained when it was possible for her Senators to get it for her. In commerce the same greed was manifested. Everything, somehow, seemed to be decided in New York interests. He went on to argue that Philadelphia was entitled to the selection on account of her historical pre-eminence.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., said the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cameron) was entirely mistaken in supposing that his colleague (Mr. Fenton) or himself was jealous of Philadelphia: on the contrary, they both felt the greatest pride in that place.

Mr. CAMERON disclaimed having imputed jealousy to any one. He thought New York had enough to be proud of without being jealous of any other city.

Mr. CONKLING said he was about saying, when interrupted, that New York felt proud of Philadelphia as one of her most flourishing suburbs. Anything the New York Senators could do to contribute to the importance of Philadelphia, or any other of the villages surrounding New York, they would be very glad to do so. As to the manner in which the claims of certain localities had been arranged, particularly those of New York and Philadelphia, there were many people who believed the honorable Senator (Mr. Cameron) knew more than he had stated. There were those who believed that when the War Department was under a former administration the State of New York was indebted for many appointments in the selection of men who lived in Pennsylvania. Nothing was known of their New York residence until they had received their offices. It was said these appointments had been distributed so plentifully in Pennsylvania that it became necessary to locate the residence of the surplus recipients somewhere else, and the most eligible State was New York. However he did not wish to go into that matter. The Senator (Mr. Cameron) might know more about it than himself. As to the Committee proposed by his colleague, neither of the New York Senators were upon it, while if the bill went to the Foreign Relations Committee it would be for no reason except that the very distinguished Senator from that State (Mr. Cameron) was a member of it. The claims of New York would possibly be overruled in this way, notwithstanding that city was the largest in the country, the very centre of all travel on this Continent, both internal and external.

Mr. CAMERON thought Mr. Conkling's remark about the suburbs of New York would have been very fine if it had originated with him; but it was a very common New York witticism, in which the Senator's colleague in the House had also indulged.

Mr. CONKLING (aside)—We don't claim it as wit, but as a geographical fact.

Mr. CAMERON, without noticing the interruption, said he was disposed to treat as a jest what the Senator (Mr. Conkling) had said about the credits of Pennsylvania appointments being charged to New York account; that Senator had joked with himself upon the subject privately. He knew his friend from New York did not mean to attribute to himself any intentional wrong doing. Under his own administration in the War Office New York had received more than her numerical share of appointments, and he could say, for himself, he had invariably selected only those whom he knew to be loyal and brave, irrespective of locality.

Mr. SCOTT remarked that by giving the government sanction to the Philadelphia celebration of the centennial anniversary of American independence the local celebrations of New York, Cincinnati, or any of the numerous towns of the country, would not be interfered with; while the propriety of designating Philadelphia was perfectly obvious. The suggestion of Mr. Conkling, that Philadelphia was one of the suburbs of New York, he regarded as a favorable recommendation, because the honest and intelligent people of the country who would attend such an exposition would rather be quartered in a suburb of New York than to be exposed to the vices and annoyances of the "seething" metropolis. If the bill was defeated for the reasons urged against it, the next step would probably be the removal of the old bell, the State House and Philadelphia herself bodily over to New York.

Upon Mr. SCOTT's motion a division demanded by Mr. Fenton resulted in its adoption, thirty-five Senators rising in the affirmative and a negative vote not being insisted upon.

EQUALIZING THE PAY OF BUREAU OFFICERS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill to equalize and fix the salaries of certain bureau officers, with amendments. It now provides for the payment of the salary of $4,500 per annum to each of the following officers:—The Assistant Secretaries, and also the Comptrollers; the Solicitor, the Register, the Auditors, the Commissioners of Customs and the supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, the Assistant Postmaster Generals, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Commissioner of Pensions and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

THE AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Australia.

It directs the Postmaster General to contract with William H. Webb, Ben Holladay and associates, for carrying the mails monthly between San Francisco and Australia and New Zealand by a line of steamships, at a compensation not exceeding $493,000 per annum.

RELIEF OF CENSUS MARSHALS.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill for the relief of census marshals, directing the Secretary of the Interior to increase one hundred per cent the compensation of Assistant United States Marshals employed in taking the census in the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH BILL.

The Senate then spent some time in discussing the House resolution for a joint committee on ocean telegraph legislation, Mr. CASSERLY expressing his distrust of the proposed policy of extending government aid to cable companies, and Mr. EDMUNDS objecting on principle to special committees on any subject.

During the discussion Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., produced a letter from a member of the House stating reasons why it would not be expedient for the Senate to proceed with the matter to-day.

The reading of the letter was objected to by Mr. WILLIAMS as in violation of the rule to maintain the independence of each House by prohibiting either being influenced by the action of the other. The objection was sustained by the Vice President.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev., appealed to his friend Mr. Sumner to let an ebbing concern in the Senate for once without his (Mr. Sumner) introducing a letter on the subject. (Laughter.)

Mr. SUMNER replied that the letter was not anonymous this time. (Renewed laughter.)

A motion of Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., to table the subject failed by 28 to 24, when it was laid over till the next morning hour.

FEMALE REMONSTRANCE AGAINST FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. EDMUNDS presented and had read the remonstrance of Mrs. General Sherman and one thousand other ladies against female suffrage. The remonstrants, including among their number the wives of Senators and Representatives and prominent men in professional life throughout the country, state their belief that their communication represents the sober convictions of a majority of the women of the country. They assert that, while shrinking from public notoriety, they are too deeply and painfully impressed by the grave perils which threaten their peace and happiness in the proposed changes in their civil and political rights, longer to remain silent. Among other objections they urge that the Holy Scriptures inculcate for women a sphere higher than and apart from that of public life, because as women they find a full measure of duties, cares and responsibilities, and are unwilling to bear additional burdens unsuited to their physical organization, because the extension of the suffrage would be averse to the interests of the working women of the country, and would introduce in the marriage relation a fruitful element of discord, increasing the already alarming prevalence of divorce throughout the land.

Mr. EDMUNDS said while many of the signers were not known throughout the country as attendants upon political conventions, but rather for their connection with works of charity and benevolence, he thought it safe to say they represented a very large element of American women. From personal observation he knew that they spoke for nine-tenths of the people of Vermont.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kan., replied that he disagreed entirely with the conclusions of the remonstrants. He held that the ballot had given character and dignity to laboring men, and that it would insure like benefit and protection to women. He was glad, however, these persons had remonstrated. It showed they were awake to the subject. He was sorry their reasons were not better than they were. The paper was then referred to the Judiciary Committee.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. RAMSEY calling upon the Postmaster General for any information he may have in reference to the amount of free matter transmitted through the mails. Adopted.

By Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C.—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what States and Territories have fully paid their respective proportions of the direct tax levied by the act of Congress of August, 1861; what States and Territories have failed in such payment, the amounts due after such payment, the reasons why payments have not been made and what efforts are being made with a view to the collection of said tax; also whether the accounts of the boards of the direct tax commissioners, appointed under the act of 1862, have been adjusted, and what is the condition of the property in the several States lately in insurrection, which, under the operation of the act of 1862, and amendatory acts, has come into the possession of the United States. Adopted.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL APPROPRIATION.

The House joint resolution appropriating $250,000 for continuing the work on the Louisville and Portland Canal, and $31,600 for the completion of the Des Moines rapids, was received from the House.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich, moved to refer it to the Committee on Commerce, remarking that he was opposed to making a distinction in favor of these improvements as against all others embraced in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, to be reported in about four weeks.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, upon the importance of an immediate appropriation for Des Moines rapids, stated that if the embankment was not riprapped at once the spring freshets would wash it away.

Messrs. SHERMAN, HOWELL, MORTON and KELLOGG favored the immediate passage of the appropriations, when Mr. CHANDLER's motion was rejected and the joint resolution passed.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

On motion of Mr. ROSS, (rep.) of Kan., the House bill for a commission to investigate the claims arising from the depredations committed by or upon the Indians in Kansas was considered.

Mr. ROSS explained that the bill did not contemplate any expenditure of money, but required the claims to be submitted to Congress before a dollar was paid out. The bill was passed as amended to extend to Nebraska.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PATTERSON introduced bills allowing criminals to testify in their own behalf in the District of Columbia, and relative to the Reform School of the District. Referred.

THE TRUMBULL CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Trumbull's bill to relieve Congressmen from importunity and to preserve the independence of the several departments of the government.

Mr. MORTON said the reform contemplated by the bill was of the spurious kind; that much cheap popularity had been made upon what was called civil service reform, many writers and speakers on the subject scarcely understanding what was meant by it. The abuse of the civil service had been grossly exaggerated, particularly in the speech of the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Trumbull. He was surprised to hear the fashionable charge of corruption among Congressmen reiterated by that Senator, when the fact was well known that cases of corruption in high places, if any existed, were the exceptions, not the general rule; and in politics no general rule could apply to which there were not exceptions. The Senator (Trumbull) thought the government could be run better without the politicians. But his system was an impossibility. It would require the perfection of human nature. Plato's dream of a republic was Utopian and never could be realized. Appointments to office, irrespective of politics, as a system, would suit the democrats remarkably well while not in power, but not a moment after that. It had been alleged by Mr. Trumbull that there were in the departments more than twice as many clerks as were needed to do the business. The inference from this would be very injurious to the administration, as indicating that it was rotten and corrupt.

Mr. MORTON submitted that it was not true; that in no event could the assertion be substantiated as to more than five per cent of the alleged number. If the author of the statement could produce any evidence for his assertion he was bound to let the country have it, in order that the men who countenanced the employment of useless officials might be held responsible by the country and condemned by the people.

Mr. TRUMBULL reminded Mr. Morton that in connection with the statement referred to he had stated at the time as his authority for it the report of Secretary Cox, late of the Interior Department. He would now give the Senator another authority—the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman)—whose statement at the last session, if not that there were twice as many clerks, was certainly that there were many more than were required by the departments to perform the duties. If the Senator (Morton) would now put the question to the Senator from Iowa (Harlan), who at one time presided over one of the departments, an answer would, doubtless, be given.

Mr. NYE inquired whether the number of department clerks was not limited by law.

Mr. TRUMBULL believed there was a regulation by law, but there was nothing to prevent the occasional increase of the force by Congress.

Mr. NYE thought a sufficient remedy was to be had in a specific limitation of the number.

Mr. TRUMBULL, alluding to the penalty of imprisonment imposed by the bill upon Congressmen soliciting appointments, said he thought his friend Nye would be able to keep out of the Penitentiary. He had kept out thus far. (Laughter.)

Mr. NYE replied that his apprehension was not for himself, but for the distinguished Senator from Illinois, who had probably recommended twice as many appointments as any other Senator.

Mr. TRUMBULL explained that for many years he had almost entirely abstained from any recommendations.

Mr. MORTON said he was aware that the late Secretary of the Interior had acquired considerable reputation in this matter of civil service reform, and referred to an article in the *North American Review* as substantiating his assertion, that that gentleman had set up for himself a superior morality on this point. He had claimed to inaugurate a reform, in which he was encountered, as he said in his letter of resignation, by the politicians, but the inference was that during his official tenure he acted up to his convictions, and did not allow a Congressman to dictate an appointment. Now, the facts (as shown from the records) were, that upon that gentleman's assumption of his office there were 659 clerks in the Interior Department, and when he left it there were 665—one man, perhaps, having died; therefore, according to Mr. Trumbull, there were twice as many clerks there as were needed, and but one less than the number when the Secretary left. Unlike Mr. Cox, Secretary Boutwell, without any special pretensions to civil service reform, had reduced the force under him in the same time some 400 or 500.

Mr. MORTON proceeded further in vindication of the department clerks from what he called the grossly unjust charge of Mr. Trumbull, that a large portion of them were useless and incompetent. He claimed that the public business was now discharged very creditably, and argued to show the impossibility of maintaining in the face of our free institutions the life tenure "bureaucratic" systems of Prussia and England. The only effect of doing away with the system of recommendations for office, instead of diminishing the crowd of office seekers, would be to compel applicants either to visit Washington or transact their business through office brokers. The politicians could not be dispensed with without changing the character of the government, and enabling public officials to turn a deaf ear to the entreaties of those who had elevated them to power.

Several Senators desiring to speak on this bill no vote was reached. Its further consideration being deferred till Wednesday next. At five o'clock, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1871.

OCEAN CABLE LEGISLATION.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the Senate to return the concurrent resolution passed by the House last Monday for the appointment of a joint committee on all ocean cable legislation.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn., objected.

TRANSPORTATION OF CATTLE BY RAILROAD.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Agriculture for the better care of cattle in transit by railroad or other means of transportation.

Mr. SWANN, (dem.) of Md., opposed the bill as one which would add largely to the cost of transportation by delay and by the derangement of timetables. The question was whether Congress should take the control of the subject and undertake to manage not only the great national affairs entrusted to it, but also to manage and control all the railroad companies. Congress might as well undertake to control railroad fares as to regulate how railroad cars shall be heated and lighted. All sorts of complaints would be made to Congress on these subjects as soon as it established the principle in the passage of this bill.

Mr. ARCHER, (dem.) of Md., thought the constitutionality of the bill doubtful; but he would waive that and pass to other objections. Any one who had seen cattle yards could understand what sort of rest cattle would have in them. The passage of the bill would entail large expenses on the cattle raiser. He should rather compel railroad companies to furnish such cars as would allow cattle to be fed and watered and rested in. Such cars had been patented and made.

Mr. COOK, (rep.) of Ill., declared himself in favor of the bill as an act of humanity, not doubting in the least the constitutional power of Congress to require that the transportation of cattle shall be conducted on principles of common humanity.

Mr. SCOFIELD, (rep.) of Pa., said he was himself a State rights man, as it used to be called when he was in the democratic ranks. He had always believed in local legislation—in township and county and State legislation; but when they came to a subject which reached all over the country, and which no county and no State could control, then he held that if Congress had power over it and under the constitution, that power should be exercised. He held that that power existed under the clause of the constitution which gave Congress power to regulate commerce between the States.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., argued against the constitutionality and against the propriety of the bill. There was no difficulty in the way of the State of Pennsylvania or any other State legislating to prevent cruelty to animals passing through her territory. The principle of the bill would permit Congress to regulate the harness and feed of every horse and mule engaged in carrying goods between two States. He thought it was wise to leave the subject to those most interested in it—the cattle raisers and cattle transporters.

Mr. SWANN moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over till the next morning hour.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the allowance and the manner of the allowance of the claim of George Chorpenning ($443,000), approved July 15, 1870, and requesting the Sixth Auditor to delay the payment of any warrant therefor until the committee reports, the committee to have power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Cal., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expulsion and subsequent enforced resignation of cadets Baird, Fleckinger and Barnes from the West Point Military Academy, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

COMMITTEES DISCHARGED.

On motion of Mr. LYNCH, (rep.) of Me., the Select Committee on the Decline of American Commerce was discharged from further consideration of the bills for the increase of mail steamship service between San Francisco and China, and for ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Mexico, and they were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. MOORE, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill for the relief of settlers on public lands or claimants under the existing law who have served in the army or navy. Referred.

THE HOUSE IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The House then, at twenty minutes to two, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scofield in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

A discussion took place on a proviso reported in the bill, directing that hereafter no laws or treaties shall be published in newspapers except those which are of a general nature, and which laws or parts of laws shall be selected by the Secretary of State.

Mr. BENJAMIN, (rep.) of Mo., offered an amendment repealing the law authorizing such publication. He said that the expenditure was useless for any practical purpose. The fifty thousand dollars which it cost might as well be thrown into the Potomac. The only object of it was to enable some partisan papers to eke out a sort of sickly existence.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., made the point of order that the amendment proposed general legislation and was not in order in an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN sustained the point of order.

Mr. MAYNARD differed entirely with the gentleman from Missouri as to the utility of such publication. This was a government of the people, and the government should be brought as closely in communication with the people as possible, and in no way could that be done so readily and effectively as by the publication of the laws.

Mr. LAFLIN, (rep.) of N. Y., offered an amendment limiting the publication to two papers in each State and Territory. Agreed to.

Mr. ROGERS, (dem.) of Ark., offered an amendment requiring these to be papers having the largest circulation. Rejected.

Mr. BENJAMIN offered a substitute for the whole paragraph as follows:—

For publishing the laws in pamphlet form, $10,000; and all laws requiring laws to be published in newspapers are hereby repealed.

He repeated his argument in support of the proposition.

Mr. MAYNARD repeated his point of order, but the chairman ruled that the objection was made too late. After further opposition, by Messrs. Palmer and Platt, the substitute was agreed to by a vote of 65 to 62.

An amendment offered by Mr. ALLISON, (rep.) of Iowa, to insert in the paragraph making appropriations for the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury an item for four chiefs of divisions, at $2,500 each, gave rise to a long discussion.

Mr. DAWES opposed the amendment on the ground, chiefly, that the Secretary of the Treasury was preparing a bill reorganizing the entire department and that Congress should not interfere sporadically with such reorganization. He mentioned as an instance of the necessity of it that he met, a few days ago, in the Treasury Department a gentleman holding a warrant for payment who had then been in eighteen bureaus and had still three bureaus to visit before it could be paid.

The amendment was rejected.

After proceeding in the bill as far as the thirty-seventh page the committee rose, and the House, at half-past four o'clock, adjourned.

THE PIRATICAL PLOT.

Letter from General Jordan Denying It.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In the HERALD of to-day is a long letter—dated January 1—under the prominent heading, "A Piratical Plot or Plan to Seize the Steamship Ocean Queen on her Last Voyage to Aspinwall," &c. According to this letter General Ryan, a passenger on the steamer in question, was charged with the execution of the extraordinary "plot" or "plan," and was to be aided by some 200 recruits or Cubans, who were to go on the same steamer for that purpose and as a way also of going to Cuba.

Assuredly, I would not regard it necessary to notice or deny such a story were it not thought worthy of an editorial notice in the HERALD, ending with this paragraph:—"If the Cubans in this city, in order to accomplish their plans, are arranging piratical expeditions, it will be well for our steamship owners to be on their guard."

Be assured no such plan was ever thought of for one moment as the seizure of the Ocean Queen. General Ryan went in that steamer as a mere passenger, and assuredly had no idea at any time that he was to be accompanied to Aspinwall by any body of men, large or small, bound to Cuba.

I take this occasion to say the Cubans in the United States do not rely for the enfranchisement of their country, or even for the opportunity to get there themselves, upon measures taken and executed in violation of the laws of the United States. It cannot be shown that they have ever violated those laws which they would fain believe are just enough, if properly construed and executed, to give them all they ask, as Americans, of this country.

While they have uniformly tried to obey or conform to the laws of the country, they have seen them, however, flagrantly abused in behalf of their enemy, the Spanish government; as for example in the case of the Florida, which has just been released from federal custody after a detention of five months. This detention has been due to charges which were false, which Judge Blatchford now pronounces to have been utterly unfounded, as the vessel and her owners had been engaged in a strictly commercial operation.

But not only is the Florida a gross case in illustration of what I say in regard to the manner in which the laws are abused to help the Spaniards: my own arrest is another equally plain. I am to-day under bonds for $10,000 upon the charge of having violated several clauses of the neutrality laws of the United States. The real object of my arrest was ostensibly was served in the arrest itself; and the chances are no attempt will ever be made to go through with the farce of my trial, as in the case of the Florida. This I am warranted in believing and asserting, knowing, as I do, that my indictment and arrest were procured upon the false testimony of two fellows whom I never saw; while one of the grounds of the indictment against me is complicity with a gentleman with whom I never exchanged a word on any subject whatsoever, even the weather.

Rely on it, the Cubans in the United States will never be found resorting to mad cap, piratical schemes such as that related by your correspondent.

THOMAS JORDAN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—In your issue of this morning, under the head of "Piratical Plot," a correspondent, supposing to write from Aspinwall, gives you a very spirited description of a piratical scheme of some hundred Cubans in this city, commanded by General W. A. C. Ryan, to seize the steamer Ocean Queen on her trip to Aspinwall.

As not a single word of that story has the least shadow of truth, allow me to ask you to make it known to your readers. I remain respectfully yours,

MIGUEL F. ALDAMA.

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1871.

Delaven Brothers, of this city, have received a letter from Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office, Department of the Interior, stating that he is now engaged in preparing a list of lands upon which to issue a patent to the Union Pacific Railroad Company for about 500,000 acres along the first two hundred miles of the road.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

The army board to devise a system of artillery tactics has been ordered to suspend its present labor upon the work until otherwise ordered.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Way a Session is Made Lively.

Buying Up Opposition to Bills Put Up to Be Sold.

The Question of Ferry and Car Fares.

THE CITY PALACE CAR SCHEME.

LIBEL SUITS AGAINST EDITORS.

Appointments by the Governor.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1871.

People who are unsophisticated enough to believe that the session of the Legislature this year is to be a "quiet" one will, I feel pretty certain, find themselves very much mistaken in a week or two. It is an old dodge of political tricksters, who come to Albany every year as poor as church mice and ten times more eager to get some good thing to fatten on, to give it out, whenever they have a few jobs on hand, that everything is certain to be quiet at the capital. It may not always be to the interest of the tricksters to resort to this way of putting the wary off their guard, who would otherwise keep a sharp lookout for every scheme they put their hands to, no matter how honest it might appear to be; but "nothing risk nothing gain" is an old motto well known to a good many of our virtuous lawmakers in more ways than one. And who knows the games of chance, of profit if not of loss, so well as a New York Assembly man? The fact is that the "quiet session" cry this year may have more force in it than it could possibly have had last year, thanks to the generous efforts of the Young Democracy, who, if they did nothing else than raise a great hubbub, made their opponents feel that a row could break out once in a while, even in the

SACRED FOLD OF THE FAITHFUL;

but that there will be some lively times of it before the present session is one-half over is as certain as that Mr. Husted did not get elected Speaker the other day. The very best guarantee of this is found in the steady increase of the lobby fraternity on the arrival of every train. Of course the term lobbyist admits of a very broad definition, but it is not necessary to make an Albany Legislature "lively" to take into account the small fry wire-pullers who try, by oily persuasiveness unadulterated with a mixture of the much admired cash principle, to get a poor little county bridge built or

AN OLD BURIAL GROUND

moved into the wilderness. What does make it "lively," however, is the apparition on the floors of the two houses of heavy weights, who represent big railroad interests or some other big interests which everybody knows beforehand are determined to take each other by the throat during the session, and that whichever makes the largest bid is almost certain of choking the life out of the other. This is exactly the way matters stand now. I don't mean to say that the men who are to push railroads and underground horse cars and canal projects into every legislative conversation outside the houses have already shown their hands to everybody; but I do say that certain members know what is coming and are preparing to meet the onset in the usual way. Now, what is this usual way? Is it to bring forward a bill favorable to a particular one of the interests which are determined to save itself when a storm is brewing? By no means. A wily legislator will tell you, if he dares, a thousand times no. It simply consists in bringing forward a bill to oppose some villanous project which these same particular interests may desire to succeed. This has the stamp of legislative honesty on the face of it; but every man who knows what Albany legislation is, can easily understand that money is paid not so much to buy support for a measure as to buy opposition against the passage of one. To some this may seem

A DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE,

but it is not; for before one bill is presented by the friend of some railroad interest, for example, two will have been presented beforehand favorable to just what the friend of the railroad does not want. Several bills already presented to the Assembly look suspiciously like bids for opposition purchase of this kind, but it will be time enough to designate them when the "other side" shows its hand to save itself.

A FERRY FARE.

The New York members this morning had rather the best of the little business that was done previous to the early adjournment which took place out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Blood, and managed to have read two bills, in which New York city will have a big say. The first one relates to the ferry companies, and was offered by Mr. Irving, who says that he is determined that it shall become a law, and that it, at least, is not one of those opposition manoeuvres which somebody will have to pay heavily for to effectually squelch. The fact is, Jimmy is a family man, and when he is in town likes to take a trip to Brooklyn or Williamsburg once in a while, and the three and four cent business has more than once ruffled his usual good nature. Of course he don't care a snap for a few extra cents for a fare, for didn't he help to give those Fenian exiles a big lift pecuniarily? But he argues as a family man that there are people to whom an extra cent a day is

A FORTUNE IN A YEAR,

and that the aforesaid fortune ought, by right, to go into the pockets of the poor folks, who are not members of the Union or any other ferry company. The bill when first introduced read, "all ferries carrying passengers between New York and Brooklyn," thus leaving the Thirty-fourth street four-cent ferry and the Williamsburg ferries out of the scorching; but the moment Jimmy discovered it he quickly changed it to "all ferry companies carrying passengers between New York and any other point." If that did not include Hunter's Point then he wanted to know "why."

"Eh', Irving, old boy," exclaimed Flanagan, who sits near him, and who was looking over Jimmy's shoulder as he scratched down "any other point," "why that'll include Staten Island ferry too."

"Well, want of it?" queried the father of the bill. "It's an awful sail from ten to one cent, ain't it? [illegible] know it. So much the better."

Irving is evidently after all the companies with a sharp stick, and if the bill doesn't go through all [illegible] somebody is going to get mad about it, that's certain. The following is the bill:—Section three declares all previous acts inconsistent with the bill repealed, and section four makes its operation immediate after it becomes a law.

SECTION 1. All ferry companies carrying passengers between New York and any other point shall not charge for ferriage of one adult passenger a ticket any more than two cents for one passage; for children under twelve years of age, the rate of one cent for one passage, and for every vehicle drawn by one or two horses, not more than twelve cents for one passage.

SEC. 2. Each ferry company within the provisions of section one of this act shall keep for sale packages of twenty tickets, to be sold to foot passengers at the rate of not more than thirty cents for each package, and shall sell the same to all who may wish to purchase at the place where ferriage is collected.

For each and every violation of the provisions of this act by the company so mentioned in the first section, hereof the party so violating shall be subject to a penalty of one thousand dollars, one half of such fine, when collected, to be paid to the informer and one half to be paid into the treasury of the city in which the owners or lessees of such ferry reside.

THE CITY CAR TRAVEL.

After this raid on the money bags of the ferry folks had been referred to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation for its action another James, O'Neil by name, inaugurated another on the city railroad companies, by sending up to the Clerk's desk a bill entitled "for the better accommodation of passengers in city railroads." It aims to put an end to the "packing system," so highly prized by the managers of city cars, who have more regard for an extra fare than for the comfort of those who give them a luxurious living by their patronage. By the provisions of the act the companies are compelled to divide their cars into a certain number, and provides that no greater number of persons can be allowed on the cars than can be comfortably seated. When all the seats of a car are occupied a sign over them showing this must be exhibited, so that those who run may read and look elsewhere for a ride. It is also made incumbent for cars to start every minute from each of the up and down depots, from seven to ten in the morning and three to seven in the evening, and does not allow them to charge over five cents for any distance below Sixty-fifth street. It will be remembered that a bill somewhat similar to this was defeated a couple of years ago by means which

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE."

If all that is said about the Ring be true, could successfully imitate this year. It is not known who drew up the present bill or at whose instance it was offered. It is considered a good one by the city members, and the fact that bills somewhat similar to it have been defeated should not make everybody jump to the conclusion that the present one is another of those "opposition" baits I have spoken of, which are occasionally thrown out to catch a gold fish that will swallow it so effectually that it will never be heard of more. It should be mentioned that for every violation of the provision against the "packing system" a penalty is fixed of imprisonment in the county jail or a fine of fifty dollars, or both, one-half to go to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whose counsel is authorized to prosecute companies for violations of the law in this particular respect. If this doesn't make the philanthropic Bergh leap out of his boots for joy a good many people hereabouts will be much disappointed—probably for the boots' sake, which do so much philanthropic tramping.

TO THE RESCUE OF EDITORS.

Mr. Nelson to-day came to the rescue of unfortunate editors, who, whether they like it or not, are often made defendants in libel suits. It may not be very generally known, but it is a strange fact, that in the case of a newspaper proprietor or editor being sued for libel the law does not protect him from coming out of it in the long run a loser pecuniarily, even if he wins. Mr. Snooks, for instance, gets it into his head because an editor, who is supposed to know what he writes about, tells the world at large that the aforesaid Snooks is an unmitigated ass that he must sue the quill driver. Well, he does so, and, of course, comes out second best. What then? Why the editor has to pay the costs; in fact, to plank down three or four hundred dollars or so for

THE PLEASURE OF BEING SUED.

This bull, which has badly gored more than one of the fraternity, Mr. Nelson has taken by the horns by means of a bill which throws the costs on the shoulders where they properly belong when the editor comes out of a libel suit with flying colors—namely, on the plaintiff. Fellows of a sensitive nature who have amused themselves heretofore by making the newspaper folks pay for their fiddlers in silly libel suits will be likely to give up the fun hereafter when this bill becomes a law.

THE WESTCHESTER BOULEVARD COMMISSION.

That Boulevard Commission, which gave Albany legislators such trouble last year, is doomed to be driven to the wall again this season. At least Mr. Heusted says he'll try to make it feel badly if it hasn't spent the money entrusted to its care by previous Legislatures in the way honesty should have dictated. The Westchester representatives in the lower house believe that honesty is no policy with the commission, and that over $1,700,000 of the $2,000,000 the eleven members who compose it have had control of have found their way into private pockets. To make sure what has become of the money, and what has been done for it, Mr. Heusted presented a bill to-day which compels the commission to make at once a special report to the supervisors of every town their boulevard goes through, as to what work they have accomplished, how much it cost and the why and wherefore. It is rumored that there are fat pickings somewhere in this same boulevard job. Probably Mr. Campbell, of the Committee on Roads and Bridges, didn't know it when he jumped to his feet and objected to the bill being referred to the Judiciary Committee. And it may be that he wasn't sorry when a majority vote of the House sent it there and thus took it out of his committee's hands.

THE NEW YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Tweed introduced a bill in the Senate to authorize the taking of certain lands for the use of the Croton Aqueduct. The bill contemplates the increasing of the supply of water by the purchase of additional lands and lakes in Putnam county. The Aqueduct Department have already purchased the lands and paid for them the sum of $25,000, and this bill is intended to legalize the purchase.

The bill provides that the Supreme Court of the First Judicial district shall appoint three commissioners, one of whom shall be from Putnam county, and another from New York county, who shall be the commission to purchase "such additional lands and waters as may be deemed necessary by them" for the purpose of furnishing an inexhaustible supply of pure and wholesome water to New York. It authorizes the commissioners to enter upon lands, make surveys, &c., and provides that in the event of disagreement between owners and the commission as to the price of the land, the latter shall report to the Court. The Comptroller is to issue bonds and raise the money, to be paid within sixty days, as directed by the Court, the bonds to be entitled "Additional water stock of the city of New York." The interest on them is to be at the rate of seven per cent, redeemable in less than fifty years, at the option of the Comptroller. The title to the lands thus acquired is vested in the Mayor and Commonalty of your city. The Commissioner's salary is to be five dollars per day.

FERRY FACILITIES BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

Senator Pierce introduced a bill compelling the Fulton Ferry Company to run boats between Catharine street and Main street, Brooklyn, once in every fifteen minutes up to twelve P. M., and every half-hour from twelve P. M. until five A. M.

REPORT OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The following is the report to the Governor of the Captain of the Port of New York for the nine months ending December 31, 1870:—

	Gross Amount Collected.	Expenses.	Amount Divided by Twelve.	Monthly Salary of Harbor Master.
April........	$4,262 06	$210 19	$4,051 87	$337 55
May........	5,030 42	327 41	4,683 01	321 06
June........	5,634 09	395 53	5,241 52	436 45
July........	4,778 31	403 60	4,375 01	364 41
August......	4,549 89	322 50	4,227 39	352 27
September..	4,424 12	244 25	4,180 87	314 98
October......	4,5?5 07	385 55	4,190 81	349 06
November...	4,754 27	253 64	4,415 03	367 95
December...	4,124 72	326 13	3,793 14	315 51

THE CITY PALACE CAR SCHEME.

The city palace car scheme, full details of which I gave you in a previous letter, was brought up in the Senate to-day by Mr. Genet. It turns out now that the fare for an exclusive seat from Harlem to the City Hall in one of the cars is to be, not simply ten cents, but ten cents over the present fare, making seventeen cents in all. The Third Avenue Railroad is at the bottom of the movement, which they mean to make successful if hard work, and possibly money, can do it. If labor does not fetch the thing the latter certainly will.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The republicans held a secret caucus to-night in the Court of Appeals rooms. The proceedings were, for a wonder, harmonious. The subjects discussed were the Carey-Twombly case and the practice of "pairing off." Messrs. Alvord, Littlejohn, Gleason and Husted took the most active part in the debates that ensued. It was determined to agitate the Twombly case until the committee to which it has been referred make a report upon it, and in order to make the agitation as troublesome to the democrats as possible it was resolved not only to seize upon every opportunity to excite debate about the case, but to incessantly pester the majority with resolutions for the committee to report on a certain day, hereafter to be fixed upon, and to call for the ayes and noes upon them every time they are offered. Governor Alvord denounced Tammany Hall in the most bitter terms for depriving Mr. Twombly of what he called his "indisputable right" to a seat in the House. Several of those who spoke upon the subject declared their belief that justice would not be done Mr. Twombly in any event, but that agitation of the question was necessary to show the republicans of the State that their representatives in the House would not acquiesce in the outrage without a fight, even though they knew the struggle to be a hopeless one. It was decided to discountenance pairing off, as they had everything to gain by taking their chances of a democrat or two not turning up in the House when the majority needed their full strength to carry a political measure.

I may add that it is the intention of the Committee on Privileges and Elections to give the republicans very little chance for their pestering resolutions about Twombly, and put an end to the whole squabble by making a report immediately after all the evidence in relation to the case has been taken. Of course, when the committee was made up it was so fixed as to make its report on this particular case a foregone conclusion, no matter what the evidence might be.

In the executive session of the Senate this morning the following appointments by the Governor were confirmed:—

Commissary General-in-Chief of Ordnance—Samuel W. Johnson, vice W. W. Morris, resigned.

Port Warden for the Port of New York—Louis Lachmann, vice W. Seebach, deceased.

Trustee of the State Asylum for Idiots—L. J. Taft, of Syracuse, vice Sanford E. Church, resigned.

Hell Gate Pilots—Charles H. Harris, of New York, and John G. Fordham.

Quarantine Commissioner—Richard Schell, of New York, vice Wilson G. Hunt, resigned.

Commissioner to Revise the Statutes—Nelson J. Waterbury, of New York, vice Francis Kernan, resigned.

Trustee of the State Institution for the Blind—W. J. C. Kenny, of Batavia, vice D. W. Tomlinson, deceased.

Loan Commissioners—Albany county, Alexander H. Wands, vice M. V. B. Winne, deceased. Franklin county—Albert H. Miller, vice S. D. Lawrence. Oneida county—Charles S. Drummond, vice Israel B. Spencer, resigned. Putnam county—Edmund Bean. Suffolk county—Halleck F. Luce, vice H. A. Holmes, resigned.

Commissioner of Appeals—Hiram Gray, of Elmira.

The report of the New York Prison Association shows that there were 97,040 persons visited in the prisons of New York and Brooklyn; 25,024 complaints were made, 6,312 of which were withdrawn at the instance of the association as being of a trivial character; 5,165 persons were discharged by the courts, on their recommendation; 19,204 released prisoners were aided with board, clothing, &c.; 4,040 were provided with situations, making a grand total of 168,008 cases aided by the association in twenty-six years. Last year there were 3,500 prisoners aided as their necessities required. 702 complaints were examined, 221 complaints were withdrawn, 156 were discharged at the instance of the association, 1,468 liberated prisoners were supplied with necessary board, &c.; 137 discharged convicts were supplied with clothing and 119 with situations—making total provided for last year 6,321, besides relief given the families of some of them. The report reviews the work for the past years and gives many statistics that have already been made public.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1871.

REPORTS.

By Mr. MURPHY—To confirm the title to lands questioned by reason of the alienage of the former owners; also a bill supplementary to the act securing to creditors a just division of estates of debtors who convey to assignees for the benefit of creditors; also regulating the term of office of notaries public.

A bill for the relief of the Buffalo Surgical Dispensary was passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. GENET—Amending the charter of the New York and Long Island Bridge Company; also providing better accommodations for the New York Third Avenue Railroad.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Exempting Westchester county from the General Drainage law for wet lands; also to authorize the construction of railroads in New York and across the Harlem river.

Mr. CAULDWELL reported the bill to prevent the opening of roads through St. John's College, West Farms.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill chartering the American Home Missionary Society; also relative to the running of ferryboats by the Union Ferry Company over the East river.

On motion of Mr. PIERCE the Senate agreed to adjourn from to-morrow till Monday evening next.

Mr. TWEED introduced a bill to take additional lands for the Croton Aqueduct.

The Senate then went into executive session.

On the reopening of the doors Mr. CREAMER noticed bills to open Lexington avenue across Gramercy Park, New York, and to remove the elevated railway in New York.

The Senate then adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1871.

Mr. GOODRICH asked to be excused from serving on the Committees on Petitions of Aliens and on Indian Affairs. Agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ELY—For the preservation of game.

By Mr. CHAMBERS—To charter the Hornellsville and Northwestern Railroad.

By Mr. LEWIS—Chartering the Commercial Travellers' Association, of New York city; also to amend the New York and Brooklyn wharfage act.

By Mr. IRVING—Regulating charges by the New York and Brooklyn ferries.

By Mr. O'NEILL—For the better accommodation on the New York and Brooklyn horse cars.

By Mr. POUND—To amend the act regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

By Mr. PRINCE—Amending the charter of the New York Institution for the Blind.

By Mr. NELSON—Relative to security for costs in actions for libel; also to amend the Libel law.

By Mr. SELKREG—Relative to stenographers in several courts in the Sixth Judicial district.

By Mr. HEUSTED—Relative to the appointment of commissioners to lay out roads in Westchester county.

By Mr. JACOBS—Amending the charter of the New York State Loan and Trust Company.

Mr. FIELD, from the Judiciary Committee, reported in favor of the appointment by the clerks of Herkimer and Monroe counties of special deputies.

Mr. ALBERGER introduced a bill to incorporate the National Law Council of New York city.

The Senate concurrent resolutions on the death of Senator Blood were taken up, and after addresses by Messrs. Alvord, Heusted and Murphy the House adjourned.

THE FISHERY CONUNDRUM.

The New Brunswick Press on Herald Enterprise.

The *Daily Telegraph and Morning Journal*, of St. John, N. B., in its issue of January 7, devotes several columns of its space to extracts from the reports of our Commissioners to Ottawa and Gloucester on the fishery question. Editorially it thus comments on the subject:—

A GREAT NEWSPAPER'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE RIGHT UNDERSTANDING OF THE FISHERY AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS.

Though it would be difficult for the NEW YORK HERALD to add to its fame for enterprise and success in the collection and diffusion of news, it may fairly be said to have surpassed itself in its issue of Tuesday last. It has ere now supplied London with intelligence of General Napier's expedition against Theodore in the wilds of Abyssinia in advance of the most expert correspondents of the *Times*. Its reports of its correspondent's account of his interview with Louis Napoleon at Wilhelmshöhe and various other matters connected with the war were first transmitted by the cable to New York, and next sent back in the same way to the London newspapers. These are only a fair sample of its journalistic feats. In its issue of Tuesday, however, it has performed a more useful, if not a more brilliant, service. It publishes the reports of two special commissioners on the fishery question. One of these has made Ottawa the centre of his inquiries. The other has operated among the Gloucester fishermen. The commissioner to Canada, who, by the way, seems to be a gentleman of high culture, "interviewed" the Dominion Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Francis Hincks, the Hon. S. L. Tilley, the Hon. Joseph Howe, and, in particular, the Hon. Peter Mitchell. The commissioner to the constituents of General Butler, in Massachusetts, had to do with the owners of fishermen of several of the captured vessels, and has set down many of their rough expressions, garnished with oaths and sea phrases, and given a graphic picture of their wrongs, as they regard them. The facts alleged by the fishermen are, however, for the most part in substantial accord with the explanations published by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and fully prove that the captured vessels had been legally seized, and were so seized within the three mile limit. The views of fishermen on questions of law are very amusing. They imagine that they enjoy various fishing and trading rights from which their own nation has solemnly excluded them, and they are proportionately belligerent, holding, as the HERALD puts it in one of its headings, that "every Canadian ought to be blown to kingdom come by nitro-glycerine!" By publishing the statements put forth on both sides the HERALD has made a magnificent contribution to the right understanding of the fishery question, and consequently to that of international good feeling, which all right minded men must be so desirous of promoting. If the government of Canada had wished to place their view of the rights of Canadian fishermen in their own waters, before the American public, nay, before the whole civilized world, and had spent tens of thousands of dollars in the attempt, they could not have performed the task half so well as has now been done; simply as part of its journalistic enterprise, and without any expense to Canada, by the NEW YORK HERALD. We shall retire from the Gloucester fishermen for the present, not so much for fear of being "blown up," as because we shall require all our space in order to convey some idea of the views elicited by the HERALD's commissioner to the capital of the Dominion.

The HERALD's commissioner to Ottawa begins his report by acknowledging the courteous and friendly manner in which, as a representative of the HERALD, he was received at Ottawa by the members of the Privy Council, to whom he pays the marked tribute of saying that "he thinks it impossible to speak too highly of the energy and lucidity and fulness with which the whole subject was stated by them on behalf of their government." This able writer, understood to be an Englishman by birth, a barrister by profession, a traveller in many lands, a distinguished author, and now, by preference and naturalization, an American citizen, continues:—

Here follow copious extracts from the report of our special commissioner:—

The HERALD devotes a characteristic article to the review of the reports of its two commissioners, holding the balance pretty evenly between them, but "letting down" President Grant as easily as possible. The Canadians, innocently unconscious of doing wrong to any one, least of all to the people of the United States, make out, the HERALD says, a good case for themselves, on their own showing; but, then, the fishermen also have a case, and their idea is that Canada, deprived of reciprocity, just wishes to harass the Americans into the negotiation of another treaty. President Grant must have discovered some merits in the views of the fishermen—what they are does not appear—else he never would have spoken so strongly on this subject; rather a slender defence of the President. The HERALD's idea is, of course, that annexation is the grand panacea for all fishery disputes, and for all questions as to the right to "shoot Niagara," and the rapids of the St. Lawrence. Americans could never permit the Mississippi to be held by the Southern rebels, and so they can never be satisfied that either Great Britain or Canada shall control the mouth of the St. Lawrence. The inference here does not seem to have any very intimate connection with the premises, but as the HERALD admits that "the time has not yet come for the ultimatum of annexation," it concludes that General Schenck "will be charged with negotiations looking to a temporary settlement of these border difficulties as a sort of appendix to the Alabama claims." This is all right; we ask no more than a fair and equitable arrangement of the matter and we regard the HERALD's reports as affording most valuable assistance in that direction, as well as furnishing evidence that the HERALD fully understands the great functions of the journalist, higher, grander and more influential in many respects than those of the statesman.

ANOTHER RAILROAD MURDER.

Two Brothers Killed on the New York and Harlem Railroad.

During Wednesday forenoon an accident of a shocking nature occurred on the New York and Harlem Railroad, near Chappaqua, Westchester county, by which two brothers, named John and George Quimby, aged respectively thirty and twenty-one years, lost their lives. From the meagre information vouchsafed regarding the casualty it would appear that the deceased parties were crossing the railroad track in a light wagon, when they were struck by the locomotive of a gravel train, which was then running at a high rate of speed. The force of the collision dashed the horse and vehicle literally to atoms, instantly killing John Quimby, while his brother, who was taken up insensible, remained in that condition until yesterday morning, when he expired. The deceased men were sons of Reuben Quimby, ex-postmaster of the village of Sing Sing. Coroner Meeks was notified of the occurrence.

HONOR TO THE DEAD.

The firemen of Newark are taking active measures looking to the erection at an early day of a handsome monument, at a cost of between twenty and thirty thousand dollars, over the graves in Fairmount Cemetery of their deceased comrades. The plan most seriously considered is similar to that of Peter's Hilly in front of the State House in Boston.

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